

## REPORT

ON

# INTER-PROVINCIAL CRIME,

UNITED PROVINCES, BENGAL AND ASSAM.

By P. B. BRAMLEY, Esq.,

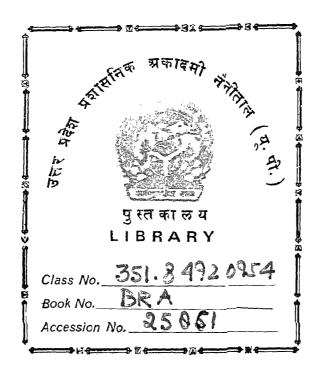
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## INDEX.

				9					Pagas.
Report or	i Inter-Pr	ovincial C	cime, United	Provinces,	Bengal and	Assam	***	***	120
Notes on	Bhurs		•••	***	***	***	***	•••	21 -25
Ditto	Pāsis		440	•••	•••	***	***	•••	25-20
Ditto	Dusádhs		***	***	***	•••	***		26 - 28
Ditto	Mallahs	and other l	Rivor Pirates		***	***	***		2937
Ditto	Burwárs	146		410	***	***			39-12
Ditto	Daloras	•••	***	***	***	***	***	•••	42
Ditto	Chain-M	fallahs	***	***	·**	***	***	• • •	42 4 4
Ditto	Maghya	Domes	***	***	•••	***	***	***	45 47
Ditto	" Othor	u "enbaiH	and Muhamm	nalans	***	***	***	***	49 50
				APPE	NDICES.				
Appendi	x I	***	***	***	***	***	***	**4	1A14A
Ditto	11	***	*1*	100	***	+ 44	***	***	15A-19A
Ditto	III	***	114	***	***	***	***	***	21A -52A
Ditto	I٧	***	***	***	***	444	•••		53A59A
Ditto	V		194	***	***	***	444	***	61A 70A
Ditto	vı	***	144	144		***	***	***	71A -102A
Ditto	VII	***	***	124	***	P44	•••	***	108A -218A
Ditto	VIII	144	***	***	444	***	***	***	215A-228A
Ditto	$\mathbf{I}\mathbf{X}$	100	***	***	***	***	***	***	220A-250A
Ditto	X	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	251A310A
			354	nu nt in	n Arrann	1 34			
			1VI A.	ro, rhan	s, chart	, mag.			
	3.7	ranglit lar		***	***	***	***	***	L-h
•	13	ribution of		***	14#	* ***	***	***	22
		-	ars in the ne	ighbourhoo	d of Calcutt	it}	***	***	24
_		tribution o		***	***	***	+4+	***	25
Dit		ditto	Dusádha	100	***	***	***	***	26
pia	;to	ditto	Mallahs	***	***	***	***	***	30
			Bongal State	Railway ar	id connected	l steamer i	ervices	***	In pocket.
	l Tribes 1	•	***	***	***	***	***	***	In pocket.
Burglar	y Report	Chart of	Goalpara D	listrict (As	aum)	*14	#44	111	In pocket.

#### REPORT

ON

## Inter=Provincial Crime.

#### UNITED PROVINCES, BENGAL AND ASSAM.

- 1. The question of Inter-Provincial Crime, by which is meant the systematic depredations committed by criminals from one Province in another, is one which has of late forced itself, for various reasons, on public and official attention. The present inquiry has been in connection with this question, in so far as it relates to the commission of crime in Bengal and Assam by criminals from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The subject is one which has received spasmodic attention. At intervals, cases have come to light which indicated that habitual criminals from these Provinces were being attracted to the Lower Provinces, where, from time to time, there have in recent years been outbreaks of serious crime committed by gangs of up-country criminals, the real nature of which was evidently not understood by the local District authorities in either Province.
- Thus in 1864-65 a special inquiry was made in connection with the 'Pulwar-Dusádhs' of Ballia by Captain O'Dowda, District Superintendent of Police. In 1866 Colonel Skinner, District Superintendent of Police, Saran, collected further evidence against these people and classified sundry gangs which were then on the war-path. Mr. Warner in paragraph 8 of his Special Report (No. 2072, dated 9th June 1899) gives particulars of eight cases of serious dakaiti and house-breaking committed by the Dusadh gangs in the Province of Bengal between the years 1872 and 1897. The record of river piracy takes us back even further. It is evident from the instances selected from the records of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department and mentioned in paragraph 10, page 32 of the note on 'Mallahs' that the rivers in Bengal were infested with piratical gangs of boatmen hailing from these Provinces so long ago as 1836. Then in 1862, in 1869, and again in 1880 gangs of Mirzapuri Mallahs were convicted for river dakaiti and other violent crime committed in the neighbourhood of Patna and elsewhere on the rivers in Bengal. Later on in 1885 the disclosures as to the absolute lawlessness prevailing on the rivers in Bengal resultant upon the prosecution and conviction in Rajshahi of the great Mirzapuri gang of river thieves created at the time somewhat of a sensation. Whilst the cases were yet before the courts considerable interest therein was displayed by individual officers, and the necessity for closer co-operation in such matters between the police of the two Provinces was insisted on. Thus in 1886 Mr. Hobart, Inspector-General of Police in these Provinces, expressed his determination to "root out this nest of thieves," and full particulars were called for as to the names of, and the nature of offences committed by, those river pirates in Bengal, and in doing so the Inspector-General observed: "I think your Province and mine suffer for want of free communication between the heads and chief officers of the Police Department. I shall always be ready and anxious to assist you by co-operation when you require it. There is no doubt but the police have suffered grievously for want of more intimate relations." The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, in reply regretted the absence of free and systematic co-operation. Certain preventive measures were then apparently taken in Mirzapur. A police patrol boat or two were put on to supervise and control the local shipping,

References, etc.

No. 2072, dated 9th June 1899.

Appendix VI-E-1.

and crews were apparently registered on the departure of the trading boats for Bengal. Nevertheless in an incredibly short space of time (presumably with the usual changes in the district and administrative staff) the incident was entirely forgotten. The Mirzapur river police patrol was discontinued and even the files relating to this important affair have been destroyed and are not now forthcoming. Similarly, the Bengal Police soon forgot all about the depredations of the Rajshahi gang and took no further steps to ensure protection of life and property on their great water-ways, and therefore it is no wonder that we now find the old Rajshahi offenders and their sons and grandsons once again as busy as ever in their old waters.

Appendix III-3A.

S. R. No. File XI-5.

- Meanwhile the Bhurs and Pásis and other criminals seem also to have been attracted by the flesh-plots of Bengal, for it seems they commenced criminal operations there some time between 1890-95, the first Bhur gang being prosecuted in Burdwan in 1896. The Dusádhs in Ballia also renewed operations apparently about the same time, and in suggesting certain preventive measure in this connection Mr. Grierson-Jackson, then Inspector-General of Police in these Provinces, recorded that:—" The existence of this formidable criminal organization has from time to time attracted spasmodic notice. For the last five and twenty years, however, nothing seems to have been done. On our side of the border the habits of the clan, though they must have been more than suspected, were conveniently ignored, and in the district registers they have recorded against them only the comparatively few offences committed within these Provinces. In Bengal, on the other hand, the police do not seem to have gone beyond the facts in the particular instances in which convictions were obtained." Yet, notwithstanding this, with Mr. Warner's transfer from Ballia the Dusadhs were again left to themselves till Mr. Kaye took up the question once more in 1900. Meanwhile Matar and other well-known Dusadh gang leaders lost no time in resuming operations in Bengal. For similar reasons the real nature of the depredations in Bengal by Bhurs, Pasis and other criminal or quasi-criminal tribes was not for a considerable time fully realized, until at length a long and continued outbreak of serious crime along all the great water-ways in Bengal, and in the neighbourhood of the great centres of trade, and in the agricultural tracts, to which most of the up-country labour goes, has once again drawn attention to the needs of the situation.
- 4. The chief factors which have contributed towards the development of Inter-Provincial crime have been the extension of our Railway system, combined with an increased demand for skilled and manual labour in the mills and factories, in the main trading centres, and in the agricultural districts of Bengal, and the lack of adequate and satisfactory police arrangements on the water-ways or in the neighbour-hood of such mills and collieries and other places in Bengal where most of the outside labour is employed. So great indeed is the demand for up-country labour in Eastern Bengal that no less than 500,000 tickets are checked annually at the Katihar Junction on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, the majority being from districts in the Gorakhpur and Benares Divisions in the United Provinces and from the districts of North Behar in Bengal. The downward rush is at the beginning and the upward rush at the end of the cold weather, but it is being noticed that on account of the railway facilities and cheap fares labourers now come and go all the year round.

The criminal, in common with the rest of humanity, studies his own interests and seeks out places where he can follow his nefarious calling with most profit and least risk to himself. There were traces of his enterprise in this respect even before the days of our railways. There has been evidence enough available for years past to justify the special surveillance of certain castes and groups of criminals in these Provinces who were known to make long journeys either by land or water for the

purpose of committing crime, and there can be no doubt that Inter-Provincial police arrangements to check these depredations should have been made long ago. As matters stand now the criminals of these Provinces, having grasped the situation sooner than the authorities, have taken full advantage of the improved means of locomotion and the flow of labour in making their raids. It is further clear that, either by maintaining a strictly proper line of conduct in their own districts, or by securing the connivance of the local subordinate police and zamindárs by a well recognised system of nazrána, they have succeeded in hoodwinking their district authorities. A special feature in the present instance is, however, the fact that, whilst Bengal is annually visited by thousands of thieves and well-known bad characters from these Provinces, we have been unable to discover any similar incursions from Bengal into the United Provinces. It is evident therefore that there are greater attractions and less danger for our criminals in Bengal and Assam than in our own Provinces, and that under the circumstances it will be necessary for the authorities in both Bengal and Assam to take certain special measures, and introduce several very urgently needed reforms into their district police administrations, before this criminal migration will be effectually checked. The comparative wealth of the inhabitants of Eastern Bengal; their manner of fiving in detached and isolated residences instead of big villages; the rottenness of their mat and thatched houses; the extraordinary habit of keeping all their money and valuables in an iron safe, with the key invariably kept in an ordinary wooden box beside it; the proximity of rivers which afford a safe means of attack or retreat; the exceptionally timid character of the people who, having exaggerated ideas of the provess and daring of up-country criminals, allow themselves to be very easily overawed; the unsatisfactory supervision apparently exercised over the village police, a great number of whom are recruited in certain districts from the very eastes in the United Provinces which form the subject of this report; the protection afforded to up-country thieves and bad characters in the mills and factories by employers of up-country labour; the division of police control in and around Calcutta; the total absence of any arrangement for the maintenance of law and order on the water-ways; the failure of the Bengal Police to make a sufficiently vigorous use of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, combined with the increased vigour displayed in recent years in this respect in these Provinces; the entire want of systematic and organised co-operation between the police of the two Provinces; and the frequent transfers of Superintendents in most of the districts affected; all these are factors deserving of careful consideration when dealing with the question of Inter-Provincial crime and criminals. So great, indeed, are the attractions of the East that it came out in the Muttrapur dakaiti (vide Appendix III - 3 I-D) that the raid had actually been planned in the Benares Jail by Mullay Bhur of the Benares district and Abdul Rahman, a Muhammadan from Byzabad, who happened to be incarcerated together and were released at about the same time, and who in pursuance of their jail-made plans succeeded in organizing a gang and started off on a dakaiti expedition to Malda within fifteen days or so of their release. Then again in the Algapur dakaiti in Sylhet (vide Appendix III-3c) it transpired that a tea-garden cooly, named Nandan Singh, went back to his home in Benares and returned within a week to Assam with an organized gang of Bhur thieves whose career, however, was luckily checked in time by a mere accident.

5. The extent to which each easte forming the subject of this enquiry is addicted to crime, both locally and in Bengal, will be seen from Appendices I, III, IV, V, VI, X. The figures speak for themselves, and indicate that not only have all the well-known criminal and quasicriminal tribes in the central and eastern districts of the United Provinces taken to making criminal expeditions into Bengal, but that the Mallahs and Thákurs as far west as Agra, Muttra, and Aligarh, the Burwárs in Hardoi, and even the Daleras in Barcilly have joined

The notes on each caste together with the selections from the records of typical cases given in the Appendices will give a clear idea of the extent and nature of the criminality of each. It will be seen that they all have points in common in respect to the nature and extent of their organization and modus operandi. Each group has its own elaborate arrangements for carrying out its criminal programme. An extensive system of colonies has been formed in Bengal itself for the disposal of stolen property and to act as convenient bases of operations. An effective intelligence department is maintained throughout the area of operations for the transmission of news and the receipt and despatch The greatest possible use is made of railways and full of letters, etc. advantage is taken of both the Postal and Telegraph systems. There is even reason to believe that the Postal Department subordinates assist in the disposal of illicit gains, and there are indications that the zamindars in the home districts and the subordinate police in both Provinces are subsidised, whilst there is little doubt of actual participation in this form of crime by village chaukídars in both Provinces.

dix VI--5D.

idix VI-5D.

6. For the purposes of this inquiry the castes concerned may conveniently be grouped as follows:—

(Group I.—Bhurs, Pásis, Dusádhs)—(large agricultural and quasi-criminal tribes).

(Group II.—Mallahs and other river criminals.)

(Group III.—Burwars, Daleras and Chain Mallahs)—(pick-pockets and petty pilferers).

Group IV.—Doms (nomadic thieves and robbers).

Group V.—Miscellaneous (other Hindus and Muhammadans).

The exact connection in each respect will be seen from a Criminal Tribes Map which accompanies the report, the symbols in which indicate the localities affected by the figures contained in the general statement of districts criminally connected with Bengal, vide Appendix I-A, B, and C.

Each caste has been given a distinctive symbol from which the connection can be seen at a glance. The exact degree of criminality established against each will be found in the appendices attached to the notes on each caste,\* from which also will be seen the villages or groups of villages especially affected in each district in these Provinces. The special facilities afforded by the railways is very clearly shown in the map. It will be seen that the Mirzapuri Mallahs and Pasis have both the East Indian Railway and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway running past their very doors; and that by going on foot to Benares or Jaunpur they can, after evading the local police, be carried for a sum of Rs. 5 by the Bengal and North-Western Railway (which has now placed all the eastern districts in direct touch with the furthest countries of Bengal) right on to Assam and Eastern Bengal. It will be seen, however, that except in especial cases, such as those of the Daleras of Bareilly, the Burwars of Hardoi, and the Western Mallahs in the Agra Division, the main criminal connection with Bengal is practically limited to districts east of Allahabad and Fyzabad, the worst being Allahabad, Fyzabad, Gonda, and the whole of the Gorakhpur and Benares Divisions.

7. Judging from the number of P. R. slips received in these districts on which the castes of the accused were not specified, the tribal figures are probably not absolutely accurate. Thus, an examination of the slips combined with a consideration of certain other connected facts, such as the residences and local references given by the accused, etc., gives rise to a suspicion that many of those shown as other 'Hindus' in Ballia, for instance, are really "Pulwar-Dusádhs," and in Mirzapur, Jaunpur, and Allahabad, either "Pásis" or "Bhurs." The classification, however, is accurate enough to enable us to form a practically correct estimate as to

3 Appendices I-X.

the extent to which the castes in each district are addicted to the commission of crime in Bengal, thus making it possible for us to deal exclusively with affected areas without disturbing the general police arrangements of any district. Generally speaking, it will be seen that the convictions and cases known to have been committed by up-country criminals are scattered more or less throughout the entire Province of Bengal, but the groups thicken in and around Calcutta, Burdwan, Dacca, and on the great rivers in Eastern and North-Eastern Bengal and Assam. In each of these instances there are special local reasons for the prevailing unsatisfactory state of affairs. The connections between the neighbouring districts of Gorakhpur, Gházipur and Ballia in the United Provinces, and Saran, Shahabad, and Patna in Bengal, is a purely geographical and ethnological one, and in these cases ordinary interdistrict reciprocation is all that is necessary. The language on both sides of the border is the same, and therefore there are no difficulties in station officers corresponding direct with each other in respect to the circulation of information sheets, etc. Further east, however, the question is different. In each of the instances, in which a connection has been established, local reasons exist, which will necessitate special measures.

In and around the metropolis, for instance, the concentration of up-country criminals is especially marked, the chief reasons of which would appear to be:—(1) Divided control in respect to police arrangements in the city itself and the surrounding districts of the Presidency Division, in consequence of which there has been up to very recent times a want of unison in local police action; (2) the police in and around Calcutta in common with those in Burdwan and Dacca, and other places where large mills, collieries and factories exist, labour under special difficulties in respect to the surveillance of criminals and persons of bad character imported from these Provinces, by reason of mill-owners and employers of up-country labour refusing to permit Police scrutiny. Whole gangs of up-country criminals are thus afforded shelter within coolie lines, or such other places of refuge, which the police are prohibited to enter. The result has been, as the figures and the chart clearly indicate, that these criminals have for years past made use of the factory lines as a safe and convenient base of operation from which the neighbourhoods have been raided and looted with impunity. Thus out of 64 dakaities committed by up-country criminals during the last six years no less than 61 have been committed in the immediate neighbourhood of such centres of industry, viz., 24-Parganas, Hooghly, Calcutta, Howrah, Burdwan, and Dacca. Then again on the water-ways, where there is, practically speaking, no protection of life and property so far as country boats and small craft are concerned, the figures indicate that lawlessness is very general, though for various reasons some localities appear to be more affected than others-notably the water-way between Godagary and Muttra Bazar; the Megna near Bhairab Bazar in Tippera; the Barhmaputra and its various channels, as also the numerous waterways in Backergunge, and specially in Khulna, all of which though infested by local gangs are also visited by river pirates from these Provinces.

8. Each easte has apparently its own recognised beat or sphere of operations. They evidently stick to localities where they have formed the safest connections. Thus the Bhurs and Pásis (excluding those who have taken to river piracy) evidently work around large centres of trade or special industries, viz.:—Calcutta and its environs, Dacca, Narainganj, Sirajganj, Burdwan, etc. The Dusádhs go to Mymensingh, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Malda and other agricultural districts, to which also go large numbers of Bhurs and Pásis. The Daleras, Chain Mallahs, Burwárs and other light fingered gentry resort mostly to populous towns and cities and work in gangs in district where there are annual large fairs and gatherings, such as Sonepur in Chapra, Gaya, Monghyr, Bankipore, Puri, and Calcutta. The Doms when not moving in tents stick to

Appendix III-2.

Paragraph 10, page 33, note on "Mallahs."

See "Caste" and criminal tribes map.

See Appendix X

See E. B. S. Bailway

Map.

the larger cities, where they obtain menial service as scavengers, which is made a cloak for their real business as criminals. The Brahmans and Thákurs and others of good caste will be found in great numbers as 'durwáns,' coolie sirdárs, and in other posts of trust and responsibility with mercantile firms and private persons in and around all the large centres of trade, which accounts for the greater number of their convictions in those localities. Similarly the up-country Muhammadans, chiefly from Gházipur, Ballia, and Gorakhpur, are employed in considerable numbers on railway works in Sealdah and Howrah, and a good deal in the city of Calcutta itself. In both these last-mentioned cases, however, there are at present no indications of gang organization, convictions being mostly for ordinary thefts, or breaches of contract, or criminal misappropriation. There have, however, been instances of durwáns and coolie sirdárs importing criminals from their home districts for the express purpose of committing crime.

- 9. On the rivers also the beats are well defined. The Mirzapuris operate mostly above Narainganj on the rivers Padda and Brahmaputra, and all their branches as far up as Gauhati in Assam, the log trade between Goalpara and Eastern Bengal being practically in their hands. They also work up the Megna as far as Sylhet. The Gorakhpur and Ballia men go down the channel a good deal and work down the Bhagirathee to Calcutta. The Allahabad men follow the Mirzapuri some way up the Brahmaputra, but do not appear to voyage above Dhubri, and roughly speaking work mostly between that place and Dacca. The Behar men work over the same lines as the Gorakhpur and Ballia Mallahs to whom in fact they are closely connected.
- 10. In all respects, however, whether, on land or water the conditions will be found more or less the same and indicate well laid plans, thoroughly well-thought-out arrangements for the receipt and despatch of stolen property, and the formation of appropriate bases at strategic points in Bengal itself for facilitating local operations regarding which full particulars will be found in the notes on each caste.
- 11. It will therefore be seen that mere co-operation between the districts affected in both Provinces will not be sufficient to cope satisfactorily with the evil, or be likely to afford any permanent relief. For one reason, the inevitable transfer of officers in itself will prove detrimental to continuity in respect to the carrying out of a repressive programme depending entirely upon the individual zeal displayed by local officers. Then again the vigorous use of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code may rid us locally of criminals, but it will have a totally opposite effect in respect to Bengal, where the salutary sections of the law are not worked for various reasons with either such vigour or success as they are in these Provinces. If permanent success therefore in dealing with organized Inter-Provincial crime is desired, reforms of a more important far reaching nature are required and will now be discussed categorically:—

of 1871.—There is nothing novel in this proposal. District Officers responsible for enforcing the Act in districts in which it is in force have repeatedly drawn attention to the inadequacy of its provisions to meet the altered requirements of the present day. The time has come to legalise the taking of finger-impressions and to enhance the liability of all castes or tribes (or portions thereof) and of all such gangs, or families, as can be proved to be incorrigible hereditary criminals. But the peculiar requirements of the situation are such that, whilst ensuring identification and deterrent sentences on the one hand, criminals must not on the other be subjected to restraint detrimental to their obtaining a living by honest means, whilst the non-criminal portion of any tribe must not be interfered with at all. The surveillance suggested should therefore be of the nature required by the Infanticide Act whereby correct history sheets of all

See United Provinces! Police Administration Reports, 1900-1901.

Re criminal tribes, pages 15, 16 and 11, 12, and 13, respectively.

See S. R. No. 20, file 63— XI—5.

proclaimed families can be maintained, the finger-impressions of all adult males taken, and all movements reported by village chaukídárs, thus focussing the surveillance entirely on guilty groups or families. These amendments, or at least amendments on these lines, are necessary since it is certain that the Criminal Tribes Act (except in those cases in which the tribes proclaimed were actually incarcerated within the four walls of a penal settlement) has proved an utter failure. Moreover its provisions, as they stand, in no way provide for cases such as we are now-a-days called upon to deal with, in which well-known and hardened criminals make use of respectable professions and the demand for labour as a cloak for their real profession as thieves. There is no instance on record of a tribe having been reclaimed by its operations. The Burwars, for instance, though they have now been under the ban for over 25 years are as bad as ever they were before. The fact is that the Act throws too much responsibility on Government in the way of providing for the wants of the tribes proclaimed, and philanthropic efforts have been made to reclaim such criminals rather than to repress them, whereas there cannot be the least doubt that repression should in such cases precede reclamation—Government being responsible for the former, and the tribal councils for the latter. On the other hand, it is curious to note the excellent results obtained by the operation of the Infanticide Act, being a repressive measure, pure and simple, based and worked on correct principles, in that the family history sheets contained information which enabled the Local Government to increase or decrease the pressure in accordance with the degree of the individual guilt disclosed, whilst all expenses incurred in connection with extra police establishment fell entirely on the guilty families.

13. Now since the Criminal Tribes Act was passed, the fingerimpression system for the identification of criminals has been introduced and developed. The legality of impressions as evidence has been admitted by the Courts, and there is therefore no reason why its use should not now be extended by law to all criminal tribes, or groups of hereditary criminals of any class, whose identification in the event of arrest it is desired to ensure. At present the use of impressions is restricted to those cases mentioned in section X, paragraph 467, Volume I. of the Police Regulations. What therefore is now required is that, whilst reserving for the Government of India the powers described in section 2, Act XXVII of 1871, in respect to the incarceration of tribes as an extreme measure to be enforced only when all other measures have failed, local Governments be now empowered, in the first instance, to proclaim tribes, families, or gangs to the extent which will authorize the preparation of family sheets, and the taking and recording of finger impressions of adult males, and provide a liability to enhanced punishment in the event of conviction. This, whilst leaving proclaimed criminals free to go where they wish in search of honest employment, will ensure identification, and adequate sentence on conviction for offences committed by them. But, in view of the greater liberties afforded, it will be necessary to penalize them further by legislating that members of proclaimed families, who have been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment in the aggregate, for offences under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, shall be liable to transportation or imprisonment for ten years, and that if previously convicted for larceny transportation shall be compulsory. All expenses incurred on the extra establishments necessary should be borne by the families proclaimed as required in the Infanticide Act. A detail of the family accounts with the local money-lenders or zamindars should, for several reasons, be also kept in the family history sheets. These proposals, however, can be applied only to regularly domiciled or settled castes; for nomadic depredators like the Doms, Haburahs, and Sansiahs, who are a pest which no civilized country would tolerate, nothing short of a renewal of Sir Auckland Colvin's policy of breaking up the families and confining them strictly to penal settlements will ever suffice. Still efforts might with advantage

be made, as a preliminary measure, even in these cases to obtain accurate family sheets, finger-impressions and conviction rolls. With the preparation of family sheets and the correct classification of gangs the present faulty system of recording the movements of the various gangs in the Provincial Police Gazette might also very easily be improved upon, and if worked somewhat on the following lines might perhaps be made a record of considerable value. Presumably the object in view is to keep an accurate record of the movements of each gang so that the connection thereof with any particular series of crimes or offences can be proved. But the officer in charge of this department at headquarters receives no crime reports, whilst Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of circles (who get the crime reports) know nothing of the movements of the gangs except what they see weekly in the Gazette. The information contained in the latter is, however, only too often of no value, since gangs break up and disappear and reassemble immediately afterwards at fixed "rendezvous" under a different leader. They even change leadership in moving from one district to another. Thus Musammat Jhunnia's gang of Haburahs leaves Mainpuri, and reappears in Etah under Musammat Lado, and on entering Budaun the members disappear altogether as Haburahs by the simple process of styling themselves Bhatus under the leadership of Musammat somebody else! The farce of allowing women to pose as gang leaders should therefore be put an end Headmen, or gang Mukhias, or even a gang "panch" should be appointed who should have fixed responsibilities in default of which they should be subject to severe pains and penalties. The introduction of the Bengal system of gang registers is also recommended. They contain full particulars (including finger-prints) of each gang, and are passed on, as the gang moves, from one District Superintendent of Police to another. There can then be no mistakes, and any attempt to evade surveillance will at once be detected. At headquarters a provincial map on a fairly large scale should be maintained on which the movements of each gang should be flagged out. All road robberies, dakaitis, and other violent crime of the description usually committed by these people should be communicated to the officer in charge who should note the scene of each such occurrence on the map also. The result will be that in a very short time it will be possible for him to spot those gangs which are addicted to crime simply by observing the record of offences which collected along their line of march. I found this plan answered admirably in dealing with these people in the Mainpuri district and would recommend its being given a trial. In any case information of this nature would be of immense value in gang presentions and would explosible the effective characters to prosecutions, and would enable the officer in charge of headquarters to direct immediate attention to any gang whose criminality was apparent. In the case of Doms advantage might be taken of the plague (of which Doms have absolutely no fear) for planting them out in the larger towns and cities for scavenging work, where they could be better looked after than in villages, and in any case when once settled they should, as far as possible, be left alone and not disturbed.

14. Next to that of identification the question of adequate sentences is one of considerable importance. One of the most cogent reasons for the criminal invasion of Bengal is the undoubted facility afforded for the concealment of identity by working in another Province, and the frequency with which hardened and habitual criminals have repeatedly in consequence got off with light sentences is a serious one, since the conviction rolls of hundreds of criminals which have been examined (and of which those in Appendix II are typical cases) show that many a criminal has been permitted to be at large who, even in the ordinary course of events, should have been transported for life. The conviction rolls moreover show how hopelessly the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code have failed as a deterrent where hereditary and habitual criminals are concerned. The correct policy ndicated by these results is one of unflinching severity in all cases in

which incorrigible criminals are concerned, and the institution of gang prosecutions under sections 400 and 401, combined with a vigorous use of section 110 against all influential supporters and patrons of such thieving gangs. Attention might also be drawn to the value of section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, as a means of ensuring proper surveillance which appears to have been overlooked by the police and the Magistracy in both Provinces. In this latter respect, officers prosecuting cases in Court appear to be chiefly to blame. If the police would only take the trouble to watch prosecutions carefully, and draw the attention of Courts to eases in which professional criminals are concerned, and consistently press for exemplary sentences and the use of section 565 in all such cases, it is possible that matters would improve very considerably, and that appropriate sentences would be awarded.

United Provinces Government Order V-55D of 1900.

15. If the procedure recommended is given effect to and the taking of finger-impressions is authorized, it will be necessary to open a new section in the Central Bureau wherein the impressions of all such tribes, clans, and families or gangs will be filed. Thus if a member of a proclaimed family not having been previously convicted were arrested, his card would in the first instance go to the ordinary Conviction Department, and if not found there would be passed on to the Criminal Tribes Section where it would be traced, and his identification (which is one of the chief objects to be gained by this form of surveillance) would be ensured, and, being a member of a proclaimed clan or family he would then be further liable to receive enhanced sentence on that score alone. This criminal tribe section would not be a very large one since the numbers of each tribe which will probably be affected including those mentioned on page 460, paragraph 422, section X, Volume I of the Police Regulations and the portions of tribes dealt with in the present report are approximately as follows:—

Total of male adults of the following tribes of the United Provinces.

	A herias			9,996	6.	Haburahs	•••		2,457
2.	Bilochis	• • •		2,300	7.	Sanauriahs		***	254
3,	Berias	***		4,695	8,	Mallahs			1,000
4.	Burwars		***	5,000	9,	Bhurs			1,500
5.	$\mathbf{Doms}$	***	***	7,178	10.	Pasis	•••		1,000

... 1,000.

THE DEPUTATION OF DETECTIVES FROM DISTRICTS CONCERNED IN THE UNITED PROVINCES TO LOCALITIES IN BENGAL FREQUENTED BY UP-COUNTRY CRIMINALS; THE APPOINTMENT OF A STAFF OF SPECIAL OFFICERS IN BOTH PROVINCES TO ENSURE PROPER SURVEILLANCE, TO COLLECT AND CLASSIFY INFORMATION REGARDING CRIMINAL GANGS, TO CHRCULATE LISTS OF ABSENTEES AND GENERALLY TO PREPARE THE GROUND WORK FOR CASES UNDER SECTIONS 400 AND 401, INDIAN PENAL CODE.

11. Others

16. The duties of this staff, which would consist of especially qualified men, will be to follow criminals from their home districts to their haunts in Bengal where they can co-operate with the local police in either securing proper surveillance or conviction. In these Provinces special officers will generally be required in all districts in which there is statistical proof that criminals habitually work in gangs either locally or in Bengal. There will be much work to be done in assisting the local district police in respect to the compilation and maintenance of family, gang, and absentee registers. It being absolutely necessary that none but the right names are entered in gang registers, much thorough and preliminary inquiry and careful classification of convictions will be required. In fact as pointed out in the letter of instructions dated?

? it is in the conviction record of any particular group or tribe that the real key to the information required will be found.

II.—UNIFORMITY OF PROCEDURE IN BOTH PROVINCES IN RESPECT TO THE REGISTRATION OF CONVICTIONS AND THE SURVEILLANCE OF EX-CONVICTS AND SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

The orders on this subject are contained in section X, paragraph 181E of the United Provinces Police Regulations. The systems in the two Provinces differ in essential features. Thus in Bengal the District

See Appendix Ia-c.

See Appendix IIb.

Superintendents of Police have power to classify bad characters and to decide whether any particular man is a fit subject for police surveillance or not. In the United Provinces this power is exercised by the Courts. Bengal has nothing exactly equivalent to our Register No. X and we have no conviction register such as the Bengal Register No. XII. This want of uniformity is really in a way responsible for a good deal of the want of unison in police action in the two Provinces. There is moreover in both Provinces ample evidence of indifference to the real requirements of the case. Thus, in the United Provinces we find faulty registration of convictions in Bengal of people from these Provinces, which means imperfect surveillance over those who are sent back to the jails in their home districts for release (see cases Nos. 36, 37, 44, 45 and 46 in the Gházipur list, Nos. 16, 17, 18 and others in the Mirzapur list, etc., which may be taken as typical instances from many other similar cases traceable in district returns). The indifference with which convictions obtained in Bengal are generally regarded by officers in these

Provinces may be judged from the fact that
no less than 109 of the 1,849 convictions
Ballia ... ... 15 obtained in Bengal against persons from
Gházipur ... ... 8 these Provinces have been entered in
Mirzapur ... 5 the local registers under the general term
Jaunpur ... 45 no less than 109 of the 1,849 convictions
obtained in Bengal against persons from
these Provinces may be judged from the fact that
no less than 109 of the 1,849 convictions
obtained in Bengal against persons from
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fied, the worst districts in this respect being those noted in the margin.

This matter therefore is one deserving the special attention of the Superintendents of the districts concerned. In fact so little is the importance of this question of Inter-Provincial crime realised, that an officer of considerable experience and acumen, in replying to an inquiry as to whether he considered a certain group of pick-pockets residing in his district and addicted to crime in Bengal should be subjected to special surveillance or not, stated :-- "I am of opinion that in matters of that sort the people at large should be left to themselves to look after their property in fairs, etc. They have not, as a rule, very much and it is only the yokel and fool who is victimised and it does him good in so much as it brightens him up and teaches him to use his wits more." This sort of education, however, is not, unfortunately, appreciated by the poor yokel or fool who is victimised and who can ill afford to lose the little he possesses, and who being himself a law-abiding subject is entitled to every protection from these pests of society. On the other hand, there has been equal negligence on the part of the Bengal Police. They have not only failed in many instances to go beyond the facts in particular instances in which convictions were obtained, but have failed in many instances even to report such convictions. Thus, Lieutenant McNamara found numerous up-country criminals serving sentences in the Bengal jails who had never been made P. R. T. and who would not therefore have been sent to their home district jails for release, and could not therefore be brought on to the local surveillance registers X or XA. In Muttra, it was not till search cards were sent to the Bengal Bureau that information was obtained of the convictions recorded in that Province against Muttra Mallahs. This subject of Inter-Provincial reciprocation is therefore deserving of close attention. Orders have, however, already been issued with a view to rectifying these particular defects (vide Conference Notes, Appendix IV-b), but without a special directing agency it is impossible to say whether they are being carried or not, and the work will certainly not be satisfactorily done, till some such agency is provided. Much improvement in this respect will no doubt follow on the introduction of the new form of combined village and conviction registers which, it is understood, will shortly be introduced in both Provinces. But, what is most required is a special officer who will receive intimation of all convictions and be in a position to ascertain by personal inspection whether the rules are being complied with, to direct the working of the supervising and the detective staff in both Provinces, and to bring under scrutiny such new localities, as may from time to

time be indicated by arrests and conviction slips as being scenes of fresh operations.

- 1V.—THE AMALGAMATION OF THE CALCUTTA AND BENGAL PROVINCIAL DETECTIVE AND INVESTIGATING STAFF AND THE EXTENSION OF THE POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE IN CALCUTTA IN RESPECT TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATING DEPARTMENT TO DISTRICTS OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISIONS, SO THAT WHILST BRINGING THE CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT IN THE HANDS OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE OF BENGAL, THERE WILL BE NO DIVISION OF CONTROL IN CALCUTTA ITSELF AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.
- 18. A reference to the map and Appendix I will show at a glance that Calcutta and its environs are the main resort and centre of crime committed by up-country criminals in Bengal. The causes thereof have already been enumerated. Within the last year or so there has been a change in the methods of dealing with crime and criminals in and around the metropolis, and the city and the provincial police have worked hand in hand with admirable results. There is, however, no guarantee that this desirable policy will be continued by future Commissioners. There is not the least doubt that for Calcutta and the districts surrounding it there should be one Director of Criminal Investigation and that the proper officer for that post is obviously the Commissioner, who is in the right position not only to exercise the required control over the investigating staff working in this area, but also to deal with the great commercial firms and mill-owners, whose co-operation and support it is necessary at all costs to secure. Some such arrangement, whilst leaving the Commissioner free in respect to police work pure and simple in the city, would give him wider power in respect to criminal investigations and would bring the city itself into line with the rest of the Province in the matter of its Criminal Investigating Department. At present the dangers of dual control in this part of Bengal are plainly exhibited in the crime return from this locality and, until satisfactory arrangements of a permanent nature are made, Calcutta and its neighbourhood will continue to be a safe base of operations for criminal gangs, and nothing that we can do will prevent persons of bad character taking advantage of this state of affairs. Under existing circumstances, if detectives are sent from here, two sets have to go to do the same work, viz., one to Calcutta and the other to Bengal.
- THE MAINTENANCE OF PROPER AND ACCURATE COOLIE REGISTERS BY OWNERS OF MILLS, FACTORIES, COLLIERIES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES IN BENGAL WHO IMPORT AND EMPLOY UP-COUNTRY LABOUR; THE REGISTRATIONS OF THE CHARACTERS OF COOLIE SIRDARS AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF REGULAR FACTORY POLICE.
- 19. This undoubtedly, though one of the most important is yet one of the most difficult of the whole series of questions which has to be dealt with, since it is essential that the labour market shall in no way be interfered with. It is certain, however, that the security afforded by mills and other concerns worked under the Factory Act is one of the chief causes of crime in the localities indicated, (vide paragraph 7, page 10.) In no other civilized country in the world would such a state of affairs be for an instant tolerated. The public would have taken the matter in hand and have compelled mill and factoryowners to keep their employes under proper control. As matters stand, owners taking advantage of the Factory Act are said to place obstacles in the way of the police when in search of bad characters. The prevailing system seems to be to depute coolie sirdárs, who are, as a rule, men of good caste from these Provinces, to bring down coolies. Each sirdár then brings a certain number of coolies for whom he is responsible. In other factories each coolie gets a tally with a number, which on entering for the day's work he deposits at the gate, but, as no registers are maintained, it is open to any coolie to hand his tally over to a pal who can go and work for him. All such coolies reside in lines, which, at Narainganj at all events, were in the bazar and not within any factory enclosure, but from which the police were nevertheless excluded. The result is, instances have repeatedly come to light of criminals having gone down together and lived in security in such factory coolic lines. Thus of four Dusádhs who left home together in 1900, one was traced by the Howrah

Police, who, however, reported their inability to find the others, yet the untraced men have since been sending home considerable sums by regular money-order remittances from the very address at which their companions were found. There is also another case of a gang of Pásis in the jute concern in Sirajganj Colliery. The system apparently is that whilst one man works in the factory the rest are thieves pure and simple. It would seem that factory-owners have been allowed to usurp powers which cannot be exercised by them under the Factory Act,\* more especially in cases in which coolies are located in lines outside factory limits. They should therefore either be compelled to employ regular factory police such as are employed at home, or they should be required under section 18(1) (g)-2 of the Factory Act to maintain full and accurate registers of coolies and sirdar coolies employed, which should be available when necessary for police scrutiny. This will not in any way affect the labour market, though it may impose special responsibilities on employers. Coolie sirdars should similarly be registered and their character, if possible, invariably verified on appointment. They are in fact the real pioneers of inter-provincial crime. There is the instance of a sirdár in David & Co.'s employ in Narainganj who was closely connected with a gang of Pásis from Mirzapur (see Phagoo's confession). Men like Chitoo Rai (in Ballia), Arjun Singh (in Mirzapur), Hargobind Misir (Haha man chan) of Dagoo Daviding des Chito Rai (in Ballia). (Hahz-mar-char) of Dacca, Deokinandan Singh (of Tari), have all been either coolie sirdars or durwans and are now very wealthy men; they are well-known in their home districts as supporters and associates of Inter-Provincial criminals. Nothing could therefore be more unsatisfactory than this condition of affairs and the law-abiding public around these centres of trade are entitled to all the protection that Government can give. The maintenance of a proper police establishment or other arrangements for the proper control of the coolies employed in such factories or mills cannot be too strongly insisted on. The question, however, requires a further careful investigation, and if special inquiries were made in the localities affected, viz., Calcutta, Howrah, 24-Parganas Dacca, Goalundo, Sirajganj, Burdwan, Manbhum, etc., by a Committee of Police officers and representatives deputed by the Chamber of Commerce no doubt a workable scheme could be drawn up.

VI.—THE PASSING OF AN INLAND RIVER NAVIGATION ACT PROVIDING FOR THE LICENSING AND REGISTRATION OF ALL TRADING BOATS; THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER AND REGULATION OF TRAFFIC ON INLAND RIVERS AND WATER-WAYS; AND THE ORGANIZATION OF PROPERLY APPOINTED AND EQUIPPED RIVER POLICE.

- 20. The only two Acts at present in force in any way affecting the traffic on the river Ganges and its tributaries are:—
  - (I) The Inland Steamer Act (No. VI of 1884); and
  - (II) Act I of 1867. An Act to authorize the levy of tolls on the river Ganges.

The one provides for the licensing and chartering of steamers and the examination and liabilities of serangs and Masters, but for want of river police its provisions are seldom enforced. The other provides for the improvement of the navigation of the Ganges between Dinapur and Allahabad, in pursuance of which a toll bar is maintained at Benares. There is also a toll bar at Jungipur at the junction of the Bhagirathi to catch boats going down that river to Calcutta. There are also revenue traffic checking stations at Ballia in the United Provinces and somewhere in the neighbourhood of Sara Ghat at Pabna in Bengal. These in addition to sections 380-383, Indian Penal Code, represent the sum total of existing enactments or arrangements in connection with the management of river traffic. Between Benares and the sea, down the main stream of the Ganges, and from Saddia in Assam down the Brahmaputra to its junction with the Ganges at Goalundo, there is not a river policeman worth being called by that name, and there is but little exaggeration in Gopi Manjhi's boast, when he undertakes to pilot a boat load of illicit opium unobserved and unmolested from Nepal to Chittagong, as also

Appendix VI-5(0).

of 1881.

much truth in Angnu Singh's observation to the effect that in the rivers in Bengal it is not "amaldari sirear" but "amaldari Mallah." In the United Provinces there are no river police at all, except in Benares, where a new section has recently been organized, comprising an establishment of four boats and 25 men who have already justified their existence. In Mirzapur the old patrol boat has long since been out of commission. In Bengal the following establishment is maintained:—

RIVER POLICE.

Rank	rate o	L COST.		Remarks.				
2			3		4		5	,
			Rs.	a.	Rs.			
Hend-constables	•••		14	8	377			
Constables	•••	***	7	0	175	1		
	Total	•••	***		552			
ering diging a plane mining diginal and the reduced mining the grading grading grading account of		Boat est	ablishm	ont.	·			Rs.
2 Ditto, Dacea 4 Ditto, Faridy 1 Patrol boats, Khula 2 Ditto, Pabna 3 Ditto, Tippe:	ur a	*** *** *** *** ***	•••		000 tee 141 011 015 015	***	 420  	242 104 208 52 299 118 125 870
Add cost of one tempore	ry boat in	. Backerga	Ann uj for t	nal	cost	 10 year	***	2,070 × 12 24,840 84
	Hend-constables  Constables  6 Patrol boats, Backer 2 Ditto, Paridp 1 Patrol boats, Khuln 2 Ditto, Pahna 3 Ditto, Pahna 7 Ditto, 24-Par	Hend-constables  Constables  Total  6 Patrol boats, Backerganj 2 Ditto, Dacea 4 Ditto, Faridpur 1 Patrol boats, Khulna 2 Ditto, Pabna 3 Ditto, Tippera 7 Ditto, 24-Parganas	Hend-constables  Constables  Total  Boat est  6 Patrol boats, Backergauj 2 Ditto, Dacca 4 Ditto, Faridpur 1 Patrol boats, Khulna 2 Ditto, Pabna 3 Ditto, Tippera 7 Ditto, 24-Parganas	Rs.   Rs.	Rs. a.   Hend-constables   14 8	Rs. a.   Rs.	Rs. a.   Rs.	Rs. a.   Rs.

The existing river police system in Bengal has, however, been condemned by all officers who can claim to speak with any authority, and it has been agreed that a completely new plan of operations must be adopted if anything effective is to be done. For the amount now annually spent (Rs. 24,924) on this account, there should be no reason whatseever why a small well trained, properly equipped, and mobile force of river police sufficient to answer the immediate requirements of the present times, viz., to hunt down and bring to justice the gangs now at work, should not be maintained. Before considering what further river police establishments are necessary in Bengal, the abolition of the existing force and its reconstruction in the form of a special reserve at Goalundo is strongly recommended. A force of 36 patrol boats with the following establishment will probably suffice, viz., 2 Sub-Inspectors (up-countrymen),—one on Rs. 50, one on Rs. 30; 36 boatswains at Rs. 12 each (Rs. 420); 180 river police constables (at 5 per boat), 100 on Rs. 9, and 80 on Rs. 8, (Rs. 1,540); good conduct allowance Rs. 48—Total, Rs. 2,070. This will give us at the same cost as is now being incurred, a compact and mobile force of 36 complete patrol boats with crews, and a reserve of 36 men to allow for casualties, etc. By keeping the force in the form of a special reserve in a central position like Goalundo detachments can at once be despatched to any localities which may require special attention, guards can be deputed with the steamers (as with railway trains), suspicious boats can be followed up and watched, and all trading country boats checked, etc. The crews should be mixed, consisting of up-country men and Mallahs, well acquainted with up-country trade shipping, and Bengal river Muhammadans among whom we came across in Pabna very many suitable looking recruits. They should be equipped with clinker-built gigs or cutters, varying from 18 to 24 feet

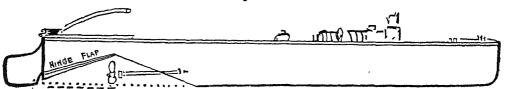
Appendix VI-V-c.

<sup>1.</sup> See Conference notes of Dacca Conferences, 1900.

<sup>2.</sup> Mr. Cox's note on River Police in Rajshahi Dakaits file, 1885.

length, 5 feet 2 inches to 5 feet 6 inches beam, and from about 18 inches to 2 feet draft with bilge keels and weather boards. Such boats, if properly built, whilst being light, fast and handy, would be sea worthy enough to put out into the biggest rivers; they should be completely fitted out with sprit-sails, oars, and good Willesden canvas awnings. The cost of these boats complete in Calcutta will be Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 each. This expenditure could partly be met by the sale of the present useless, though comfortable, house-boats, used by the existing establishment. In addition to the above, at least one powerful launch capable of putting out on the largest rivers at any time of the year will be required for the District Superintendent of Police or Assistant District Superintendent of Police on special duty (or in charge) and at least two light draft launches, especially constructed for navigation in shallow waters, will be required for the pursuit of pirate boats in channels in which ordinary launches cannot ply. The designs of these launches can be obtained from Messrs. Yarrow & Co., Limited, Poplar, England, and will cost approximately from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 according to size. The rough drawing of one is given below:-

Rough Sketch.



As the rivers fall each year and the channels become defined, regular mooring stations could be established, which it would be the business of the river police to make known to the boat men. At present, however, since there is no law under which orders regarding mooring station or any other matter connected with river traffic can be issued or enforced, the main duty of the new river police will be to bring river criminals to justice, and to prevent the occurrence of cognizable offences on the rivers by the careful and thorough patrolling of all specially dangerous localities. A very simple solution of the whole question would appear to be the creation of a general river police district embracing all rivers and water-ways in Bengal and the United Provinces (vide section 2, sub-sections 1 and 2 of Act III of 1888, Police Act). Under section 31, Act V of 1861, the Superintendents of River Police (when appointed) would then have power to keep order and regulate traffic on the rivers which obviously come under the head of "Thoroughfares." All orders and regulations issued by the Superintendents for the proper management of the traffic on such "thoroughfares" and "gháts" or "landing places" would have the force of law, breaches thereof being punishable under section 32. The officer placed in charge should therefore have special qualifications in respect of river police work, with a special knowledge of up-country shipping, and should have control of the river police establishment of all rivers irrespective of provincial boundaries. In Eastern Bengal and Assam, for purely river cases, it may even be necessary to invest him or his assistant with magisterial powers in the same manner as in the case of Superintendents of the Southern Division of the Railway Police in these Provinces. The situation in the case of the rivers in Eastern Bengal is certainly peculiar, and on the main streams, at all events, the difficulties and delays incurred in reaching the local Magistrates or even the local police having jurisdiction, are very great, and the formation of one or more river sub-divisions is apparently necessary.

21. In our own Provinces, river police are undoubtedly required at Mirzapur, Allahabad, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Ballia, as also at Etáwah and Agra. The reasons in each case are given in the Notes on Mallahs (see page 36). The establishment recommended in each case and the cost thereof will be seen in Appendix VI-3.

Appendix VI-3.

Appendix VI-4.

- The time has now undoubtedly come when the unsatisfactory state of affairs on the rivers in Assam, Bengal and the United Provinces should be jointly taken into consideration. From the evidence obtained by the series of special inquiries which have recently been made, an exceedingly serious state of affairs in Bengal and Assam at all events, has been disclosed. Apart from the astounding record of crime, the great Steamer Companies have themselves repeatedly complained of the entire absence of any navigation rules by reason of which accidents involving loss of life and property frequently occur. The necessity for the issue and enforcement of rules regulating the steering, sailing and management of vessels under oars or sails on the rivers in Bengal has already been strongly represented. If proper law and order is to be maintained, it is evident that nothing short of the registration and licensing of all country trade boats will suffice to meet the requirements of the situation. All "manjhis" are ship-masters pure and simple, and their responsibilities as such should be defined and fixed by law. There appears to be some objection in Bengal to the registration of It is urged that great difficulties will arise in distinguishing trade boats from private boats. But this difficulty appears to be without foundation. The rivers are an education in themselves, and experts can easily distinguish river trade boats from private ones, as a sea-man can an ocean tramp from a yacht. The abolition of the river toll-bars is therefore also recommended, and in lieu thereof it is suggested that all boat-owners or "manjhis" employed in the inland river trade be required either to take out an annual license or a special trading license from their own district authorities. The rates to be levied could be based on a reasonable maundage calculation made on the measurements of the The name of the district or an intelligible abbreviation thereof, and a number should be painted in bold letters on the bow of each boat, and on starting on a voyago, or on taking out a trading license, skippers should apply for and receive a pass in the form given in Appendix Persons of bad character should not, under the terms of the license, be allowed to proceed on voyages on trading boats, and the skipper, as master of the boat, should be invested with responsibilities of a head man under section 45, Criminal Procedure Code. It will be for the river police to see that none but duly registered boats ply on the inland trade. A boat's papers alone would give all the information required to ensure adequate supervision and a single checking station at the junction of the Gogra and the Ganges will sulfice to check the whole of the boats going down from these Provinces. There is every reason to believe that the registration of boats and the official recognition of the position of the manjhis will be appreciated by the boat men themselves, for whilst saving the honest manjhi from unnecessary trouble, it will effectually exclude the criminal element, and thus whilst safeguarding the interests of both the traders and the public will ensure the immediate identification of all trading boats and their crews. The income accruing from licenses would be very considerable and would probably more than suffice to meet the cost of the extra police establishment required to maintain law and order on these rivers.
- 23. In the United Provinces, where there is no private boat traffic, the trade shipping can at once be classified and registered without difficulty. The figures for each district are given in Appendix VI-I from which some idea can also be formed of the income which would probably accrue from license fees, e. g. "ulanks," "patailis," "jangs," "mellnas" and other large craft of from 500 to 1,000 maunds capacity at, say, an average of Rs. 5 per annum: "meghnis," "pulwaris," "dongis" and other craft varying from 100 to 500 maunds, say, an average of Rs. 3 per annum. This will give us an average of Rs. 4 per annum per boat with a total income of about Rs. 21,904, a sum which would more than cover all probable expenses in connection with river police arrangements in these Provinces, including even the cost of the up-keep of the launch at Ballia. At present the only income the Government raises

from the river is a sum varying from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 10,000 from the toll-bar at Benares, the whole of which is supposed to be expended in keeping the deep channel clear between Dinapur and Allahabad. The Public Works Department maintains special establishments in each district for the erection of bundals, etc., in the hot season when the river is low, but complaints are very frequent both in respect of the working of the toll-bar officials, and the indifferent manner in which the deep channel is cleared. In Benares, there is a file in the Magistrate's office from which full corroboration of these complaints may be obtained. Neither the tollbar nor the Public Works Department establishments appear to be under any sort of effective control and the existing arrangements are obviously unsatisfactory. Moreover, the tax as at present levied falls only on the shipping on the Ganges above Benares, which means that instead of being imposed equally on all the trade shipping above Dinapur, the tax falls entirely on the Mirzapur and Allahabad boats. That this toll-bar combined with defective river conservancy has proved detrimental to river trade in these parts there cannot be much doubt. The file in Benares is full of complaints regarding the neglect to maintain a deep channel, and it even appears that the B. I. N. S. & Co. took their steamers off in consequence of the exorbitant rates charged at the toll-The Commissioner of Benares in his No. 6395, dated 3rd July 1899, reported that "In any case the present arrangements are very Two remedies alone seem open to make the maintenance unsatisfactory. of a navigable channel like the maintenance of a great highway road, a charge on Provincial revenues or to abandon the river to its devices." Under the Act the Local Government has power to collect and alter tolls (section 13) and to frame rules for the navigation of the river (section 16) under which the trade shipping could be registered, and an annual fee in lieu of the present toll-rate could be realized. The Act, however, does not apparently extend to the Gogra, but being a local Act, the extension to that river will not be a matter of any special difficulty.

- The general question of the regulation of traffic, the maintenance of law and order, and the protection of life and property on the great rivers in the United Provinces and Bengal is therefore a very farreaching one, the extent and real nature of which is only now being fully It is not to be supposed that all that is required can be done There are so many interests involved that a further careful speedily. inquiry will be necessary in Bengal, at all events before the exact form of registration, etc., can be decided on. There can, however, be no question either of the general or immediate needs of the situation. the present it would suffice if steps were taken to continue the inquiries suspended last April with a view to the speedy institution of a gang case under section 401, Indian Penal Code, against the Mallahs already under arrest, and to collect further information and make rough registers of the trade shipping, and to provide a suitable river police establishment to cope with the immediate requirements in both Provinces, as already indicated.
- 25. In regard to inter-provincial crime generally, it will be seen that most of the foregoing proposals, if accepted, will take much time to carry out. In any case further inquiries will in many instances be necessary. The present has only been a preliminary survey as it were of the ground likely to be covered by such preventive operations or legislation as it may be deemed advisable hereafter to undertake. It should moreover be borne in mind that the figures only represent the record of the past five years. If a ten-years record be called for, there is no doubt that a greater degree of criminality will be established. We have, however, been able to locate the 'red-spots' on the map as it were of those localities or tribes or gangs or families as the case may be to which special attention should now be directed. We also have now in our hands more or less complete information against the castes or portions thereof which have been dealt with in this report in regard to

their criminality both local and inter-provincial. In the districts mentioned in connection with the Bhurs [vide Memo. of Instructions, Appendix III—3 (g)] we have or should have by this time full particulars of the criminal portion of the tribe in the gang and absentee registers. Similarly in Ballia will be found collected full particulars regarding the Dusádhs and the Chain Mallahs. The system of registration and surveillance, which has proved so efficacious in connection with the Benares Bhurs, should now be extended to the Pásis and other castes mentioned in this report. In respect to river crime and traffic, we have also now obtained full particulars of the entire trade shipping which goes from these Provinces annually into Bengal. More or less complete information has also been acquired of the gangs of river thieves from these Provinces who operate in Bengal. The registers drawn up for the purpose in each district have already proved of so much value and should not be allowed to relapse into disuse. The immediate requirements of the situation would therefore be met, if arrangements were made to facilitate co-operation between the police in the districts concerned in both Provinces until such time as Government decides on special inter-provincial measures. The following preliminary measures could for instance at once be taken. In the districts noted in the

margin special officers have been at Benares. work since October last compiling and 2. 3. Gorakhpur. Sultanpur. 10. Agra 11. Muttra. Mirzapur. preparing special registers and family Gonda. sheets for each tribe. The thánas shown Azamgarh. Allahabad. 6. Jaunpur. 7. Fyzabad. 13. Hardoi. 14. Bareilly. in the final column of the caste con-

viction return should now have Englishknowing Sub-Inspectors posted to them as second officers whose special business it will be to prepare the gang and absentee registers for eastes concerned, under the supervision of the special officers, and to collect and classify the particulars required in the Memorandum of Instructions, Appendix III -3-g, as also to prepare the criminal family history sheets. In riverain districts the boat and crow registers directed to be maintained in the Memorandum of Instructions, Appendix VI—5-D should similarly be carefully revised and maintained by station officers. It will also be the duty of the second officers to conduct in English all correspondence connected with the despatch of information sheets—A from their thanas to those in Bengal. Station officers in both Provinces will thus be brought in direct touch with each other and the delays experienced in the submission of these information sheets through District Officers will be avoided. It will be the duty of special Sub-Inspectors in each district to maintain the registers at headquarters, to supervise the work of 2nd officers in the thánas selected for especial surveillance, and to see that all convictions reported from Bengal are correctly entered in the local registers, and that P. R. T. prisoners are subjected to the required surveillance. They will also once a quarter submit detailed rolls of absentees with fully recorded descriptions, which should be issued in the form of supplements in the Bengal Police Gazette. This arrangement whilst affording excellent instruction to young 2nd officers will leave station officers free to do their own legitimate duties in respect to the prevention and detection of crime in their circles. It will also provide a special agency for the preparation of a ground work for prosecutions under sections 400 and 401, Indian Penal Code, the value of which, for the purpose of dealing with gangs of thieves such as those formed by Pasis, Mallahs and Bhurs has apparently not yet been fully realized by the police of these Provinces. The only cases of importance prosecuted during the last ten years have been those of the celebrated "Pirjee's" gang in Meerut in 1897, the Aheria gang case prosecuted by Inspector Fitzpatrick in 1899, and one or two stray prosecutions of Haburahs in Etah, etc. The fact is that the investigation and preparation of these cases require such an extraordinary amount of industry and perseverance that local officers who are already over-worked in other respects

Appendix VI-5-D.

- (1) Inspector Salig Ram Harihor Choran's report, dated 5th March 1903, vide Deputy Inspector-General, Bengal, No. 1073 of 9th March 1903.
- (2) Appendix VI-5-
- (3) Vide circular letter to District Superintendents concerned, dated 13th September 1903.

Vide also circular letter addressed to District Superintendent concerned, dated 30th September 1903.

are chary about starting prosecutions which can only be undertaken at the expense of other duties. It also appears that the proposals formulated in the Panjáb Government Circular No. 117, dated 27th April 1898, and reissued under the order of the United Provinces Government, as to the advisability of making use of section 401, Criminal Procedure Code, for the purpose of obtaining suitable informers appears to have been entirely lost sight of. In Bengal, on the contrary, much advance has been made in this respect and within the last few years gang cases have been worked with very commendable success. I would therefore strongly recommend the deputation of half-a-dozen young 2nd officers, and even an Assistant or two, especially selected for their intelligence, to the Training School at Bhagalpur to study the system lately introduced of collecting and classifying evidence required in section 401, Indian Penal Code cases, and also to learn the art of correct description writing. The Bengal Police are far ahead of ours in these respects; the knowledge is worth well acquiring, and could be made use of with effect in all districts which are infested by organized gangs of burglars and thieves against whom collective action is necessary. If all such gangs were dealt with under section 401, Indian Penal Code, a regular campaign could also then be inaugurated against the influential receivers and supporters under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

- 26. Much could also be done regarding to the reclamation of some of these eastes by making judicious use of the communal 'panchayets or village councils.' The experiment might with advantage be tried of appointing 'panchayet chaudhries,' for instance, as Mukhyas for these particular castes; for with Bhurs, Pásis, Dusádhs, Mallahs and kindred t.ibes, these village councils are a means of bringing special pressure to bear on the members of the community and efforts might be made to secure their co-operation. But as the panchayet chaudhries have certain fixed perquisites in the way of fees, it will be as well if the subordinate police have nothing to do with the working of this particular proposal which should be kept entirely in their own hands by Magistrates or Superintendents. If the panchayets in the cases mentioned could, for example, be induced to out-caste members convicted of larceny, it would prove an excellent deterrent, and in the case of Mallahs much good could be done by panchayets penalizing the employment by "Manjhis" of Bhurs and Pásis and such like thieves for Mallahi work. The official recognition of punch chaudhries as caste Mukhyas would probably go a long way towards securing their co-operation. In any case the experiment is well worth trying since the type of person obtainable at present for the office of Mukhya in the eastern districts of these Provinces is generally a man of no local influence or importance.
- 27. In Bengal, in view of the numerous complaints received from officers in the United Provinces as to the ignorance displayed by subordinate Bengal Police Officers in respect to the geography and the correct spelling of towns and villages in the United Provinces it is recommended that station officers in Bengal, in the districts mentioned in columns 13 to 52 of Appendix I-c., be furnished with Postal Directories of the connected districts in these Provinces, as also annually with corrected lists of village chaukídárs and Mukhyas. This information, together with that contained in the absentee roll, would place them in a position to interrogate closely all suspicious persons coming from those localities in these Provinces and will facilitate identification and action under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. In all districts in Bengal and in Assam. in which up-country people have settled or to which they resort annually in large numbers, inquiries should be instituted forthwith into the nature and extent of the colonies and settlements formed, and recognized headmen and proper village panchayets should be appointed in each. In all such localities the Bengali element amongst the station staff should be replaced by station officers and men recruited from up-country and Behar

to an extent sufficient to ensure the proper control of the affected area and population. In each place visited during the course of the present inquiry the ignorance displayed of the up-country men generally by the Bengali station officers was very remarkable, and yet a considerable number of Bhurs, Dusádhs, Pásis and members of quasi-criminal tribes in these Provinces are employed as village chaukidars in the eastern districts of Bengal, over whom the supervision of the local Bengali thánadárs appears to be nil. It is evident therefore that, in the localities indicated, the local police, and especially station officers, should be men from the same districts as most of the aliens. The Bengal Police Gazette should contain full notices of all crime committed in that Province in which it is known or suspected that up-country criminals are concerned. Full descriptions of property stolen should in all such cases not only be published in the Police Gazette, but should be sent without the least delay to the connected districts in the United Provinces which should also regularly receive the Bengal Police Gazette. This will enable the District Superintendents concerned in the United Provinces to take prompt measures in co-operation with the Bengal Police for the arrest of returning criminals, etc. In order, however, to ensure co-operation in all respects, one District Superintendent of Police and two Assistant District Superintendents of Police (one of each province) will be required, at first, to supervise the inter-provincial operations. They should be supervising agents pure and simple, and should see that the special staff in both Provinces do their work properly, and should act as intermediaries in all inter-provincial matters. In all other respects they should work through local officers to whom they can render much assistance in all matters connected with special crime.

- The introduction of a special course of instruction in Provincial Ethnology at both Training Schools is also recommended. Crooke's excellent work might be taken as a text-book for these Provinces. Assistant Superintendents and Sub-Inspectors should leave school with at least an elementary knowledge of the manners and customs of the people, and especially of the criminal element among whom they will work for the rest of their career. At present the ignorance displayed in this respect by the younger officers in both Provinces is extraordinary. An officer in Bengal, for instance, persisted in maintaining that the Mallahs were in some way connected with the tribes on the N.-W. frontier, and were therefore a particularly dangerous lot of cut-throats and criminals. Now that the higher grades are recruited practically entirely from home, instruction on this important subject is absolutely necessary, and it should be encouraged by every possible means. It will, at all events, indicate to embryo Superintendents that there are wider fields of research and useful inquiry open to young police officers than those afforded by an office desk and roznamcha, and it may therefore be a means of inducing them to go more to the people themselves, than to their subordinates, for information, which may at times have an important bearing on their work as police officers.
- 28. In conclusion, the necessity for the immediate consideration of the entire question cannot be too strongly insisted on. The movement is now fast extending into Assam. In and around Dhubri, the country which was devastated by the earthquake of 1894 is being fast reclaimed, the settlers being mostly up-country people from Behar, and the eastern districts of these Provinces. In the neighbourhood of Fakirhat, Jamadarhat, and Bhakuamari there are villages and settlements of up-country settlers of considerable size without adequate police arrangements, the chaukidar of which are local people who cannot even speak the language of the settlers, from whom they live apart, and of whose doings they know absolutely nothing. Moreover, the railway extension to Gauhati is fast approaching completion and when completed, a Bhur will be able to go from Jaunpur to Assam for about Rs. 5-8-0. This extension will probably put an end to the coolie question of Assam,

but unless that Province profits by the recent experience in Bengal and makes its arrangements in time, the United Provinces and Behari criminals will shift the scene of their depredations to it. There are in fact indications of this already; the enterprising Mallah has already exploited the Brahmaputra valley as far up as Tejpur, and the Megna in Sylhet. That there is much booty to be acquired is perfectly evident from the quantity recently recovered from the river pirate gangs arrested in the course of the late operations in the neighbourhood of Dhubri.

- 29. Should the preliminary measure herein recommended be given effect to, the way will be paved and the ground prepared for such further legislation or special measures as the present or further inquiries may be deemed to justify.
- 30. The appendices attached to this report contain full particulars of statistics (general and tribal), notes, reports and inquiries, as also selections from records connected with crime committed by each class dealt with in the report.

## GROUP I.

- (1) BHURS.
- (2) PASIS.
- (3) DUSADHS.

### "BHURS." SYMBOL IN CHART

THE "Bhurs" are a caste of apparently Dravadian origin found in the Eastern parts of the United Provinces, and in the Western Districts of Bengal. For a detailed account of the tribal customs, ceremonies, and history, the attention of all police officers may be directed to the Notes on this Tribe in Volume II of Crooke's "Tribes and Castes of the North-West Provinces and Oudh." It is supposed that at one time they were a tribe of considerable political importance, and that they had established a fairly advanced civilization prior to their downfall, though from the earliest times they appear to have been of predatory habits. In the present day they are by occupation chiefly menials and agriculturists, and are usually employed as day-labourers and ploughmen. A few are tenants without occupancy rights, and some of them have rather an equivocal reputation. They are occasionally burglars and field thieves, and have been known to combine for road robbery and dakaiti. The Bhurs of Badohi in the Mirzapur district are nothing short of a pest to their respectable neighbours at harvest time, and much of the labour spent on field watching is due to their depredations. As a matter of fact, the statistics now collected show that though the greater portion of the tribe are non-criminal, there are numerous groups containing whole families of incorrigible criminals, who, in addition to being a pest to their more respectable neighbours, have been enterprising enough to extend their depredations to the farthest confines of Bengal and even to Assam. The map gives a very clear idea of the exact distribution of the tribe in the United Provinces and Bengal, and Appendix III—I (which should be studied along with the map) gives full particulars of, (1) Numbers in each district, (2) the criminal statistics of the tribe, (3) specially guilty villages or groups in each district, and (4) the connections formed by them in Bengal. It will be observed that in the United Provinces, the districts of Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Fyzabad and Benares, the northern portion of Mirza-pur, Ghazipur, and about one-half of Ballia form the real Bhur country. The numbers dwindle away in Gonda, Partabgarh, Sultanpur and Bahraich. Further east, the domicile and settled portion of the tribe extends into the Sahabad, Saran and Champaran districts in Bengal. All Bhurs found out of this area will

Faridpur. Backerganj Burdwan Birbhum. Hoogly.

Dinajpur Jalpaiguri. Monghyr. Bhagalpur. Malda.

Sonthal Parganas.

probably be emigrants. Thus the small colonies scattered in the marginally noted districts in Bengal, judging from their equality of sexes are probably of a permanent nature, whilst those in Decca, Mymensingh, Calcutta, Rangpur, Bogra and Pabna, in which the males far exceed the number of females, are apparently only of a temporary

nature. These districts are also those in which there is a large annual demand for labour in connection with the jute industry and agriculture. The Bhur, in fact, being a good workman, has now established himself in greater or less numbers in and around all centres of trade in Bengal where there is demand for manual and skilled labour, thus they will be found at work in large numbers in the jute mills and presses in Hoogly, Howrah, Calcutta, Serajganj, Dacca, Narayanganj in the coal mines of the Burdwan district, and on the new railway lines in Mymensingh, Raugpur and Assam. It is precisely this commercial value of the Bhurs that makes it difficult to draw up a scheme for their effective surveillance, without in any way interfering with the demands of the labour market, and any repressive measures which may hereafter be introduced must necessarily be closely restricted to groups or families whose criminality can be clearly proved by reliable statistics.

Crime and criminality. Local and inter-provincial.

2. Although taken as a whole the tribe may be regarded as a non-criminal one, yet it is a tribe with criminal tendencies in which the hereditary trait is strongly marked, and which, under certain circumstances, is apt to develop in particular groups or individuals to an

extent which certainly justifies special measure being taken against such guilty Thus, the percentage of convictions during the last five years of the males of the whole tribe only amounts to 1.67, whereas in certain districts the average is considerably higher, the five worst districts being: Benares (37.2), Jaunpur (2.25), Mirzapur (2.19), Azamgarh (2.14), which together with the adjoining Police jurisdictions in Ballia, Ghazipur and Mirzapur, and the single village of Jalalpur in Fyzabad (close to the Jaunpur border), represent what may be termed the criminal area in respect to the Bhur tribe, and within which whole groups and families or criminals will be found with numerous convictions recorded against the adult males, such as, in the villages of-

> (1) Kuru, p.-s. Baragaon, Benares district; (2) Dullahipur, p.-s. Sikroul, Benares district; (3) Tari, p.-s. Cholapur, Benares district;

(4) Bharauti, p.-s. Chandwak, Jaunpur district;

(5) Khajrawal, p.-s. Mirzapur-Khurd, Mirzapur district;
(6) Jalalpur in Fyzabad, in which special repressive measures are called for. Beyond these limits and North of the Gogra, the Bhurs have, practically speaking, no criminal record standing against them and are generally regarded as a quiet and law-abiding people. The area affected is therefore well-defined, and there should be no special difficulty in coping with the situation, for Special Officers have now been posted in the districts mentioned since October last and the gang and absentee registers are now presumably in working order and up to date. Within this criminal area, undoubtedly, a serious state of affairs exists. Bhurs have, of course, locally been known for years past in these districts as expert burglars and thieves, but the departure from their homes to Bengal is one apparently only of recent times, and unless effective measures are speedily adopted, the evil is for obvious reasons likely to increase. From the statistics furnished by the Bengal Police the earliest gang cases recorded against these people in that province are those of 1896-97 (vide S. R. in Appendix III-2) which just about coincides with the period when the new policy of the vigorous enforcement of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code was inaugurated in these provinces, as also with the extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway system to these districts, which made it possible for a man to get from Benares to the Brahmaputra for a trifling sum of Rs. 5. Since then, as Appendix III-2 shows, there has been a series of distinctly serious outbreaks of crime in the neighbourhood of the Bhur colonies in Lower and Eastern Bengal. From the confessions made by the prisoners, as also from the evidence recorded in Court in the series of trials noted in the Appendix III-3, the existence of large and well-organized gaugs of Bhur thieves who make a speciality of depredations in Bongal has been established. Thus the trial in Maldah of a gang in 1900, and later on the Hooghly cases (1903-04) disclosed the fact that gangs recruited from the districts of Mirzapur, Jaunpur and Benares, had met at appointed rendezvous, and had carried out deliberately laid plans in pursuance of a common object. In the Maldah case (Appendix III-2 and 3) it came out that the raid had actually been planned by the two leaders, Mullay Bhur of Benares, and Abdul Rahman of Fyzabad in the Benares Central Jail, where they happened to be incarcerated together. The case with which a gang can be organized is apparent from the records of the Algapur dakaiti, (Appendix III-30) in which one Babu Nandan, a tea-garden coolie, came home and returned within a week with a gang of Bhur thieves which, however, had the misfortune to be arrested after their very first venture, by the merest chance, by reason of certain friction which existed between their leader and a brother Thakur. The investigation in the Burdwan gang case (1897) disclosed the fact that a large and well-organized gang, composed of Benares district Bhurs with a couple of Brahmans and Thakurs, had for some time previous been at work in the districts of Burdwan and the Presidency Division, and eventually no less than 18 dakaities were proved against them. The approver in this case, one Koileshar Singh, of village Gour, police-station Mirza Murad, Benares district, made a full confession (vide Appendix III-3A) in which the details of the organization of the gang and their modus operandi has been fully disclosed. The capture of these large and formidable gangs, however, in no way checked the Bhur depredations, for, on 31st May 1897, a serious dakaiti was committed by these people at Kadihuti near Dum-Dum in the 24-Parganas and another on 8th February 1898, at Daycole near Neibett in the same district. In conseon 8th February 1898 at Devook, near Naihati in the same district. In consequence of these discoveries and of the complaints received from Bengal, the late Mr. R. Strachey, who was then District Superintendent of Police of Benares, had lists prepared of all convicted Bhurs and of all Bhurs then absent from their homes in the Benares district, which, when printed, were issued to the Bengal Police, and Bhurs on returning from Bengal were invariably searched. But, as the Bhur criminals operating in Bengal invariably work under assumed names and dispose of the property stolen in Bengal itself, identification was difficult and practically impossible. The dakaities therefore continued and the composition of the new gangs show that the movement has extended to the Bhurs of the districts surrounding Benares. The causes of this singular outbreak of crime and the influx of Bhur criminals to certain localities in Bengal is not far to seek. Local thieves and gang leaders, seeing that they could work with far less risk and with greater chances of profit to themselves in Bengal, naturally shifted the scene of their operations to that Province, where, for reasons already given, every facility existed for the commission of crime. In consequence of the difficulty experienced in establishing the identity of the Bhurs then in Bengal from the list sent from Benarcs, the Inspector-General of Police of Bengal ewentually in 1901 deputed Chief Inspector Ram Sadoy Mukerji to the United Provinces to make a local investigation and prepare District Lists. A special Sub-Inspector was deputed to assist in the Benares district. The local lists were carefully revised with the result that the names of some 560 Bhurs of known bad character were registered in Benares alone. Similar lists were prepared for Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Gházipur, Ballia, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad, and it was suggested that vigorous action under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, should be taken against the members

of the gangs noted therein, as also against their receivers and supporters. Of the 560 names no less than 390 have since been convicted in the Benares district alone, as below:—

Section	110, Crimin	al Proce	dure Code	***	***	**4	141
,,	454 to 7, In	dian Pen	al Code	***		444	75
23	379 to 82,	ditto		***	***	***	108
93	392 to 95,	ditto		482	***	***	15
رو	411 to 14,	ditto		***	***	#43	2L
93	401	ditto		9 16	449		9
	offences	***	***	***	454	***	21
					Total	,,,	390

The prosecutions under section 110 included the following well-known receivers and supporters:—

Police station Mirza Murad.—Guni Singh, Koileshar Singh, Jagdamba Brahman.

Police station Sikroul.—Gaya Brahman, Balbahadur Singh, Nawab Khan, Ram Lal, Kalwar, Dwarka Singh, Kalka Singh and Gajadhar, Kalwar.

Police station Cholapur.-Gokaran Singh.

Police station Robinia. - Jangbahadur Singh.

Police station Dassasumedh.—Sheolok Singh and Sarabjit Singh.

Police station Bhelupur .- Dipan Singh.

- The effect of these operations, together with the deputation from Benares of especially qualified detective officers, to follow up Bhur criminals in Bengal has been apparent not only in the remarkable decrease in local crime, but the depredations in Bengal by the Benares Bhurs has been temporarily checked, since the gange latterly unearthed by the Bengal Police have been composed mostly of Mirzapur Pasis and with but few Bhurs from the Benares district. Great difficulties are, however, experienced still in respect to the tracing of absentee Bhurs and in establishing their identity when arrested in Bengal, unless they have previous convictions recorded against them. Great assistance has been received from Bhur village panchayets in ascertaining the whereabouts in Bengal of absentees, but since bad characters invariably assume false names in that Province, and since the mills and other concerns afford them complete immunity from police scrutiny, the Bengal Police have special difficulties to encounter in tracing them. The Information Sheets therefore which are usually despatched from these Provinces are invariably returned as untraced. The Bhur colonies, in addition to the mills, afford every facility for the immediate and local disposal of property stolen in Bengal. The special attention of the Bengal Police should now be given to the colonies noted in paragraph 1, page 42. Bhur thieves returning from their expeditions bring nothing but cash, and in the absence of any incriminating property being found on them, it is difficult for the local police to take action against them; at the same time there is evidence of the indifference, and even of the connivance of the local subordinate police in this connection. The registration of convictions of Bhurs in Bengal is specially defective, for instance in Azamgarh, in which no less than 31 convictions are shown as in "Bengal" with no district specified, elsewhere, as in the case of Sumera Bhur, of village Tari, police-station Cholapur, and Bahori Bhur of the same locality, the connivance of the village chaukidars and beat constables was obvious, and it is evident that the Station Officers in the localities affected require to be sharply reminded of their responsibilities in this respect. Appendix III-1 shows the exact extent to which the Bhurs in these Provinces are responsible for crime committed in Bengal during the last five years. The figures speak for themselves, and in several instances disclose an unsatisfactory state of affairs. The main connections established to deal with which the closest Inter-district co-operation appears necessary are as shown in Appendix III.
- 4. The guilty villages in each district and in which special supervision over the members of this tribe appears necessary are given in the last column of Appendix III-1. In all of these instances the guilty families of individuals should be proclaimed in the manner described in paragraph 12, page 13, of this report and should be placed under the supervision of the special staff of our Police. In each of the more important connections detectives might be deputed from the districts concerned to those in Bengal to hunt up absentee criminals and to assist in the identification of those arrested, thus:—

Benares Detectives to Maldah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Calcutta and 24-Parganas.

Mirzapur Detectives in and around Calcutta.

Jaunpur ", ",

Ballia Detectives to Manbhum and Dinajpur,

Azamgarh Detectives in and around Calcutta and Dacca.

5. The criminality of certain sections of the tribe having been established beyond all reasonable doubt, it only remains to carry out a definite repressive programme to provide for the local needs of the situation, but the question of the inter-provincial crime committed by these people is much more important. The continuance of heinous crime in Bengal committed by these people, combined with the absence from their homes of large numbers of Bhur criminals, indicate their present activity and also that the situation demands special attention.

## NOTES ON "PASIS." SYMBOL IN CHART

The Pasis are a Dravidian tribe, principally found in the Eastern districts of the Province and in Oudh. The term "Pasi" is obviously only an occupational one, since the community includes a number of distinct tribes whose only connection is a common occupation of extracting the juice of the date palm. The result is that Pasis apprehended for offences at a distance from their homes invariably called themselves Bahelias,' which is one of the chief tribal sub-divisions. The village community is ruled over by a strong tribal council presided over by a Chaudhri, which, besides dealing with tribal disputes and immorality, apparently makes a speciality of "offering facilities for obtaining dispensation from pollution caused by journeys across the black water (Kala pani), which the criminal pursuits of the tribe so frequently necessitate."

2. The Pasis of Oudh are hereditary robbers and thieves, as also are those in the Gopiganj and Bhadoi parganas of the Mirzapur district, who were renowned in former times for their daring dakait raids into Rewah and Central India. Crooke writes: "A fow of them are landowners, but most of them are day-labourers, collectors of palm juice or makers of grind-stones and curry stones. They bear on the whole an indifferent reputation and in the East of the Provinces many of them are noted thieves and burglars who make long journeys and commit serious crime. General Sleeman says that in his time it was supposed that there were one hundred thousand families of Pasis in Oudh who were skilful thieves and robbers by profession and were formerly thugs and poisoners as well. They generally proved the worst part of the gangs kept up by refractory landowners, who kept Pasis to fight for them as they paid for themselves out of the plunder and cost little to their employer."

\* \* \* "They and their refractory employers keep the country in a special state of disorder. Things have of course much improved since the British occupation of the Province, but even now in the "Bangar" the Pasis pride themselves on showing some evidence of their prowess by stealing a penknife or a handkerchief from the tents of the English officers who visit their jungles for sport and with whom they are generally on the best of terms."

The tribe is therefore one with distinctly criminal tendencies which even in these days, as the figures show (Appendix IV), when not held in proper control, are apt to develop to an alarming extent, and in certain districts, such as Allahabad, Partabgarh, Rae Bareli, North Mirzapur, and West Jaunpur, the Pasis are a perfect pest to their law-abiding neighbours and are still employed in gangs by refractory landowners for purposes of crime. There is also ample evidence indicating that like other predatory tribes they have taken full advantage of the facilities afforded by our improved Railway system for making long raids into Bengal and other Provinces for the sole purpose of committing crime. Moreover, the descendants of the old Mirzapuri Pasi dakaits, now finding that Rewa and Central India no longer furnish the same attractions as of yore, have taken to boats and combined with the Mullahs, and have for years past travelled down the great deserted waterways of Bengal, unobserved, and have regularly looted the riverain districts in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

3. A correct idea of the distribution of the tribe will be found in the map (page 50). The bulk of the tribe is settled in Oudh, but with very active criminal sections in Allahabad, Jaunpur, and North Mirzapur. Like the Bhurs and others, they have been attracted by certain industries in Bengal, and thus large numbers migrate annually to Calcutta, Burdwan, Rangpur, Pabna, Dacca and Mymensingh, in all of which districts Pasis have been convicted of offences varying from dakaities to petty thefts. They do not appear to be settling down in Eastern Bengal and Assam to the same extent as the Bhurs and Dusadhs, but being criminals of a pronounced type are a far more dangerous lot than either of the others and do not hesitate to resort to violence when necessary. Their value as expert burglars and thieves is thoroughly appreciated by a certain class of Mirzapuri "manjhi," and a couple or more Pasis are invariably included in the crew for no purpose other than that of raising the wind and keeping their employers in funds when times and trade are slack. Such handsome profits have in fact been made by the Pasis in Mirzapur addicted to river crime that there are man like Lachman, Antoe, Phoondan, Ori, and other Pasis of Mirzapur, who are now themselves boat-owners and

manjhis, who, under the garb of being respectable traders, are nothing more than river pirates and thieves. There is a mass of evidence on record to show that such men invariably work with the zamíndárs and even the police of their home districts at their backs and thus, instead of settling down in Eastern Bengal, the criminal Pásis mostly all return every year to their homes laden with booty from which the local magnates are paid appropriate "Nazrana." Matters seem therefore to be much the same now as they were in Colonel Sleeman's time. Inspector Hari Har Charan's list of receivers and supporters gives the names of a dozen or more zamíndárs in Mirzapur who patronize pirate gangs of Kahmasin and other villages in that neighbourhood, and there is evidence on record of chaukidárs from that district having gone off to Bengal to defend relatives arrested there in dakaiti cases, or of having resigned the service to join piratical gangs, whilst in some other cases they are closely

\* In Pási file.

related to notorious gang leaders. (See paper relating to Bhuna, chaukidar, of police-station Bhadoi, Mirzapur.)\*

- 4. Locally the greater portion of the burglaries in the area indicated are the handiwork of Pasis, and in all these districts, as the conviction records show, there are apparently in existence large and well-organized gangs of thieves whose special supervision appears to be necessary.
- 5. In respect to inter-provincial crime committed by these people, the connections noted in Appendix IV need attention. In the remaining districts the number of convictions is so small as not to be worth taking into consideration.
- 6. Generally speaking, it is perfectly obvious that the registration in their home districts of convictions obtained of Pásis on Bengal is exceptionally defective. It seems that in the great majority of cases such convictions have been recorded in the local registers under the general term "Bengal," a fact which indicates the existence of a very erroneous notion that such convictions are matters of no local importance. The result undoubtedly has been that the Pásis have in this respect escaped the close supervision they deserved. The sooner this matter is looked into and remedied the better. The worst districts in this respect are Allahabad, Unao, Hardoi, Mirzapur, and Fyzabad.
- 7. The final column in Appendix IV gives full particulars as to the Police jurisdiction and villages in each district, in the United Provinces in which it appears necessary to specialize the surveillance over the Pásis, in respect of both local and inter-provincial crime. In the latter respect it will be seen that the worst groups are situated in Allahabad, Jaunpur, North Mirzapur, in all of which localities special facilities, either by rail or river, exist for making raids into Bengal. The connections with Unao, Fyzabad, and Hardoi, require further investigation, and detectives from all these districts should be deputed to Bengal in accordance with the connections disclosed (vide Appendix IV).
- 8. The most important cases which have in recent times come to light in Bengal in which Pásis were concerned are:—
  - (1) Section 401, Indian Penal Code, Dacca, Appendix VI-5-2, dated 16th November 1903, in which the following Mirzapuri Pasis were convicted:—Rajkaran Kala, Ramai, Rambaros, Jagrup, Domai, Srikrishan, Dukharan, and Katwaru.

(2) Two heavy burglary cases now under trial in Goalpara, Assam.—Vide Appendix VI-G-I.

(3) A series of burglaries and river thefts (vide Confession of Thamman, Mullah, recently disposed of in Dhubri, Assam also Appendix VI-v, G. 1, 2, and 4).

(4) Section 401, case No. 16, dated 30th November 1903, 24-Parganas, vide Appendix III.

Large numbers of known and suspected members of this tribe are still absent from their homes and untraceable in Bengal. The preparation of gang and absentee registers and the classification of the criminal records of these people, together with combined action by the Police of the two Provinces, are in this case also very necessary.

#### NOTES ON "DUSADHS."

### SYMBOL IN CHART



(Crooke, Volume, II, pages 346—357).—A menial tribe found in the east of the Province. As a matter of fact the tribe, as the map shows, is essentially a Bengal one, its headquarters being in Darbhanga, Patna, and Bhagalpur. A comparatively small section is settled in the Eastern Districts of Gorakhpur, Ballia, and Ghazipur in these Provinces. The tribe as a whole is a non-criminal one, though a small section, numbering about 3,000 and known as the 'Pulwars' of Ballia,

comprises a very enterprising lot of criminals who carry their depredations as far as Bengal. It is said that most of Lord Clive's army which fought at Plassey consisted of Dusadhs. Now they do not take Military service. Their drunken, lazy habits prevent them from rising to the position of occupancy tenants, and most of them are ploughmen in the service of other tenants or landlords or they serve as village watchmen. They practice no handicrafts and some of them live by woodcutting and collecting jungle-produce. As a matter of fact the Dusadhs in these Provinces are menials, pure and simple, and, except for the Pulwars, who are hereditary criminals and live by crime, do most of the menial work in service with Europeans in and around the Metropolis and along the Railways and with British troops. The Dusadhs of the United Province furnish, comparatively speaking, but little labour for the mills and other industries in Bengal, and the Pulwar Dusadhs certainly do not seek such employment, and thus the conclusion arrived

S. R. 45, File No. 63.

at in this respect (vide Government of Bengal Order No. 999J. O., dated 29th May 1900), appears to have been based on inaccurate information.

we have need to deal with is the Palwar Dusadhs of Ballia. There is a file in the Inspector-General's office\* containing the very fullest particulars regarding these people, and nothing can be added to the information already collected and stored therein. A strong case for proclamation under the Criminal Tribes Act was made out by the Local authorities (vide Mr. Warner's No. 2072/III-8, dated 9th June 1899, and Commissioner of Bonares' No. 6543-13-62 of 1899). There seems to be some difference of opinion at headquarters as to the efficacy of the proposals, for the late Mr. Grierson-Jackson in a very exhaustive letter (No. 30102A., dated 14th September 1899), advocated repressive action by the closer co-operation of the police of the two Provinces, the regular use of the preventive sections, and the employment of extra police. Apparently the United Provinces Government agreeing with the Local authorities recommended the proclamation of the tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act (vide letter No. 1043, dated 12th December 1899, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department). India, however, after consulting the Bengal Government, and on the strength of certain figures furnished by the latter, came to the conclusion that a case for proclamation had not been made out (1) because the Bengal figures showed that the criminality of Dusadhs residing in Bengal was not established, and (2) because they feared the restrictions following

Bengal was not established, and (2) because they feared the restrictions following India No. 998, dated 7th July 1900. honest employment in the mills of Bengal. It is also not clear where Bengal got its record of convictions from. A perusal of the file and subsequent correspondence will show clearly that they were obviously wrong, and in respect to employment, seeing what a small proportion to the whole Dusadh clan the colony in Ballia bears, it would make no difference to the mills or any other industry in Bengal if the Pulwars were proclaimed, more especially as this particular section sends, practically speaking, no workmen to those industries. Sir Antony MacDonnell accordingly decided to drop the question. Meanwhile Mr. Warner was transferred, and an inexperienced officer succeeded him in Ballia, who apparently did not realize the importance of maintaining a close supervision over the Pulwar Dusadhs who went forth once again and looted Bengal. The correspondence, however, shows that the fault did not lie entirely with the Ballia Police, for the District Authorities in Bengal did not realize that they were being exploited by regularly organized gangs from Ballia, and thus no individual officer took the initiative in starting or recommending a joint inquiry. In fact the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, admitted that he knew nothing whatsoever of the Pulwars and requested the United Provinces Police to depute officers to follow them up, since from amongst some five hundred Dusadhs then absent from their homes and said to be in Bengal the Police in that Province had only been able to trace about a hundred. There undoubtedly was indifference on both sides. The Ballia Police were as negligent in recording convictions obtained in Bengal against these

Appendix V-20.

people as the Bengal Police were in reporting them. There is also evidence which indicates (as in the case of the Bhurs and Pasis) that the Pulwar thieves made it worth the while of the zamindars and local Police to condone their raids.

3. That the Pulwar Dusadhs of Ballia have well-organized gangs who work in pursuance of systematically laid plans will be evident from the exhaustive judgment delivered by the Sessions Judge in a Dusadh gang case decided there on 9th May 1899, as also from the confession of Mutter, Dusadh, who was then made an approver. And further corroborative evidence in this respect will be obtainable from the records in the more recent cases in Maldah and Mymensingh in which the same Mutter, Dusadh, and 16 or 20 others were concerned. See also Inspector Jogendro Nath Roy's special diaries, dated 16th and 17th August 1893. The Pulwar Dusadhs, like

other kindred and quasi-criminal tribes, have established colonies and criminal connections in Bengal, one of the most remarkable being in the Maldah district, where it seems that a hundred or more of these people are employed as village chaukidars, and the last census revealed the curious fact that there were only 147 men to 212 women, from which we may infer that a considerable number of adult males then residing in Maldah were never registered at all. And Maldah, it may be noted, appears to have been the base of operation in both Dinajpur and Mymensingh raids. Murshidabad is another place where the Pulwars (163) have formed a small permanent colony.

- 4. That the Pulwars make free use in Bengal of assumed names in order to conceal their identity is evident from the following interesting discoveries:—(1) On 23rd December 1893, one Karim, Dusadh, of Bartalla, 24-Parganas, remitted Rs. 5 by money order to Donga, Dusadh, of village Bara-Chapra, police-station Berriah, district Ballia, but the remitter's name could not be found in the local Dusadh register, and was obviously an alias; (2) on 22nd December 1903, one Balkishen, Dusadh, from the same address in Bengal remitted Rs. 5 to Ram Kishen, Dusadh, of village Chakia, police-station Berriah, but no man of that name was traceable in the register.
- 5. Many other such cases could, if necessary, be quoted; a common feature in all such remittances being an unknown and untraceable remitter, when per contra the names of the payees at home were never incorrect and were at once found in the registers. There is therefore reason to believe that number of convictions obtained in Bengal against members of this caste have been erroneously entered as against members of other Hindu castes of which the number in Ballia is very great (see Appendix I.C., column 10). As to evidence of complicity on the part of zamindars, attention may be drawn to the case dealt with in the file (10 and 17 of the Ballia district) regarding the enquiry into the case of Government Currency notes stolen by certain Ballia Dusadhs from a contractor named Bond in the Manbhum district, which were subsequently recovered from the possession of certain Thakur zamindars of Berriah circle, and in which a clear case of complicity was apparently made out. There is also the case of Chitto Rai or Chittoo Singh of Shiwal, a very notorious village in police-station Berriah. This man is now a Mukhya and a zamindar of his village. A short while ago he was nobody and a man without any property. His rise to wealth and affluence cannot be accounted for unless it is due to his helping Dusadhs and Mallahs. He was suspected in Mr. Warner's time and his house was once searched but nothing was found. The common report as to the reasons for his failure to seize the property he was sent to find was not very creditable to the Inspector. Chittoo Rai now possesses a boat with a Dusadh crew which has now been absent in Bengal for about two years, and the manjhi of which makes large remittances by post regularly to his employers.
- 6. The Ballia Police records contain many other instances of similar support accorded to the Dusádh thieves by zamíndárs, and thus a share of the burden of maintaining any extra Police establishment which may be necessary for the proper control of the Pulwár Dusádhs of Ballia should undoubtedly be borne by such zamíndárs. The Pulwár Dusádh being comparatively a small tribe and resident in a well-defined area, the question of bringing them under proper control does not present anything like the same difficulties as those connected with such huge and scattered communities as the Bhurs or Pásis. In fact with the vast amount of information which has already been collected, together with elaborate family registers which Mr. Warner opened and which Mr. Kaye has carefully revised, there should not be any difficulty in bringing pressure to bear without the least delay on the really guilty groups or families. The Pulwars are located in villages:—

	olice stat	ion	121	176	***	Ballia.
66	33	***	***	***	***	Berriah.
27	<b>73</b>		***	***	,,,	Haldi.
26	22	***	***	***	***	Bansdih.
49	29	***	***		***	Reoti.

Their ravages continue to extend to almost every district in Bengal as convictions since the submission of Mr. Warner's report indicate, viz:—Purnea (31), Alipur (16), Mymensingh (10), Chhapra (10), Bhagalpur (10), Shahabad (8), Dinajpur (7), Cooch-Behar and Saran (6 each), Howrah (5), Calcutta, Gya, Murshidabad and Rajshahi (4 each), Monghyr and Maldah (3 each), Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Sonthal parganas (2 each), Hooghly, Dacca, Rangpur, Patna and Naddia (1 each). Detectives should therefore be deputed to Purnea, Calcutta and its environs, Mymensingh, Bhagalpur, Dinajper and Maldah, and the police stations noted above in Ballia require special Sub-Inspectors to prepare and maintain the registers, and the recommendations made in 1899 by Mr. Warner and the Magistrate of Ballia can only now be repeated.

## GROUP II.

(4) MALLAHS AND RIVER CRIMINALS.

### MALLAHS AND OTHER RIVER CRIMINALS.

#### SYMBOL IN CHART

- 1. The term "Mallah" is purely an occupational one and applies, practically speaking, to all those who work on boats or on rivers. The term is of Arabic origin and was apparently introduced by the Muhammadans. The original river clan appellations may still be traced in such terms as "Kewats," derived obviously from "Khewana" to row, or "Guria" from "Gurn" the towing string. The torm "Mallahi" is therefore a general one and means "seaman or water-man." The consequence is that the group will be found made up of divers elements which make ethnological analysis difficult and perplexing. All the subdivisions have much in common in respect to tribal customs, organizations and domestic ceremonies. Criminally, certain portions of the "Chain" subdivision have hitherto been most notorious, but as they are pick-pockets and petty pilferers who work on dry land, these will receive separate notice in group III. The river tribes, however, generally speaking, bear an indifferent reputation, and the present investigation has shown that, as in the case of the Bhurs and Pásis, there are amongst the Mallahs certain well defined and dangerous groups of criminals who have made river crime a speciality and who have for years past in consequence of the total absence of all control and restraint successfully exploited the riverain districts of Bengal. In fact, such attractions does this venturesome life afford to enterprising members of our predatory communities that Pásis, Bhurs, Musahirs, and Khatíks have followed suit, and having taken to boats, have reaped handsome profits by the commission of wholesale piracy and thefts in the river tracts of Eastern Bengal.
- 2. The distribution of the tribe naturally follows the waterways, and thus these aquatic people are most numerous in Gorakhpur, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Fyzabad and other districts through which run our great rivers. Being hardy, enterprising sailors the members of the eastern and central sections of the tribe from these provinces annually make astonishingly long journeys down the river Ganges and up the Brahmaputra to Sadia in Assam, and even to Chittagong and the Sunderbands in Bengal. The western section on the Jumna and Ganges above Allahabad being now practically cut off by the shallowness of the river caused by the amount of water taken for irrigation purposes, either confine their attention to tracts nearer home, or have taken a good deal more to cultivation than their eastern caste fellows. But the hereditary love of water and the natural inclinations of a roving nature are apparent even in their case, since numbers travel up annually and engage in the log and bamboo raft traffic on the Ganges above Hardwar and the Jumna at Khara, whilst many others travel by rail to Eastern Bengal were they join and work on up-country boats. Bengal has similar castes in Saran, Champaran, Patna, and Shahabad, whilst further east are found the curious Aquatic Nomads called "Sundas" and the "Bombatias" and others who are on the waters of Bengal what the Haburahs and others of that class are on land in these provinces.
- 3. The up-country and Behari Mullahs have regularly appointed colonies and settlements all the way down the Ganges and Padda as far as Barisal, and they have accredited agents at convenient centres all along these streams. And yet, with all this river traffic there are no river police arrangements worth the name in Bengal. It seems that in the transition from road and waterways to rail-roads the old waterways of India have been forgotten, and the continued need for adequate provision for the protection of life and property thereon overlooked. Albeit, the waterways in Bengal are still what they were in the beginning and to this day from thoroughfares in that part of the country. The railways appreciating the importance of the waterways have in consequence pushed their extensions into touch with the rivers wherever this was possible, and the skilful river thief, whilst appreciating the advantages of the river as a safe base of operations has at the same time taken full advantage of the railways as an auxiliary in respect to rapid retreats or as a means of transporting the proceeds of their raids to their homes with security and despatch. The incentive for the commission of crime on the rivers in Bengal is now therefore as great, if not greater, than it ever was before.
- 4. The Mallah's life is one which attracts to it men of naturally hardy and enterprising natures, who, if not fully occupied in legitimate pursuits resulting in profits sufficient to provide for their wants, do not hesitate during slack times to resort to more questionable means of acquiring funds, and there is evidence indicating that river tribes have from the earliest days of the British Raj being addicted to crime, which varied in violence only in proportion to the supervision to which they were subjected. Thus, it appears that but fifty years ago drastic measures were usually taken against river thieves who used (up to 1840) to be hung in chains at certain points of the river of which Monghyr was one, and where to this day the up-country Mallah hoists his sail and makes with all haste to the opposite shore when in sight of the "Khuni Bur" "the bloody banian tree" from the gnarled branches of which their ancestors so often swung 'Pour encourager les autres.' In 1840, however, the barbarous practice of hanging Mallah malfactors in chains was

prohibited. Judging, however, from the disclosures in certain cases dealt with by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department about that period, the "barbarous practice" only appears to have been in proportion to the barbarities perpetrated by the criminals themselves on such people as had the misfortune to fall into their clutches.

- 5. It also seems that there were in those days, besides the land-thugs, a bold and skilful clan of water-thugs calling themselves "Bhangus" or "Pangoos" who practised the same vocation on the Hooghly river going up as far as Benares or even Cawnpore, but chiefly infesting the Burdwan district. They were expert stranglers and their gangs were most carefully organized. Their proceedings, however, were no secret to the river police, whose silence was secured by rich presents. Their very existence was thus kept from the knowledge of the European Magistrates till the year 1836, when in a little more than 12 months afterwards 161 of the miscreants, were arrested and the names obtained of 38 others.
- 6. Besides the "Bungoos" Thornton in his "Illustrations of the history and the practice of the thugs (1851)" mentions that "the rivers of India are infested by bands of fresh water pirates having similar habits to those of the land thugs, holding the same feeling, and differing only from them in a few trifling particulars. These ruffians go in considerable parties and have generally several boats at the ghâts at the same time." Some of the gange he refers to evidently hailed from these provinces. Thus he speaks of a gang of 22 thugs who, on one occasion, under the leadership of Shebux Singh, Jamadár, made a very successful expedition down as far as Murshidabad, but did not work further as "they found the water below that point in possession of a rival clan called "Bungoos" in consequence of which the up-country gang grow melancholy, as there were no thugs of their own clan! They were all Bungoos or Etawah Lodhas." He also gives the text of the official report in a case of river gang robbery and thagi drawn up by the Magistrate of Faridpur some time about 1836, in which will be found a full account of the organization and modus operandi of a large gang of up-country river criminals, who for some years harried the waterways in the Faridpur, Dacca, Mymensingh and Rangpur districts. Selections are given from the evidence of confessing prisoners which throws much light on this interesting subject. From the fact that the gang was led by one Bansi

Sheobadan.
 Brijmohan.
 Kamul Dass.
 Ganga Ram.
 Sheobal.
 Bhulai, etc.

Manjhi of Chanderpratabpur on the river Gomti in the present district of Sulfanpur with erew bearing names as per margin, it is perfectly evident that the gang was an up-country one.

Unfortunately the residences are not given, but the records are presumably still procurable in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department and it would be interesting to find out exactly where these criminals came from. From the fact that the gang made use of "Palwaries" (small pilot boats), it would not be surprising if they turned out to be ancestors of the gangs of Mirzapuri pirates who to this day infest these very waters, since the profession of "Palwari" or pilotage is one which from carliest time has been confined to the Mirzapuri Mallahs.

- 7. About 1836 the river pirates and thugs came under the ban of Government as was the case with the workers on land, and ultimately the thagi operations assisted no doubt very materially by the "barbarous" punishments noted above apparently resulted in a temporary restitution of law and order on the rivers. Meanwhile, however, great changes were going on in the land; the rivers were deserted for the grand trunk roads, in time even the latter were replaced by railways. The waterways were eventually left to themselves, and the Mallah apparently lost no time in relapsing into the criminal ways of his forefathers. Thus Dr. Buchanan, writing in 1855 says: "of late years the merchants, not only of Gorakhpur but everywhere I have observed on the Ganges and its branches, have suffered very heavy losses from the carelessness and the dissipation of boat-men who have become totally unmanageable. They have discovered the great difficulty if not impossibility of obtaining legal redress against people who have nothing, who are paid in advance, and can generally escape from justice by the first boat that sails." The above words are of special interest and describe exactly the condition of affairs which now prevails on our rivers, and could with justice have been penned to-day.
- 8. In these provinces the railways have so completely superseded the rivers that the up-country Mallahs have had to go further afield for employment. Local crime on the rivers above Patna is therefore not so prevalent as it used to be. On the Ganges river dakaiti is practically non-existent, though there is evidence available that much use is made of the river by local gangs for burglarious and thieving raids. On the Gogra, however, there is reason to believe that river crime is practically altogether concealed. The record of local reported crime on our rivers during the last 30 years appears to be as follows:—

In March 1878 a grain laden boat was loosed from its mooring by villagers in the Farrukhabad district taken to the opposite bank and plundered, and in July of the same year a boat, which was anchored at the Chikky Chât in Ghâzipur, was attacked at midnight by 25 men. In March 1879 a Brahman, who was taking

Thornton.

Crooke.

Kitts. "Serious crime in an Indian Province." e Appendix VI-5D.

juár down the Karaila river in two dug-outs was attacked by 10 men while he slept. On the night of 3rd January 1878 a river dakaiti occurred on the banks of the Sarju river near Ranipur in the Fyzabad district. Between 1877 and 1880 there were again stray cases of river dakaiti in that same neighbourhood, and during the famine year of 1897 some grain boats were looted in Azamgarh. Between 1896 and 1899 the Bengal North-Western Railway tapped the Azamgarh, Ballia, and Gházipur districts and diverted a good deal of what remained of the grain traffic from the river to the railways. There are, however, still to be found traces of the commission of a number of unreported river crimes in the districts of Basti, Fyzabad, Azamgarh, and Ballia in which connection attention may be drawn to case No. 71, police station Ajodhya, Fyzabad district, Sheomangal versus 20 or 25 persons unknown, section 395, I. P. C. (river dakaiti) in which a very notorious gang from Chauni in the Basti district was suspected. The diaries submitted in this case by the late Sub-Inspector Khem Singh are particularly interesting and indicate an unsatisfactory state of affairs, in that numbers of cases committed by these river robbers are apparently never reported by reason of the absence of river police and the terror inspired by the robbers. In Mirzapur and Allahabad the rivers are largely made use of by Pásis and others for nocturnal raids on cities or villages on the opposite shores, and no river police patrols exist to check them. In Agra and Etáwah the Lodh Mallahs finding their occupation on the river gone have now taken to train robbery and even join dakait bands (vide appendix VI 5a).

9. Below Patna, however, and in Eastern Bengal generally a far more serious state of affairs exists, and a long series of offences have been recorded in recent times against up-country Mallahs. Thus in 1868 a gang of Mirzapuri and Ballia Mallahs and Pásis was convicted in Patna, another at Rajshahi in 1880, and yet a third gang at Patna in 1882. Undeterred, however, by these apprehens a large gang of some 60 members from Mirzapur raided Bengal again in 1885, but were all arrested and brought to justice mainly through the exertions of Mr. Bamber, then District Superintendent of Police of Rajshahi. The astonishing tale of crime which was disclosed by the seizure of this celebrated gang is inconceivable to those unacquainted with the unsatisfactory state of affairs which have existed for generations past on the waterways in Bengal. Exemplary sentences were, however, passed on the accused in this case, and Bengal apparently enjoyed a temporary respite from incursions by river criminals from these provinces. Steps were apparently taken in Mirzapur to register crews going down in boats to Bengal, and a special patrol boat was provided for the better supervision of the Mallahs. In a few years time, however, with a few changes of local officers, all was forgotten. The patrol boat disappeared from the river and is now lying rotting on the cliff by the Church, and the two Khatiks who were employed as boatmen were last November employed in breeding turkeys! All documents and correspondence relating to this important subject have been destroyed. Similarly in Bengal with the conviction of this gang in 1885 all further action was stayed; no steps were taken to police the rivers, or to make other arrangements for the prevention of such occurrences in future. The result was, that the up-country Mallahs along with others working the rivers in Bengal were not slow in profiting by this indifference, and it was not long before they were at their old games again. Moreover, they now adopted their tactics to improved conditions in respect to rapidity of locomotion furnished by our railway systems, which extended from their very doors to the banks of those very rivers in Eastern Bengal and Assam which they most frequented, and thus instead of taking well-known bad characters down on their boats they hit upon the simple plan of sending them down by rail to convenient points in Bengal where they found the boats awaiting them.

Two conferences of Bengal Police Officers were accordingly held at Dacca in 1900 and 1901. Both conferences came to diametrically opposite conclusions. This, it appears, was due to the fact that neither of them, and specially the second, had trustworthy information as to the existing facts. Meanwhile the formation of a river section of police in Benares resulted in the acquisition of certain information regarding the Mirzapur Mallahs which led to communications being opened with the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal. It then transpired that this very subject had been receiving special attention in Bengal, and two Inspectors were then deputed to make a thorough inquiry in connection with the river dakaities committed in Bengal by gangs of United Provinces dakaits, whilst two other officers were deputed to make local enquiries into the actual state of affairs on the rivers in Eastern Bengal. The results are perfectly astonishing. Inspectors Hari Har Charan Lal and Saligram Sahai's investigations, which were exceedingly exhaustive and thorough in every respect, have completely exposed the organizations and modus operandi of the Mirzapuri gangs, and their statements found almost immediate confirmation in the arrest, whilst their inquiry was proceeding, of the Mirzapuri Mallah gang in Dacca. Similarly, Inspectors Imdad Ali and Peary Mohun Biswas exposed the wholesale lawlessness prevailing on these rivers, as also the interesting fact that these

Appendix VI-5C.

Benares No. 2148, dated June 1902. Instor-General of Police, aga's No. 290, dated June 1902,

Inspector-General, 1gal's No. 3233, dated t August 1902.

nspector-G e n e r a 1, agal's No. 1078, dated May 1903.

appendix VI-5-2.

acts of river piracy were by no means confined to the up-country Mallahs, but that the Sudas and other aquatic tribes in Bengal had joined in and that between them all they were responsible for something like 300 dakaities in the riverain tracts during the past five years, most of which had never been reported by the local police, viz.:—

								Cases.
1.	Pacca	district	(1889 to	1902)	•••	•••		69
2.	Pabna	27	(1909 to	1001)	•••	***		98
3.	Tippera	39	(1 00 to	1902)	***	•••		56
4.	Rajsbahi	17	(1901 to	1903)	•••	•••	***	2
5.	Bogra	37	(1900 to	1902)	•••	•••	***	14
6.	Noakhali	"	(1901)		***	***		1
7.	Rangpur	"		1901)	***	144	•••	6
8.	Mymensingt	٠,,		1902)	***	***	***	24
9.	Backerganj	21	(1889 to	1902)	***			18
10.	Faridpur	,,	(1901)	418	***	***		1
						Total		289

Vide printed List, Bongal.

Appendix VI-5-0.

Appendix VI-5-E. G.

11. From the notes and memoranda, as also from the report submitted during the recent operations against Mallahs in Eastern Bengal and Assam, further and more complete information has been acquired, indicating beyond all doubt that a very serious state of affairs now exists on the rivers in Bengal. There is no object to be gained in repeating all that has already been reported, though especial attention may be drawn to the letter, dated 9th April 1904, to the address of the Inspector-General of Police of Bengal, in which the inquiries and operations were concisely reviewed. It will be, however, no exaggeration to record that except on the river steamers them elves there is absolutely no protection of life and property on these great waterways. Complaints of every sort and description are rife. The officers of the steamer Companies complain of thefts of property from depôts on one bank of the river which they knew to have been transported across the streams by river thickes who disposed of it in another district on the opposite shore, but which went unreported for the simple reason that a totally different set of district authorities, stationed, as a rule, at a great distance from the scene of occurrence would have to be applied to. The District Superintendent of Police, Rangpur, complained bitterly of outbreaks of burglary in the neighbourhood of Teesta and Dharla rivers which coincided with the presence thereon of up-country beats and which he attributed to up-country Pasis. At Chilmary and its neighbourhood on the Brahmaputra, where the river was found specially suitable for dakait operations, burglary was rife in the villages on either bank, much of which appeared to be unknown to or unreported to the local police. We found no arrangements for the maintenance of law and order or the prevention of crime on any of these rivers. The existing staff of so-called river police was an admitted farce, and the descriptions recorded of the outrages perpetrated by the famous bands of river thugs and gang robbers in 1830 could with a few trilling modifications describe almost exactly the outrages which even now are being perpetrated by their successors on these very waters. The conditions in every respect are precisely the same, in every case on record the zamindars of the affected localities at home have either openly or indirectly assisted the criminals, and we again find traces of culpable neglect and even connivance on the parts of the Police in both provinces. The whole of the Eastern Bengal waters are infested with gangs of well organized river dakaits and water-thieves, the worst localities appearing to be-

(1) The Brahmaputra between Chilmari in Rangpur and Goalpara in Assam.

(2) The Dulasari from Tangail to Manikganj—in Mymensingh and Dacca.

- (3) The Meghna in and around Bhairab bazar in Tippera, and up to Silchar in Assam.
- (4) The Padda in the neighbourhood of Goalando, Faridpur and Madaripur.
- (5) The intricate waterways in the neighbourhood of Backerganj and Barisal.
- (5) The waterway between Godavery and Mathura Bazar in Pabna, which in fact is a very convenient and safe link between the Gauges and Brahmaputra and about midway opens out into a huge bhil around which, as the chart shows, an extraordinary number of cases of river crime have occurred.

In all these tracts country craft will be found travelling together in large parties since single boats are always in danger of being attacked. The variety of crime ranging from murder and dakaiti to petty pilferring, the fearless bold-faced way in which offences are committed, together with the absence of ordinary precautions in concealing stolen property, are all indications of the confidence of these river thieves, who apparently have no fear of apprehension. Evidence was thus obtained in the course of recent enquiries of the mysterious disappearance of numbers of boats with their entire crews, the modus operandi in such cases being to cut the boat quietly adrift from its moorings, and when well in mid-stream to suddenly spring

See "Criminal tribes map" and Eastern Bengal State Railway map.

See Lieutenant McNamara's notes. Appendix VI-5A. See Mr. Bell's evidence.

on the crews, who are either knocked on the head at once, or who thinking they are close to shore will hastily jump out and be drowned, as happened in a case in December last, near the borders of Jessore, Nadia and Faridpur, as also in a case in Goalando some years ago, when a whole family was apparently done to death one dark night within a short distance of the residences of the Steamer Companies' officers who actually heard the cries and went down to the rescue and found nothing but the empty boat. There is also the case mentioned by the Teota Raja, in which a whole family of up-country Brahmans with the exception of a small hoy who is still with the Raja were murdered. At Rohumari in Rangpur, on the Brahmaputra, a short while ago, a merchant's gomashta travelling by country boat to pay freight of goods at the steamer ghat had his throat cut and his money looted. Another gomashta belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers was similarly beaten to death with lathis and looted a year or two ago near Jagannathganj in the Mymensingh district. All along this portion of river the Mallahs have the most perfect organization for the prompt communication of intelligence and the disposal of stolen property. The arkatis or pilots on the river steamers are mostly all up-country men and in many cases indirectly assist and co-operate with river thieves. At Sirajgani, Dhubri and Goalpara agents were discovered amongst up-country barbers and purchits in whose possession incriminating correspondence was found. At Dhubri some interesting evidence of the influence the passage of up-country boats has on crime was obtained as the chart opposite shows. The results are very remarkable and indicate clearly that the Mirzapuri boatmen engaged in the log traffic are responsible for most of the burglaries committed during the periods they are usually in Assam. Such lawlessness prevails generally at certain times of the year that the Steamer Companies have to provide the agents at Rohumari, Chilmary, Bahadurabad and other places in the Rangpur and Mymensingh districts with fire-arms to scare away the thieves and robbers, who would otherwise loot their yards with impunity.

Ditto. disto.

- The fact is that the river offers special facilities for the commission of crime. During the jute season when agricultural produce has to be purchased baiparis, gomashtas and others are compelled to travel by boat since the steamers only stop at fixed places of call; they have of necessity to carry a large amount in hard cash, since cultivators accept nothing else in payment for produce supplied. The result is, as the confessions of Phagu, Sheo, Thuman, and other expert river thieves show, these baiparis fall an easy prey to the river thieves, and because cash is principally stolen, and because there are absolutely no police arrangements on the rivers themselves, but few if any of these cases are reported to the local police. Between the extreme banks of these rivers the intervening tracts are literally "no man's land "and except at places like Shirajganj, Jagannathganj, Goalando or Dhubri a policeman is not to be found at all. This itself would account for the abnormal prevalence of crime in these rivers. One good haul such as some of those described by the approvers is enough to keep a crew out of want for a considerable time, and the commission of such offences is therefore well worth a comparatively small risk of the detection involved. These river pirates moreover take quite a pride in their calling. The boats captured on the Brahmaputra between the 19th and 27th March all carried distinctive bunting, which was well-known to the country craft plying in these waters. The total absence of the most ordinary precautions in hiding stolen property together with the genuine astonishment when they found themselves held up are all indications of the absolute confidence and fearlessness with which the river thieves now-a-days work. Nor were they in the least ashamed of themselves. Mussai and Jagabandhan, Pásis, openly asserted that they saw no harm in this sort of thing since the 'Sircar' looted the whole country! Evidence was also obtained of the abject terror inspired by these people, for no information of any sort could be got out of non-criminal boat owners who, when interrogated as to the whereabouts of these gangs, immediately evaded the question, and it was only after the first lot of arrests had been made that information began to come freely. The boat owners evidently know their own interest best, and they are not likely to assist in the restitution of law and order on these rivers, until they are certain that Government is determined to repress crime thereon and intends to make proper and permanent arrangements for this purpose.
- 13. The late investigations have also brought to light certain other points which have an undoubted bearing on the case, and which may be regarded as one of the main incentives for the commission of crime by up-country Mallalis. Being by nature a thriftless and careless people the mallalis are, as a rule, hopelessly involved and entirely in the hands of their mahajans and zamindars, who advance them money at exorbitant rates to build their boats, etc., and then keep up a constant pressure on them for the realization of the interest, and it is this fact which undoubtedly is one of the main incentives to the commission of crimes by those people. They cannot always count on successful trips, and therefore in order to insure themselves against loss they either take to thieving themselves or take down Pásis, Bhurs, Kols, Khatiks and other expert burglars and criminals for the express

purpose of making them a means of raising funds when business is slack. Amongst such mahajans may be classed the following:—

	· 1	District Min	zapur.				
1.	Baldeo Khatri, Kotwáli, Mirzap		•••	•••	•••	105	boats
2.	Jokhu Singh, Thákur, Dhantuls	i	• • •	***	•••	25	29
		District Be	nares.				
3.	Ghurbari Singh, Thákur, Ballua			• • •		15	,,
	$\mathcal{D}$	istrict Alla	habad.				
4.	Sheo Jatan Singh, Thákur, Sirsa		***		***	13	29
5.	Kosho, Brahman, Bijanli, police-	station Barer	ıt	•••	***	15	
	I	) istrict Ghá:	zipu <b>r.</b>				
6.	Kowleshar, son of Dular, Ahir,	Gauspur	***	***	***	14	72
		District B	allia.				
7.	Tulsi, son of unknown, Teli, Beri		•••	•••	•••	32	1>
8.	Jitoo Rai, Beriah	***	•••	***	***	22	,,
9.	Lakhi Rai Sao, Korantadih		•••	•••	•••	15	
10.	Gopi Sao	***		***	•••	11	11
11.	Gya Singh, Beriah	***	***	***	F74	10	"
	Dist	trict Azamg	arh.				
12.	Muttr, son of Bibari, Kalwar, Pa	tnai, police s	station Dol	oria	***	13	>>

13. Ram Bharos, son of Gajadhar, Kandoo, Manikpur, police station Raunapar 10 ,, all of whom own or are practical owners of boats in respect to which there is every reason to believe that nothing is recorded in the Income-tax Register. This subject obviously calls for further inquiry, and the income raised by these money-lenders by this means should be ascertained and taxed. So great indeed is the dread that the money lender will seize remittances sent by post that Manjhis have now taken to sending small remittances just sufficient for domestic purposes to their wives and families, and either bring home the greater portion of their cash in person, or remit sums to their account to different persons, unknown to the mahájans.

- 14. The rivers in Bengal (vide Map E. B. S.) seem to be divided between well recognised boats amongst the up-country boat-men. Thus the Mirzapuris mostly all go to Assam, where they have the entire log traffic in their hands. They leave home in ballast with curry-stones, &c., immediately after the Tija festival early in August, and selling their earge at such places as Dharain in Pabna, Munshiganj in Dacca, &c., make their way up to Goalpara. Some of them stay in and around Dacca and work between that place and Sirajganj and Duleshri and Bhairab Bazar on the Megna. Those who go to Assam are always in need of great quantities of jute to make their ropes with, and as each boat carries from 200 to 600 logs according to size, and as the Manjhi who pays for his jute is commonly considered a fool, the amount of pilfering of this material which is done by these people can only be imagined. The Pasis who do not take kindly to log traffie, which demands the most severe form of labour, and not being in Bengal for purposes of trade, confine their attention to other and more profitable localities, such as the creeks and rivers round Chandpur, Narainganj and Barisal, though some are enterprising enough to work up as far as Gauhati and Tejpur in Assam (ride recent cases, Appendix VI—5-E.B.). The Gorakhpur, Benares and Allahabad men work chiefly between Chilmari, Sirajganj, Goalundo and Dacea. They have boats of a larger type than the others, being mostly all ulankies or from 800 to 1,600 maunds burden, and they earry chiefly potatoes between Rangpur and Dacea, or lime and coal between Chandpur and Goalando. The Jampur, Ghazipur and Fyzabad men work a good deal more down the Bhagirathi and Bhagmati and other streams towards Calcutta, Jessore and Nadia. At certain times of the year and on certain occasions as for instance at the Buruni mela at Munshiganj which lasts during the whole month of Phagun, a very great number of up-country boats will be found collected together.
- 15. The pilot work, i.e., pulvari on the Brahmaputra for country craft is practically all in the hands of the Mirzapuris. It is curious fact, but the local Muhammadans and others employed on the steamers, in spite of their being natives of the country and sailors by profession, are absolutely no use for reading the water on these rivers, and the Steamer Companies, realizing this fact, now employ upcountry men almost without exception as pilots. They are stationed about every 20 miles and are taken up by passing steamers. From the instances given in the inquiry notes,\* there can be very little doubt of these pilots being in some cases closely connected with the gangs from their country at work on these waters, and they therefore form an important unit in the intelligence department. Every dagoit bont has his own pulwari dongi, a shallow skiff usually about 18 feet by 6 feet 6 inches, with a draught of about 12 to 18 inches, decked over and carrying a double sail; they are capable of carrying from 4 to 8 men and are very fast-sailing boats before a wind, and when propelled with long salwood paddles glide with exceeding speed and silence over the water, and no better boat for thicking purposes could possibly be designed; and it is on these pulweri boats that most of the thieving is done. Having no draught, they can go in the shallowest water and ordinarily they are used for pilotage work e.g. pointing the deep channel for the huge log raft or other heavy country craft plying on these waters.

\* Appendix V1-5D.

- 16. In addition to the Mallahs from the United Provinces, large numbers of this tribe from Gaya, Shahabad, Champaran, Saran, Patna, Darbhanga, and Monghyr, were also found trading in boats in Eastern Bengal. From certain evidence obtained, (vide VI—1-a and VI—2-d) it would appear that this lot include amongst them expert opium smugglers who do a flourishing trade in this contraband between the United Provinces and Chittagong and distinctly require supervision. From the conviction rolls received from Bengal, the Monghyr Mallahs appear to be specially addicted to river crime. There were also a considerable number of trading boats manned by wild looking Muhammadans who are described as Chasas and come from Mymensingh and Tipperah who, along with the Soondas, a curious tribe of aquatic gypsies, have, from all accounts taken, full advantage of the prevailing state of disorder and are perhaps more responsible for violent crime on these rivers than any other boat men.
- 17. The traffic both passenger and goods which passes up and down the main streams is very considerable. Thus between Dhubri and Goalundo down the main stream of the Brahmaputra, a distance of 222 miles, an enumeration was made with the following results:—

	Description of boat.	Number.	Approximate tonnage.	Passengers and crew.
1, 2, 3, 4,	Steamers (passengers)  Flats  Boats (trading of all kinds)  Boats (miscellaneous, boats, ferries fishing, &c).	16 10 1,213 2,000	At 1,500 tons = 24,000 1,000 , = 10,000 , 300 Mds.= 3,63,900	At 200 = 3,200. ,, 50 = 500. ,, 4 = 4,852. ,, 2 = 4,000.
	Approximate Totals	3,239	344	12,552

The need for adequate police arrangements on these rivers is therefore obvious.

18. It must not be concluded from what has been recorded that all persons engaged on country boats in the river trade are by nature or training thieves or robbers. The greater portion of them are honest traders, and those hailing from the United Provinces and the Patna Division in Bengal are practically the carriers of the greater portion of the country produce on the Bengal rivers, and such measures as may be adopted for the maintenance of law and order on these rivers must be of a nature which, whilst ensuring the surveillance of the criminal element, will have those of good character to trade with freedom. Nobody would welcome the establishment of law and order on these rivers more than the law-abiding boat-owners themselves. The avidity with which manjhis came in to get numbers when they heard that an officer from their own country had come to check the shipping was very remarkable, and indicated that they themselves saw the advantage of having papers or a certificate from which they could at any time establish their identity. This, however, was not the ease with boats owned by persons of bad or suspicious character, which invariably had to be hunted up and were found moored in out-ofthe-way creeks or churs, and on which men were invariably found whose names could not be traced in the district registers, or from which a portion of the crew was found absent, or other facts were noted from which the unsatisfactory nature of the crew became apparent. The crews invariably gave wrong names, till confronted with persons from their own districts who had been taken down to identify them, and by this means a number of released convicts from these Provinces were discovered on up-country boats and even an absconded offender was arrested. In another case, vide Appendix VI-D, a crew composed almost entirely of Benares Bhurs got off with light sentences in a theft case by successfully concealing their identity; in another, two Bhurs, ex-convicts, were arrested on a boat by the Benares River Police, who had passed themselves off as Ahirs.

19. The whole question of the up-country river traffic with Bengal and the

(1) Allahabad.
(2) Mirzapur.
(3) Benares.
(4) Jaunpur.
(5) Gházipur.
(6) Ballia.
(7) Azamgarh.
(8) Fyzabad.
(9) Basti.
(10) Gorakhpur.
(11) Shahabad.
(12) Shahabad.
(13) Shahabad.
(14) Shahabad.
(15) Gházipur.
(16) Ballia.
(17) Azamgarh.
(18) Fyzabad.
(19) Basti.
(19) Gorakhpur.
(10) Sorakhpur.
(11) Shahabad.
(11) Shahabad.
(12) Fyzabad.
(13) Shahabad.
(14) Jaunpur.
(15) Gházipur.
(16) Ballia.
(17) Azamgarh.
(18) Fyzabad.
(19) Basti.
(19) Gorakhpur.
(19) Gorakhpur.
(19) Gorakhpur.
(10) Shahabad.
(11) Shahabad.
(11) Shahabad.
(12) Fyzabad.
(13) Gorakhpur.
(14) Gorakhpur.
(15) Gorakhpur.
(16) Ballia.
(17) Azamgarh.
(18) Fyzabad.
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(14) Gorakhpur.
(15) Gorakhpur.
(16) Ballia.
(17) Azamgarh.
(18) Fyzabad.
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(16) Ballia.
(17) Azamgarh.
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(15) Gorakhpur.
(16) Ballia.
(17) Azamgarh.
(18) Fyzabad.
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(11) Shahabad.
(11) Shahabad.
(12) Fyzabad.
(13) Gorakhpur.
(14) Gorakhpur.
(15) Gorakhpur.
(16) Gorakhpur.
(17) Azamgarh.
(18) Fyzabad.
(19) Basti.
(19) Gorakhpur.
(19) Go

5,476 boats of this description owned entirely by, or worked for mahajans by Mallahs, no less than 2,928 were on the 1st October 1903 absent in Bengal.\* The total number of hands registered as being employed on these boats numbered 17,637. The registration does not, however, give the figure for Mallahs absent from their homes and working on boats owned in Bengal by local mahajans which are worked by crews imported from up-country, nor for those who travelled down separately by rail and joined their own country boats in Bengal. Moreover the boats at home being mostly out of commission, the greater part of the total hands (17,637) shown as employed on all boats were by the 1st October undoubtedly absent in Bengal, and

\* Appendix. VI-1.

if we estimate the total of up-country men at work on the rivers in Eastern Bengal between the 1st October and 1st May each year to be somewhat about 20,000, it will be not far out.

- 20. Gorakhpur (1,533), Mirzapur (1,492) and Ballia (745), are the three chief boat-owning districts in these Provinces, and Ballia, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad show the largest amount of Inter-Provincial criminality. The Agra and Muttra districts also show convictions but not for river crime, and these will be dealt with in a separate note.
- 21. The worst offenders in respect to river crimes according to the statistics collected appear to be:—

(1) The Mallahs, Pasis, and Thakurs of Mirzapur, and especially of the villages of Kahmasin, Ghargeri, Teksari and Dulaputty.

(2) The Mallahs of police station Saini, Allahabad.
(3) The Mallahs of police station Ubhaon, Ballia.

(4) The Mallahs and Bhurs of police station Chandwak, Jaunpur.

- (5) The Mallahs and Khatiks of Ramnagur and Tandá in the Fyzubad district.
- (6) The Mallahs of Burhaj and Burhalganj, Gorakhpur.

Locally the returns show that the Mallahs are on the whole a disreputable lot, the percentage of district convictions varying from 87 per cent. in Bánda to 26 in Basti. And river police establishments in these Provinces would appear to be necessary in the marginally noted districts.

- 22. In Benares a river section of 25 men in four boats already exists and they have been found of the greatest possible use in keeping down river crime, attending to river conservancy, and for duty at the ghats on all big bathing festivals, etc., and it was a detachment from this section which made the arrests recently in Bengal. If river police establishments are created elsewhere they might well be modelled on those lines.
- 23. In respect to inter-provincial crime the modus operandi of the river oriminals has been fully described in Inspector Harihar Charan's report, in the decisions of the various Courts, in the confessions of Sheo, Phagoo, Thamman, and others, as also in the inquiry notes submitted during the recent operations and need not therefore be repeated here. Reciprocation between districts of these Provinces and Bengal is for want of the proper arrangements in the latter Province out of the question. Nothing short of special legislation and the formation of river police districts under Act III of 1888 will meet the demands of the situation, and an Inland River Navigation Act combined with a properly equipped and appointed river police force on these rivers is urgently required.



# GROUP III.

- (5) BURWARS.
- (6) DALERAS.
- (7) CHAIN-MALLAHS.

### BURWARS.

## SYMBOL IN CHART

endix VII.

- (1) The Burwars are a notorious criminal tribe found in Northern Oudh, though there are small colonies in the Sultanpur and Hardoi districts. It is not clear whence the Sultanpur colony was started, but the Hardoi one is an acknowledged offshoot from the original stock which was expelled from Yahapur in the Saran district. The Burwars are a community of professional thieves and pick-pockets, whose movements and depredations are regulated by well-understood rules and who make use of an elaborate "argot" (thieves' Latin) of their own. They have recognised seasons of the year at which alone their thieving expeditions are made. For a full and interesting account of the tribe, the attention of all Police Officers may be directed to the note in Crooke's "Tribe and Castes," Volume I, pages 216—19.
- (2) They make free use of the railway, and their zamindars appear to have certain established rights in respect to a share in the proceeds of their depredations. Their mahajans or shawas charge the most exorbitant rates of interest on monies advanced, and the Burwars (like the Mallahs) are therefore always in debt, and the importance of this fact in relation to the criminality of these people appears to have been overlooked in all the attempts which have been made to reclaim them.
- (3) In Gonda they used formerly to bring their stolen property home, but owing to more effective police supervision this is said to have been discontinued. Some is now left with receivers in the chief places frequented by them, and the probabilities are that the Burwars, like all other thieves who have found in Bengal a safe and profitable hunting-ground, have got their agents and receivers stationed at convenient centres in the Lower Provinces.
- (4) In Gonda the Burwars have now been proclaimed for about thirty years, and yet in 1900 the Inspector-General of Police was compelled to record that no progress had been made towards the reclamation of the tribe. The boys sent to work in the mills at Cawnpore and elsewhere invariably failed to give satisfaction, and the Companies were disinclined to offer them further employment. In 1900 there were not more than six families, of which at least one member was not absent from home. Many of the absconders were supposed to be dead or to have permanently settled in Nepal, but this, as the Inspector-General pointed out at the time, was pure conjecture, and it would certainly appear so from the figures now before us. It is far more probable that these absconders, if sought for, would be found in Nepal is not a country a Burwar would find it safe to exploit. There is no probability of his reforming by a simple move across the border, but there is every chance of his losing his head if caught pilfering there, and the Nepal theory at all events is, under the circumstances, an unsound one. The Gonda colony is said to be overpoliced, but yet the Gonda Burwars appear to be able to get away in large batches with impunity, and to be, practically speaking, free to pursue their nefarious calling. From the fact that returning Burwars now bring nothing but cash with them, as also from the fact that even when in jail they succeed in corrupting the prison subordinates, and thereby secure lenient treatment for themselves, it may safely be inferred that the real root of the mischief lies in this power of the Burwars to pay all concerned handsomely for connivance at their depredations. The Gonda colony numbers in all 4,219 persons distributed amongst 45 villages, in the thanas of Srinagar, Wazirganj, and Andhiari, and of these in 1901 no less than 751 were absent without passes. Of these, during the last three years, no less than 171 have been arrested and convicted in Bengal for offences committed there. This for a proclaimed tribe settled in a comparatively small area and supposed to be under special supervision indicates an unsatisfactory and somewhat serious state of affairs. The constant receipt of P. R. and inquiry slips from Bengal ought in themselves to have attracted the attention of the local authorities, but no lists of absentees has apparently ever been issued either locally or to Bengal. Nor in fact do any steps appear to have been taken to seek for these absentees in Bengal by the despatch of reliable detectives, etc. Under the circumstance it must be conceded that the Bengal Police have in this instance just cause for complaint and the subject needs attention. From the figures now received, the main connection with Bengal would appear to be:—Burdwan (28), Saran (19), Gaya (16), Rajshahi (11), Shahabad (8), Patna (6), Rangpur (5), Maldah (5), Champaran (4), Jalpaiguri, Mymensingh and Faridpur (3 each), Hooghly, Dinajpur, Calcutta, and Bogra (2 each), Pabna, and 24-Parganas (1 each). A glance at the map accompanying this report will give a better idea of the extent of country covered by this record. There must be special reasons for the attraction to Burdwan, Saran, Gaya and Rajshahi, which still remain to be investigated.
- (5) In Sultanpur the Burwars are apparently distributed amongst 18 villages in the jurisdiction of police stations Dostpur, Piperpur, and Kadipur. Of 135 adult males, 50 have convictions against them, and of 107 boys 26 have been

convicted. The settlements vary in respect to criminality; thus of 9 adult males in Padarathpur, no less than 8 have been convicted, whilst only 5 out of 35 have been convicted in Sarai Govind. The Burwars in Sultanpur are said to belong to all castes, forty-four are said to be zamindárs, 75 cultivators, and only 18 of no special occupation. Boys of any caste from Brahman to Chamar are admitted, and Mr. Islamulla Khan reports that the "Burwari is the secondary and not the primary avocation." In some families individual members are said to be thieves, whereas the others are said to be good characters, and this is represented as one of the main objections to proclaiming the tribe as a whole. The figures, however, show that the Sultanpur Burwars are addicted to the commission of offences of the same class as are usually committed by the members of this criminal fraternity, that they are constantly absent from their homes on thieving expeditions in these and other provinces, and that they invariably give incorrect names and addresses when apprehended, and on their return equally incorrect accounts of their movements. Mr. Islamulla Khan therefore proposes to open new registers in each thana and to record therein the movements of all those whose names aro on the list, and it is proposed to take all their finger-impressions to ensure identification when arrested elsewhere. Unfortunately, however desirable the last proposal may be, as the law stands at present, it is not possible to take finger impressions except in the cases provided in paragraph 467, section X, Volume I, Police Manual.

The returns from Bengal show that Sultanpur Burwars have during the last three years been arrested and convicted as below:—Saran (5), Champaran (3), Calcutta (1). The connection therefore is a small one, though there can be no question of the criminality of many of the Sultanpur families of Burwars.

(6) Next to the Gonda Burwars, in order of criminal importance, undoubtedly comes the Hardoi group of 'Lodh Burwars.' They are, as already explained, an offshoot of the Gonda colony. From the statement given in Appendix VII (3) it will be seen that there are 101 Burwar families in the Hardoi district scattered over eight villages and two hamlets (as per margin) in the two police circles of Hardoi and Sandi. Counting as minors those of 14 years and under there

1. Peng ...
2. Sanah ...
3. Sathoo Nulan ...
4. Kaunthilia ...
5. Mudhapur ...
6. Sahahuddinpur...
7. Uluman ...
Police station
Police station

are 186 adult males, of whom 151 or 81 per cent. have convictions and 145 or 78 per cent. are absent. There are 611 convictions on record against these 145 males or an average of four convictions per man, and 508 or 83 per cent. of these convictions were obtained in other districts, chiefly in Bengal, but also in districts in these provinces such as Agra and Aligarh, etc. Mr. Bellairs

writes: "The majority of these Burwars are Lodhs' known locally as Kisans,' but there are also a few families of Thakurs, Kalwars, and other castes amongst them. The Burwars rarely bring any property with them on their return from their depredations, but freely use the post-office for remitting the proceeds of their ill-gotten gains by money-orders or Government currency notes. Almost all transactions are carried out through the post-office at Bown, a large village in the Hardoi circle, round which lie the villages in which the Burwars reside.

(7) A typical case indicating the perfect arrangement made by the Hardoi Burwars for the disposal of illicit gains is that of King-Emperor versus Sita Ram, section 414, Indian Penal Code, which has recently been disposed of in the Rae Bareli district [vide Appendix VII (4)].

The accused, Sita Ram, had been for some time Postmaster at Sandi in Hardoi. He there appears to have formed a connection with the 'Lodh' Burwars, and in return for 25 per cent. assisted them in passing their stolen notes, etc. On his transfer to Saraighat in Rae Bareli the gang still worked through him, and by the simple expedient of passing the notes under fictitious names of remitters at the Seraighat Post-office, the thieves got a remittance in cash delivered at their own homes in Hardoi minus the 25 per cent. paid as the Postmaster's share. The accused were all convicted, the case is a particularly interesting one [Appendix VII (4).]

- (8) The Bengal conviction returns of the Lodh Burwars shows that no less than 42 were convicted in that province between 1900 and 1903, but of these only 14 were entered in the local register in Hardoi, and it is stated that the remaining "28 were not entered for want of correct residence and name."
- (9) It is evident therefore that the Burwars in Hardoi are a criminal community whose depredations extend to many districts in Bengal, who work in pursuance of well-laid plans, and who are at present free to follow their calling without restraint, and for whose adequate surveillance special measures are certainly necessary.
- (10) In respect to inter-provincial crime, the figures indicate the following connections, viz., Nadhia (6), Howrah (6), 24-Parganas (2), Calcutta (5), unspecified

Appendix VII-3.

districts (2S). It is evident therefore that in and around Calcutta the Hardoi Burwars have established fences which remain to be discovered. Much valuable information would very probably be acquired if one of the accused recently convicted in the case of King-Emperor versus Lulla and others, referred to above, were discreetly approached with a view to his making a confession in return for a conditional pardon under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code.

#### DALERAS.

### SYMBOL IN CHART



Appendix VIII,

- 1. The Daleras are a small community of half-bred Kahars who reside mostly in the Bareilly district. Crooke describes them as a tribe of "basket-makers, day-labourers, and thieves." Their headquarters is the village of Gurgaon, police station Sirauli, Bareilly. One of their sub-castes is called Malla, which may perhaps indicate a connection at some time or other with "Chains." It is said they emigrated about a hundred years ago from the south. It is very probable therefore that they are an offshoot of either the Chains or "Burwars," whom in fact they very closely resemble in respect to their methods of committing crime. There cannot be the least doubt of their being prefessional thieves. In 1890, proposals were made by the district authorities for the proclamation of the tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act but they were negatived, and the file has been weeded out. In 1899, in order to ensure adequate surveillance, additional police consisting of one head-constable and four constables were quartered on the village of Gurgaon on account of the lawlessness of the Daleras. The conviction record of the tribe establishes its criminality in the past, whilst the number (87) now absent from their homes indicates present criminal activity. To ensure adequate sentences and more effective surveillance special measures for their supervision are undoubtedly necessary. The tribe in the Bareilly district is distributed amongst 20 villages situated in 8 police jurisdictions as per Appendix VIII.
- 2. The different settlements vary a good deal in degree of criminality: thus Nadia, Lotabar, Haibutpur, Jaini-Jhunagar, Davi Nawada, Bans Bhoj, Kapurpur have no convictions at all, whereas 23 out of the 37 adult males in village Samaria, 9 out of 11 in Sikka, 6 out of 7 in Nawgaon, and 33 out of 52 in Hajipur have been convicted, and out of the total of 791 adult males 322 or 44 per cent. are exconvicts. There is therefore insufficient evidence to condemn the tribe as a whole, though the figures indicate marked criminality in certain groups which can be dealt with in detail. Like the Burwars and other kindred pilfering tribes, they have extended their operations to Bengal, where their chief places of resort appear to be Calcutta, Monghyr, Howrah, Rajmahal, Patna, Arrah, Champaran, 24-Parganas, and even Birbnum and Cuttack. They are therefore not lacking in enterprise, and have evidently formed reliable connections in some of these places, notably in and around Calcutta, a matter which calls for further enquiry.

### CHAIN-MALLAHS.

Appendix IX.

1. The "Chain" Mallahs of Ubhaon police station, Ballia district, Musailla, Gorakhpur district, and the Mallahs of Agra, Aligarh, and Muttra, being pickpockets and petty pilferers, who work on the laud and not on the water, deserve entirely separatemention. The "Chains" are a very large subdivision of the Mallah clan, and are found on all the rivers in Allahabad, Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Gházipur, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, and Fyzabad. Crooke describes them as a "cultivating, fishing, and thieving caste found in Oudh in the eastern districts." There is, however, considerable difference of opinion amongst experts as to whether Chains are really a sub-caste of the Mallahs or not. Nesfield connects them with 'Tharus,' Nuts, and other gypsy-like tribes. Risley says they are probably the offshoots of some non-Aryan tribe. Sherring is not quite certain what they are: in one place he talks of them as a sub-caste of the Mallahs and in another as jugglers or adventurers. Magrath says they resemble 'Binds,' but that their occupation is chiefly boating and fishing. In the Census of 1891 the Chains in the United Provinces numbered 78,746. In 1901 the total strength of the sub-caste only stood at 20,422. The difference is extraordinary, and is in the eastern districts at all events very probably due to deliberate concealment on the parts of the Chains themselves, for between the two enumerations the thieving Chain colonies in Ballia had drawn upon themselves the attention of the authorities, and were as it were 'badnam,' and this is probably why numbers of Chains did not describe themselves as such in the reckoning of 1901. The term "Chain" or "Chaiyan" is an ordinary Hindustani one, commonly applied to all members of the light-fingered fraternity, and the Mallahs being distinctly handy with their fingers have in certain cases

developed the art of picking pockets to perfection and thus acquired this title. The best known and most notorious criminal groups of these Mallah pickpockets are—

- (1) IN POLICE STATION UBHAON, BALLIA DISTRICT.
- (2) In Police station Mussailla, Gorakhpur district (an offshoot of quite recent times of No. 1).
- (3) THE COLONIES OF AGRA, MUTTRA, AND ALIGARE.

In respect to the Ballia colony Mr. H. R. Warner when District Superintendent of Police of Ballia dealt very fully with the question of their criminality in his letter No. 2081, dated 26th May 1899, to which particular attention may now be invited. The reference somehow appears to have been entirely overlooked in the Secretariat; and from the fact that the original letter was found recorded in the Pulwár Dusádh file (63-XI—5) vide District Superintendent of Police, Ballia's No. 2072, dated 9th June 1899, it seems to have been shelved along with the Dusádh file, for no orders were passed on it at all by Government. The result is that the Chain Mallahs of Ballia continue to make depredations into Bengal and Mr. Warner's recommendations which hold good to this day can only now be repeated with greater force. He has given full particulars of the modus operandi and of the organization of the Chain Mallahs' thieving gangs, and has left the most elaborate registers giving full particulars of each family, and these registers have recently been thoroughly revised and brought up to date by Mr. Kaye. The numbers concerned are very small, some 250 males in all, residing in four villages.

There should therefore be no difficulty in carrying out such special measures for their surveillance as may hereafter be decided on. Apparently the pressure brought on these people by the Ballia Police has caused a number of them within recent years to emigrate to a couple of villages in police station Mussailla in the Gorakhpur district, where in the course of the recent investigations a small but very criminal colony was discovered, (see Appendix IX-1). Of 49 adult males, no less than 44, or 90 per cent., have been convicted and 47 were at the time of enumeration absent from their homes, and the 44 convicted men had a total of 193 convictions recorded against them. The figures speak for themselves: they prove habitual criminality in the past, whilst the large proportion of absentees show active criminality at the present time. The move from Ubhaon to Mussailla seems to have been deliberately planned to get into a more strategic position near the railway junction of Bhatni, as also in consequence of the support and encouragement apparently accorded by certain zamindars, whose real character are known to the Gorakhpur Police. This colony is absolutely under no restraint at all, and the sooner, therefore, their surveillance is undertaken the better. This disposes of the criminal Chains in the eastern districts. Nowhere else in that part of the province are similar communities to be found, but curiously enough, the presence of an exactly similar criminal group of Mallahs has been disclosed in the districts of Agra, Muttra, and Aligarh. Though disclaiming all connection with the Eastern Chains, the manners, customs, and the methods of the Western Mallah pick-pockets are so similar to those of their eastern caste-fellows that it is impossible to conceive that they have not sprung from the same stock. The hereditary trait in oriminals of this description is invariably very marked, and though not generally admitted by the Mallahs themselves, there are indications that the Muttra section at all events are descendant or emigrants from the Ballia stock. It is well known that in former days the Gorakhpur and Ballia Mallahs used to voyage up in great numbers annually to Agra and Delhi. It is by no means unlikely therefore that stray colonies and settlements were formed up stream just as has more recently been the case on the rivers of Bengal. With the introduction of railways, and the draining of the Jumna for agricultural purposes, it ceased to become a highway for the conveyance of passengers and goods, and the colonies were thus in time isolated, and gradually became absorbed into the local sub-castes with whom they now inter-marry. There are apparently 21 sub-castes amongst the Western Mallahs, two of which, so far as the names are concerned, distinctly indicate an eastern origin, viz., No. 4, "Gorokhia," and No. 6,—"Goria." Moreover, in Muttra there is a tradition that more than one hundred years ago one Hira Mallah came from Ballia and started the colony at Chamargarchi, police-station Shergarh, from which the Mallahs in the neighbouring circle have sprung. Curiously enough it is just this very colony which has an extraordinary criminal reputation, and whose modus operandi is precisely that of Bullia Chains. Having now no means of getting down in boats, they no longer travel down to Bengal by water, but have instead taken full advantage of the railways, by which means well-organized gangs make regular raids into the Lower Provinces. Their operations, however, are not in any way river-side, and they frequent chiefly large towns, notably Calcutta, and in a lesser degree Bombay, and all much frequented fairs, &c. Mr. L. C. Porter, Magistrate and Collector of Muttra, referred in 1900 to this colony in Shergarh as follows: "There is a curious colony of Mallahs at Singhara and Chamargarhi. They make their living entirely by looting Bengal. Thakur who finances them has a shop ostensibly for cloth selling in Calcutta, and the

Appendix IX.

Appendix IX.

Mallahs who visit him thieve and loot right and left. He remitted some Rs. 1,500 lately, and was arrested at the Magh Mela and identified there. The Calcutta Police should be communicated with and full particulars given them about Daulatia, the Thákur in question."

Appendix IX 3, 4, 5

Subsequent inquiries elicited the interesting fact that these Mallahs had for years been raiding Bengal unknown to the local district authorities, and it was only when Mr. Ross, District Superintendent of Police, sent their finger-impressions to the Calcutta Bureau that the convictions obtained against these people in Bengal were brought to light, from which it became evident that the Bengal Police had accepted the fictitious names given by the Mallahs themselves and had never communicated convictions to the Police in these Provinces. In consequence of this omission, these Mallahs as a rule have escaped with nominal sentences, though it must be recorded that the conviction roll in this respect shows some very flagrant instances of misplaced leniency in the Muttra district itself (see Appendix II).

- 3. The villages in the Agra Division and Aligarh, which require special attention are as follows:-
  - 1. Muttra district:—
- (1) Police station Shergarh, villages Chamargarhi Singhara, Nagla Sahera, Jaurah.
  - Police station Mat, villages Pepralla, Nagladangoli, Bhadoura.
    Ditto Raya, villages Panigaon, Shermee. (2)

(3)

- (4)Surir, village Naharia. Ditto
- 2. Aligarh district-

(1) Police station Iglas, village Jhupur.

- Tappal, villages Kurbanpur and Pidoria. (2)Ditto
- Further up the Jumna, in Jawar in the Bulandshahr district, there is yet another criminal Mallah colony, whose convictions being all in the Punjab and therefore outside the sphere of the present inquiry were not investigated.
- 5. In Agra, where there is a very large river population, there are criminal groups in (1) police station Tajganj, villages Nagla Pema, Mazra Sondapur, Garhi Bangash, (2) police station Firozabad, villages Nagla Udaya Usmanpur, (3) police station Fatehabad, villages Kakrauli, Fashiatpura, Bamrauli, Poora Chitaria, Nagore Chand.

Like their caste-fellows in Muttra, they are pilferers and pick-pockets, and the recent arrests in Calcutta prove that they combine with the Muttra men in forming gaugs for criminal purposes. In their cases also (as has been found in almost all other cases of castes addicted to inter-provincial crime), there are indications that the arrangements for the commission of crime are very elaborate, and in Calcutta they are said to include the connivance of certain police officers. The statistics show that the following are the most important connections with Bengal:-

- Muttra and Burdwan, Calcutta, Saran, Monghyr.
   Agra and Calcutta, Darbhanga, Monghyr.
- (4) The appendices (IX-7) contain interesting notes by Messrs. Ross, Tweedie, and Sands, as also conviction statements and absentee lists. It is probable that there are still a number of convictions in Bengal untraced against these Mallahs. The most important connections are Calcutta and Monghyr, and further inquiries are necessary in both places in respect to fences and receivers. It is also probable that many of the convictions shown under the heading of other Hindus from the Agra Division are really of Mallahs, since they frequently pass themselves off as Thakurs. These colonies of criminal Mallahs in Agra, Muttra, and Aligarh therefore require special attention. Family registers should be prepared on the lines of those in use in Ballia, and surveillance over the guilty groups or families should be specialized.

Appendix IX-4.

# GROUP IV.

(8) MAGHYA DOMES.

### NOTES ON MAGHYA DOMES.

SYMBOL IN CHART

Appendix X.

THE Domes are a well-known and notorious criminal tribe found chiefly in the Eastern Districts of these Provinces and in Behar in Bengal. The western section of the tribe in the United Provinces is apparently a non-criminal one and will therefore not be referred to in this note. The tribe is divided into two great branches or divisions, viz., the "Bansphores" and the "Maghyas." Of the two the Maghyas are distinctly the worst, so far as criminality is concerned. They are nomads and rank lower in grade than even the Sansiahs or Haburahs. They are

1. Gorakhpur.
2. Azamgarh.
3. Ballia.
4. Gházipur.
5. Benares.
6. Mirzapur.
Dom

born criminals, whose history and antecedents are so well known and so clearly established as to need no repetition. In the United Provinces "Maghya Domes" are to be found in the marginally noted districts.

- 2. The Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Bonares and Gházipur sections are apparently a group in themselves and are not connected much by marriage with the Gorakhpur group. In most districts they live under chappurs and sarkies on the outskirts of villages. Those of Mirzapur are nomads who wander from place to place, and it appears that a certain number of the Gorakhpuri gangs have taken to the same wandering life. In the City of Bonaros they are employed mostly on seavenging work and have proved vory useful in respect to work connected with "Plague" of which it seems they have absolutely no fear, so much so that in Gházipur, Ballia and Azamgarh the Domes have been known to steal and make use of clothes belonging to plague infected people without any untoward result to themselves. Various attempts have been made to reform the Maghyas, but without success. In a note prepared by the late Mr. D. T. Roberts, C.S., for the Police Commission of 1891, it is stated. "In Gorakhpur almost every scheme possible to think of has been considered over and over again and rejected as hopeless, the prevailing opinion being that nothing short of confinement between four walls would do any good. In 1873 and again in 1880 the question of bringing them under the Criminal Tribes Act was considered and the conclusion come to in 1880 was that no special measures for the reclamation of this tribe seemed likely to be successful and there was no use in proclaiming them under the Act, because they have no means of carning their livelihood honestly, and the only thing to be done was to keep them under livelihood honestly, and the only thing to be done was to keep them under on, proposals for proclamation were again submitted, but were negatived." No progress has been made in respect to their proclamation.
- 3. The latest figures show that large numbers are absent from their settlements, and the number of convictions has risen by over 38 per cent. which is not reassuring. In fact recent events have shown the existence of formidable produtory gangs of Domes who have been at work, both in Bengal and these Provinces and the surveillance of the Maghya Domes residing in these Provinces is therefore a matter of serious importance.

Appendix X-1-6.

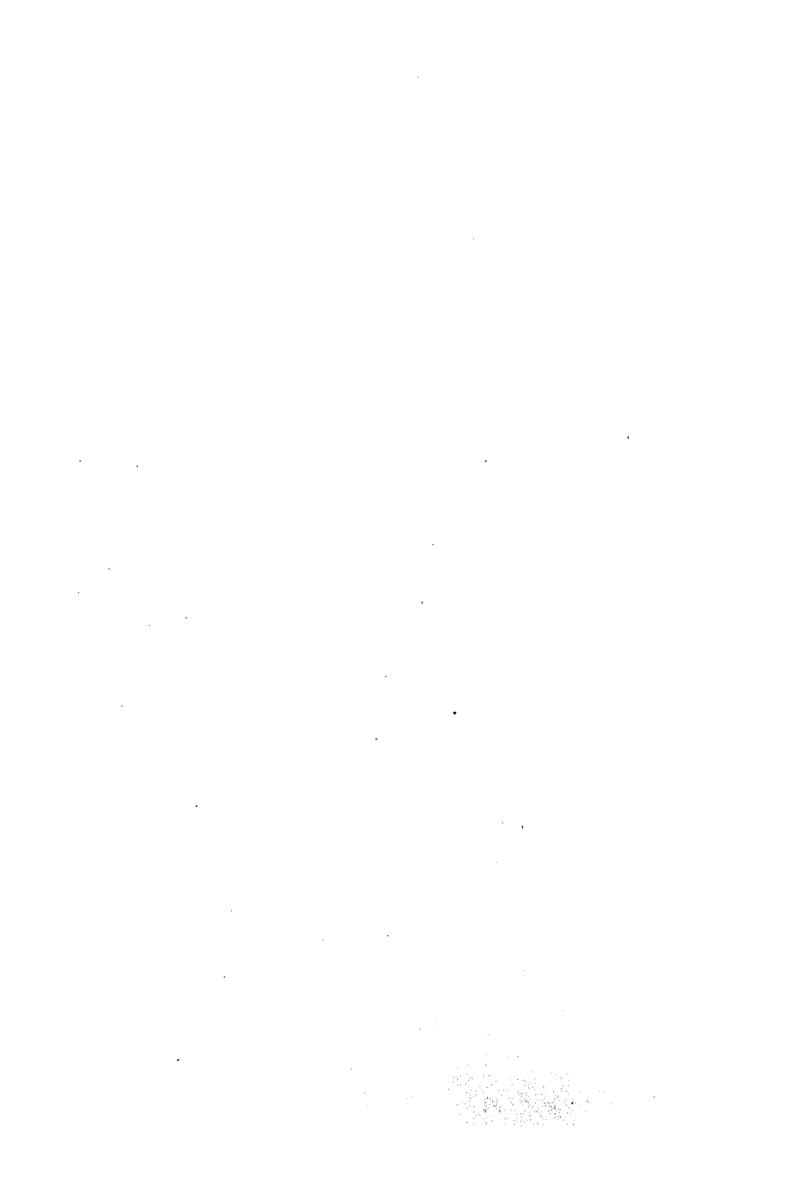
4. The returns received from the differents districts, vide Appendix X show that:

(1) In Azamgarh 79 ... (2) ,, Gorakhpur 71 ... (3) ,, Ballia 52 ... (4) ,, Benares 40 ... (5) ,, Mirzapur 25 ... (6) ,, Gházipur 15 ...

- 5. The Gorakhpur and Azamgarh figures indicate the general criminality of the whole tribe in the district, and there are in Gorakhpur only 8 insignificant settlements out of a total 108 which have no convictions. In Benares, Gházipur, Ballia and Azamgarh the figures vary, though each district shows a certain number of very criminal settlements. The figures for Mirzapur are unreliable and require further investigation. For instance, though several Mirzapur Domes are now under trial in Bengal there are no absentees shown in the district return.
- 6. Of the 218 Maghya Domes there can be little doubt that, if an organized search were made, a good many would be forthcoming in Bengal, and it would not even be surprising to find the gangs of so called Malia Domes who have been giving so much trouble in Sitápur, Kheri, and the Tarai to be absconders from settlements in Gorakhpur. But wherever they may be, the fact remains that some 200 odd dangerous criminals of this tribe are out on the war-path in Upper India and Bengal, and the sooner therefore the tribe, or at all events the criminal portion thereof, can be brought under adequate control, the better.
- 7. That the Domes of late years have taken to making organized expeditions in Bengal is clear from the series of cases which have recently been disposed

of, and the returns show that their depredations extend to almost every district in the Lower Provinces. In 1897 a gang was apprehended in Birbhum, in 1899 another in Monghyr, and in the same year another committed a dakaiti in Shahabad. In 1900 a gang was arrested in Benares with over a thousand rupees worth of loot brought from Calcutta, in 1902 the remaining members of this gang, who had meanwhile been joined by caste-fellows from Ballia, Gházipur and Gorakhpur, were apprehended and convicted in Patna. The absconders in that case then hastened off to Calcutta where they lost no time in collecting a fresh gang, who in 18 months committed some 50 or 60 burglaries in Calcutta itself, and a number of serious dakaities in its environs. A complete history of the gang will be found in Appendix X-7c. It includes some 45 members drawn from a number of different settlements in Benares, Ballia, Azamgarh and Gházipur, and the extent of their operations may be judged from the astonishing disclosures contained in the confession of the approver Bandhu and of others, vide Appendices X-7. For this state of affairs the local police cannot be blamed. The criminal records show that the preventive sections have been made use of with the greatest possible freedom, and time after time it has been recorded by the Magistrates in sentencing Domes that they are a dangerous lot of criminals and especially addicted to making expeditions into Bengal, on the strength of which maximum sentences of three years' rigorous imprisonment have repeatedly been awarded, but without effect. The fact is that these sentences are not sufficiently deterrent for such hardened criminals as the Maghya Domes, who of all those dealt with in these notes are undoubtedly the most dangerous and need very close supervision and surveillance. The settlements requiring especial attention in these Provinces are :- (1) Gorakhpur, the whole; (2) Ghazipur, police stations Kotwali, Saidpur, Karimabad, Birroo, Dinapur, Nardah, Dildarnagar, Gahmar, Nandganj, Karimuddinpur, Mohamdabad and Zamania; (3) Azamgarh, polices stations Ghosi, Dwari and Madhuban; (4) Benares, police stations City Stations, Alinagar and Sakaldiha, Chowbeypur, Chandoli, Saidraja and Ballua; (5) Ballia, police stations Reoti, Berriah, Haldi, Persayan, Tika-Deori and Shandarpur; (6) Mirzapur, police stations Ahraura, Chunar, Mirzapur-Khurd and Khurpa.

8. From the records available it would seem that Gorakhpur Domes work mostly in gangs of their own and have no connections with caste-follows south of the Gogra. The Azangarh and the Ballia men combine, as also those in Benares, Ghazipur and Mirzapur. The raids into Bengal by the Domes from the Benares Division appear to be of a comparatively recent date, the earliest convictions in Bengal of Benares Domes being in 1896, since which date however large gangs have repeatedly been organized and depredations have been regularly carried on. The same causes evidently led to Domos taking to Bengal as has influenced the other criminal tribes dealt with in this report, viz., vigorous bad livelihood prosecutions in the home districts combined with the discovery that Railways offered a safe and rapid means of transit and Bengal a wide and profitable field of operations. Whatever may be the real explanation, it is certain that though the Benares Domes up to 1890 were known locally as expert thieves and burglars and professional horse poisoners, no complaints were ever received regarding them from Lower Bengal. But once they shifted the scene of operations they seem to have gone about the business with the thoroughness characteristic of the tribe, for in Calentta they seem to have succeeded in obtaining the protection of a European woman named Mrs. Morreaud who kept a sort of lodging-house and who resented Police intrusion vigorously, and in return received whisky and stores from the members of the gang she harboured, who are now on trial in a series of gang cases in that city. There is also reason to believe that in the earlier phases of the operations the Pulwarya Domes in Benares were patronized by a celebrated Head-constable, who at one time had a considerable reputation in that city as a detective. In Bengal the following appear to be the main connections:-Hooghly, Calcutta, Jalpaiguri, Patna, Monghyr, 24-Parganas and Birbhum.



# GROUP V.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)

- (9) "OTHER HINDUS."
- (10) MAHOMADANS.

## NOTES ON OTHER "HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS."

SYMBOLS IN CHART OTHER HINDUS

MAHOMADANS

Appendix I.

In addition to the seven castes dealt with in the previous Notes the returns show that during the period under review no less than 879 "other Hindus" and 198 Mahomedans from these Provinces were convicted in Bengal. Some of the connections disclosed are interesting and deserving of the joint attention of the Police in both Provinces. In respect to "other Hindus" the details of the principal connections formed are as follows:—

Ballia (208), viz., Ahirs 15, Chattries 29, Chamárs 35, Brahmans 25, and many other castes with less numbers. In this district the registration of convictions has obviously been faulty, since in 23 instances no castes have been given at all. The Brahmans and Chattries were convicted mostly in Calcutta, Dacca, Serajganj, Narayanganj, and in other large centres of trade to which they resort in great numbers and obtain service as durwans, chaprasis and coolie sirdárs. The Ahirs have been mostly convicted in the neighbouring districts of Saran and Shahabad. Being notorious cattle lifters and being closely related on both sides of the river, this form of crime is said to be very rife in the Ballia Dewara. Large numbers of high caste men from this district and the neighbouring ones also take service in the Bengal Police and frequently resign or are dismissed for misconduct, and then get service with local zamíndárs and others in Bengal with whom it is quite the fashion to keep up-country "Jawans" as personal attendants, and as numbers of these ex-Policemen are persons of very questionable character, their presence in Bengal undoubtedly attracts criminals from their homes.

2. Gorakhpur, (209), viz., Chamárs 26, Brahmans 24, Ahirs 16, Kahárs 14, and other eastes in smaller numbers. The majority of convictions in this instance, however, are in the neighbouring districts of Saran and Champaran. The connection therefore is a purely local one. In respect to the remainder, Pabna, Dinajpur, Purneah, Maldah all show convictions, and the subject evidently demands further attention. The higher castes, such as Brahmans and Thákurs take service a good deal in the East as durwáns, etc. The registration in this district also has been deficient, since no less than 24 cases of persons with no specific castes appear in the conviction roll.

3. Gházipur, (170), viz., Chamárs 48, Binds 19, Ahirs 22, Thákurs 17, and others. The Chamárs in this district have a bad reputation as criminals, and this would appear true from the return. They evidently frequent Calcutta in large numbers, in and around which the majority of the convictions have been obtained, and this obviously calls for further investigation. There is also a marked local connection with the neighbouring districts of Shahabad. The Binds in this district are really Mallahs, and their convictions are mostly for offences on the rivers and should be considered along with those of other river criminals.

4. Mirzapur, (71), viz., Brahmans 26, Chamárs 12, Thákurs 6, and others. The Brahmans here, as in other districts, go down to Bengal in large numbers and with the Thákurs keep in with and supply information to the Pásis and other criminals, who go down from this district in large numbers on thieving expeditions into Bengal. The Brahmans and Thákurs of Gopiganj and Bhadoi are a very notorious lot as also are the so-called Seori Thákurs of Tiksari, police station Kotwali who recken among themselves some very criminal families

wali, who reckon among themselves some very criminal families.

5. Fyzabad, (45), viz., Brahmans 7, Chamárs 6, Thákurs 5, Ahirs 5, and others. Brahmans, as usual, predominate, the convictions being mostly in and around Calcutta.

Brahmans, as usual, predominate, the convictions being mostly in and around Calcutta.

6. Agra, (22), viz., Thákurs 8, Brahmans 3. The Thákurs and Brahmans from this Division take service a good deal in Calcutta and its environs. They give information and support to the Mallahs who go down there on shop-lifting expeditions, and there is every reason to suspect that they harbour dangerous criminals who have absconded from their districts and have long been suspected of being in hiding in Calcutta. This connection is well worth further investigation.

7. Allahabad, (22), viz., Brahmans 7, Ahirs 5. There is nothing special to note in this instance.

8. Mahomedans.—The returns show a total number of 198 convictions in Bengal of Muhammadans from the United Provinces. In this respect Ghazipur shows by far the most. No less than 71 Mahomedans from this district have been convicted in Bengal during the last three years, the majority being in and around Calcutta. Sealdah and Alipur are the special places of resort, where they are employed largely in the Railways and shipping yards, and as servants. The result is they have a good many convictions recorded against them under sections 407 and 411, Indian Penal Code. Ballia (48), Gorakhpur (22) and Fyzabad (12) are the only other districts worth mentioning. From Fyzabad, however, comes the notorious Abdul Rahman noticed on page 3 who, whilst in the Benares Jail, planned the raid into Bengal with Mully Bhur, which resulted in the Muttrapur Maldah dakaities.

## APPENDIX I.

## PARTS A, B & C.

Part A.—(Pages 2A—11A).—Details of Inter-Provincial convictions.

" B.—( " 12A).—Statement showing Inter-Provincial caste connections.

" C.—( " 13A).—Abstract of Parts A and B.

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Part A.—DETAILS OF INTER-PROVINCIAL CONVICTIONS.

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PART A. - Details of inter-provincial convictions - (continued).

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PART A.—Details of inter-provincial convictions--(continued).

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Part A.—Details of inter-provincial convictions—(continued).

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Part A .- Details of inter-provincial convictions—(continued).

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Districts in the United Provinces from which persons have	been convicted in Ben- geal during the past 5 years.	Meerut Aligarh	Muttra Agra Fatchgarh Mainpuri	Bareilly Bijnor Moradabad	Cawnpore Fatehpur Banda Adahabad	Benares   Mirzapur   Jaunpur   Ghazipur   Ballia	Gorahpur Basti Azamgarh	Lucknow Rae Bareli Sitapur Hardoi	Fyzabad Gonda Bahraich Sultánpur Partábgarh Bara Banki	Thotal
Districts in from wh	re meet ga	Meeru t Di vision.	Agra Division.	Rohilkhand Livision.	Allababad Division.	Bonares Division.	Gorskhpur Division.	Lucknow Dirision.	Fyzabad Division.	
	Serial number.	HOM	ಚಿತ್ರಾಣ	200	112	41.00 H	13 20 21	2222	222222	<del></del>

Part A.—Detail of inter-provincial convictions—(concluded).

Part B.—Caste connections (Inter-Provincial).

Remarks.		À		$\diamondsuit$		Ç			$\triangleleft$	<b>M.</b> ))
Inter-Provincial Connections.	Bengal.	HOOSIX (36), UNSPECIFIED DISPRICTS (34), 24-PARGANAS (28), Calcutta (19), Burdwan (8), Howrah (7), Dacca (6), Malva (6), Mymensingh (5), Rangpur (2), Purneh (2), Manbhum (2), Bogra (2), Saran (1), Champaran (1), Patin (1), Assam (1), Dinsjipur (1), Midnapur (1), and Southal Parganas (1).	Calcutta (19), 24. Parganas (10), Unspecified Districts (6), Dacea (5), Howrah (3), Burdwan (3), Manbhum (3), Assam (2), Rangpur (2), Midnapur (2), Cooch Behar (2), Hoogly (1), Mymensingh (1), Rajshahi (1), Monghyr (1), Southal Parganas (1), and Puhna (1).	Shababad (11), Saran (7), Mymensingh (7), Jalpaigori (5), Hooghly (3), Rajahahi (3), Monghyr (3), Sadia (3), 24-Parganas (2), Patna (2), Murshidabad (2), Calcutta (1), Rangpur (1), Darbhanga (1), Bogra (1), Muzaffarpur (1), Birbhum (1), and Pubna (1).	DACOA (24), SHAHABAD (22), ASSAM (21), Howrah (14), Dinajpur (14), Calcutta (9), Unspecified Districts (9), Saran (8), Patna (7), Rangpur (6), Monghyr (6), Jalpaigori (5), Bogra (5), Gooth Belna (5), Burdwan (4), Malda (4), 24-Parganas (3), Hoogly (3), Durbhanga (3), Mymensingh (2), Murshidabad (2), Champaran (1), Purneah (1), Midnapur (1), and Faridpur (1).	BUEDWAN (28), SARAN (24), Rajstati (11), Calcutta (8), Shahabad (8), Darbhanga (8), Howrah (7), Champaran (7), Patna (6), Rangpur (6), Madha (5), Marbhum (5), 24-Perganas (3), Mymensingh (3), Zaligigori (3), Bogra (3), Nadia (3), Faridpur (5), Hosghly (2), Assam (2), Dinalpur (2), Gya (2), Sonthal Parganas (2), Monghyr (1), Midnapur (1), Cooth Behar (1), Pubna (1), and Puri (1).	Galoutta (5), Saran (2), Howrah (2), Unspecified Districts (2), Patna (2), Monghyr (2), Birthum (2), Cuttack (2), Shahabad (1), Chemparan (1), Southal Parganas (1), Murshidabad (1).	Sarca (11), Chapra (7), Dinajpur (6), Champaran (6), Caloutta (5), Dinajpur (5), Shahabad (5), Muzaffarpur (4), Monghyr (3), Patna (3), Rangpur (3), Mymensingh (3), Darchanga (3), Burdwan (3), Dacea (2), Purnesh (2), Maida (2), Hoogly (1), Banhora (1), Monghyr (1), Coooth Behar (1), Sealdah (1).	Saran (20), Unspecified Districts (17), Patha (16), Champaran (15), Musaffarpur (8), Calcutta (7), Shahabad (7), Maida (7), Purneh (6), 24-Parganas (4), Dinajpur (8), Southal Parganas (8), Assam (2), Burdwan (1), Mymersingh (1), Decca (1), Rangpur (1), Rajshahi (1), Jalpaigori (1), Darbhaoga (1), Gya (1)-	CALCUTTA (198), SKBAN (168), HOWBAH (121), SHAHABAD (87), 24-PARGANAS (62), HUGHII (54), CHANPARAN (44), MINKRYSINGH (44), UNSPECIFIED DISTRICTS (38), PAUTA (22), DACCA (21), Burdwin (14), Andla (17), Gyg (17), Rangow (18), Dirajby (13), Dirajby (14), Andla (17), Rangow (18), Hughay (12), Enryda (18), Hughang (19), Hughay (17), Southat Progence (18), Mussifarpur (10), Radgapur (10), Nadis (9), Manhum (8), Assum (7), Mussifarpur (7), Radjour (7), Rogra (6), Cooch Behar (6), Murshidabad (5), Birhum (6), Pubna (2), Singhhum (2), Cuttack (2), Bankors (1), and Darjeeling (1).
Lotes	United Provinces.	AZAMGARH (67), JAUNPUR (47) BENARES (2), Mizapur (6), Ballia (5), Gorakhpur (4), Gházipur (4), Sultánpur (2), Fyzabad (1), Rao Bareli (1), and Bareilly (1).	Jaungur (19), Mirzapur (9), Allahabad (9), Fyzabad (7), Rao Bareli (6), Ballia (8), Gházhur (8), Partábgarh (8), Basti (1), Sultánpur (1), Lucknow (1), and Bara Banki (1),	BALLIA (85), Allahabad (6), Gorakhpur (6), Ghézipur (3), Fatchpur (3), Mirzapur (1), Agra (1), Rac Bareli (1), and Bijnor (1).	Minzapur (52), Baldia (40), Gorakhpur (29), Allaha. Bad (15), Janupur (9), Muttra (7), Azamgarh (6), Agra (6), Aligarh (6), Fyzabad (4), Partábgarh (2), Meerut (2), and Gházpur (2).	GONDA (116), Hardes (13), Fyzabad (9), Sultânpur (7), Bahraidi (4), Partâbgarh (2), Azamgarh (1), and Bara Banki (1),	Bareilly (18), Bijnor (4), and Rse Bareli (1)	GORAKHPUR (54), Muthra (15), Aligarh (4), and Agra (3).	GORAKHTUR(74), BALLIA (23), Ghdripur (14), Benares (6), Azamgarh (5), and Basti (1).	Bairla (252), Ghazipur (241), Gorakhpur (223), Fyzabad (57), Allarabad (34), Basti (29), Agra (24), Partabedah (20), Rae Bareli (19), Janapur (17), Fafabar (14), Grada (18), Merita (11), Sulsapur (19), Lancow (8), Campore (7), Fafabar (19), Bastaban (8), Bareliy (4), Moradaba (6), Bareliy (4), Moradaba (6), Azum garh (4), Bahraich (3), Meerut (3), Benres (1), Higarh (1), Bijnor (1), and Sitapur (1).
	,	:	7.	1	other Ri-	:	te d B		*	(including dus and s).
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STATEMENT OF DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES SHOWING CONVICTIONS IN BENGAL (ARRANGED IN ORDER OF NUMERICAL IMPORTANCE).

PART C-(ABSTRACT OF FARTS A & B.)

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	Unspecified districts.	23		Ä
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ed Pro	Saren.	ro ro	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	220
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ns 1	Paridpur.	33	0000 1-00 1 1-1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
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	24-Parganas.	19	41200007 C0000 4101	159
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1	Hughli.	17	2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4	<u>  6                                   </u>
1	Midnapur.	16		115.99
1	Birbham.	14.15		, 00
	Burdwan.	131	© : युपळीट : प्राप्तालख्य य ः ः ः ः ः छ ः ः ः ः ः ।	1 89
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Details	Berwar.	69		153
	Districts in the United Provinces From which persons have been convicted in bengal during the past 5 years.	63		Total
	Districts From Prints Raye been Bengal pass		Ballis Gorakhpur Ghiszipur Mirzapur Gonda Jaunpur Aramgarh Fyzabad Allahabad Agra Bastii Bastii Bastii Bareilly Sulkapur Fatehpur Muttra Hardoi Lucknow Bare Banki Bare Bareilly Sulkapur Fatehpur Muttra Hardoi Lucknow Bare Banki Bare Banki Bare Banki Barebar Hardoi Lucknow Bare Banki Barenden	E-4
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Į	e William Fabrica	l	4.4	

Statement of Districts in the United Provinces showing convictions in Bengal arranged in order of numerical importance—(concluded).

PART C-(Abstract of Parts A and B).

Datails of	convictions	in	Rengal	arranged.	numerically.

	Details of convictions in Bengal arranged numerically.											
  Serial No.	Districts.		Barwar.	Bhur,	Du- lera.	Dusadh	. Mallah	. Pasi.	Dome.	Other Hindus.	Mahomo dans.	Total.
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9			24	7	1		1		20	140	18	220
4		***	'	1	2	"11	14			82	39	154
5		•••	8	23	1	2			7	78	9	136
. 6	8	***	3	34					4	43	10	107
7		***	2	36			9	}	17	27	6	101
8	8	***	7	1	1	3		İ		49	5	99
9	İ	***	28	8		,	4	""	15	38	G	69
10		***	3	5		7	1	1	1	14	5	63
11		•••		C			24		1	38	, 6	G3
12	1	**	6	1	1	2			1	18	3	57
13		***	5	6			4		16	20	2	50
14			2	1		***	21	2	2	17	***	89
15	Dinajpur	***	2	1		**-	14		3	12		35
<b>1</b> 6	Rangpur		6	2		" 1	6	2	1	15	2	34
17	Rajshahi	***	. 11		"	3		1	1	10	7	34
18	Jalpaigori	***	3		1	5	5		1	10	1	33
19	Darbhanga	***	8	111	-	1	3	""	1	12		27 25
20	Monghyr	,	1	•••	2	3	6	"1		11	" 1	25 25
21	Purneah	•••		2			1	1		11	2	22
22	Gya		2	***		114			1	13	4	20
23	Sonthal Parganas		2	1	1	***	.,,	1	8	. 9	1	18
24	Manbhum		5	2		***	•••	3		8		18
25	Bogra		3	2		1	5		100	5	1	17
26	Muzsffarpur			•••		1	***		8	6	1	16
27	Nadia		3			3	***			9		15
28	Midnapur		1	1			1	2		9	1	15
29	Cooch Behar		1	***	]		. 5	2	***	5	***	18
30	Faridpur		3			***	1		***	5	2	11
31	Murshidabad		•••		1	2	2			5	]	10
32	Bhagalpur						80			9	1	10
33	Birbhum 100			***	2	1				5		8
34	Pubna		1			1		1	500	2		5
35	Cuttack	•••	***		2	***	***				1	3
36	Singhhhum						•••	,		1	1	2
37		••• [	1									1
38	Bankura					500				1		1
39	Darjeeling		304	***			***				1	1
	Total		156	159	23	55	180	68	123	888	207	1,849
			*	,		}		1		1		

# APPENDIX II.

A.—Statement of Typical cases illustrating inadequate sentences.

Statement of typical cases in which inadequate sentences have been passed on habitual criminals.

(Referred to in Para,

	Remarks, ed.	an Absent from home on 1st Octo- ber 1903.	Ditto.	r. This case illustrates some particularly absurd sontences.	d. Absconded in the Patraganj case in 1902, and now under arrest and under trial in Calcutta under section 401.	
	Districts in which convicted.	Champaran Ballia.	Dacca. Do. Dinaj pore. Do. Do. Sarah.	Ghapra Gorakhpur. Ditto Ditto Ditto. Rajshahi.	Gorakhpur. Jahaigori. Saran. Shahabad Gházipur. Shahabad. Gházipur. Shahabad.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Monghy. Benares.
convictions.	Sentences.	I year's R. I 6 mos	6 "	2 ditto 1 year's R. I Rs. 2 fine 30 stripes 6 mos 1 week	12 stripes 2 years 8 mos. 6 " 2 years 1 year 1 year 1 year 1 year 1 year 1 year 1 year 1	3. 21'S B. I.
Record of	Sections.	379, I. P. C			879 ""  879 ""  775 ""  457 I. P. C. ""  103, C. P. C. ""  110, C. P. C. ""  110, C. P. C. ""  110, C. P. C. ""	::::::: 5 05 <b>5</b> 5
	Date.	3rd August 1893 25th February 1897	9th April 1890 12th April P 20th July 1897 15th April 1899 24th March 1896 24th March 1896 26th October 1896 16th March 1897	7th November 1897. 24th November 1898. 6th December 1894. 9th April 1895 6th September 1896. 22nd February 1899.	7th August 1899 7th February 1900 3rd March 1908 17th April 1890 21st March 1891 18th December 1891. 12th October 1898 29th October 1998	
	Distriot.	Gorakhpur (1)	: : :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::	(5) (9) (1) (8) (4) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9	(5) (6) (7) Benares (1) (2) (4) (4)	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
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	Caste.	Chain Mallah	3	į	Доша	3
	Percentage.	Jeo Lal	Bisheshar	Gausain	Darsban	Sheodhari ,
	Name.	Manhgoo	Raghunandan	Bachoo ,	Pirthipal	age age
	Number.	rai	S)	co.	4	rð T

			( 17 <sub>A</sub> )	
Is now under arrest in Calcutta. This case illustrates the uselessness of sections 109 us a deterrent,	Absent from home ever since release and somewhere in Bengsl. He should have been transported for life on the 7 convictions.	Absent from home, and now an absconded offender from the 24-fargenus gadg care.  (He ought to have been transported for life on the sixth conviction at all events).	Another case of an obviously habitual criminal getting off repeatedly with light sentences.	This man gets one day's simple imprisonment for a third conviotion for theft and one month's R. I. and 6 months' R. I. with section 75 applied.
:	:	: :		:
Benares Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto. Aligarb. Ditto. Muttra. Muttra.	Agra. Muttra Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
14 years' B. I. 1 year, Bs, 5 fine 1 year 6 mos 1 year	8 mos. B. I 6 b m 1 year's,, 2 " 6 m os., "	10 stripes 2 years 1 year and 80 stripes. 1 month 3 mos	4 years  1 year  2 years', R. I  1 mo.'s  2 years'R. I. and  Ks. 25 fine.	10 yrs  1 week's R. I  15 weeks'  1 day's S. I  1 mo,'s B. I  6 mos'
411, <b>I. P. C.</b> 411, <b>"</b> Ditto 109, C. B 109, "	1	I. P. C	1. P. C	
411, 411, 109, 109, 109,	379, I. 380, 380, 451, 44, 279	380, I. 457, 457, 457, 325, 224,	879, 110, 879, 379, 879, 879, 879, 879, 879, 879, 879, 8	211 280,1. 380,1. 379, 379, 75, 75,
9th February 1882 11th December 1884. 5th October 1884 12th March 1891 10th June 1991 17th April 1993	23rd December 1871. 10th June 1874 18th June 1876 10th August 1881 13th Jane 1884 8th January 1887 24th February 1893.	27th December 1878 27th December 1878 17th May 1880 12th June 1883 10th February	1850. 16th January 1893 19th February 1900. 15th August 1882 2nd September 1884. 31st May 1887 15th August 1887 10th June 1888	5th Angust 1890 5th March 1898 23rd January 1899 5th March 1900 21st December 1900.
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	<b>*</b>	<b>\$</b> 0	മ	0.4

Copy of search slip No. 5, dated 6th March 1304 of Lappon, Mallah, son of Bhikhai, village Bahorwa, Police-station Ubhaon, district Ballia.

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No. ASO XIII—1.4° dated 7th March 1904. Copy forwarded to P. B. Bramley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, on special duty at Benares, for information.

B. B. PARSONS,
Deputy Inspector General of Police,
In ch. C. I. Dept., U. P., Allahabad.

### II.-B.

NOTES of a Conference held at Bankipore on Tuesday, 9th February 1901, in respect to the question of systems of surveillance of criminals in the United Provinces and Bengal.

#### PRESENT :

- 1. A. V. Knyvett, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Bengal).
- 2. P. B. Bramley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police (United Provinces).
  on special duty.
- 3. Inspector Bachu Narain, Patna District (Bengal).
- 4. , Hassan Raza, Court Inspector, Benares, United Provinces.
- 5. Sub-Inspector Thakur Singh, Police-station Sikrole, Benares, United Provinces.
- 6. Abdul Jamil Yasin, Police-station Backerganj, Patna.
- 7. Parmanand Sahai, Court Sub-Inspector, Patna.
- (I) The following Registers from the United Provinces were produced :-
  - 1. Finger Impression Register (P. F. 144).
  - 2. Register of unidentified persons sent up by the Police (P. F. 126).
  - 3. Index to No. 1 (P. F. 144).
  - 4. Thanawar F. I. register of convicted persons.
  - 5. "Radifwar" (alphabetical) conviction Register (letter D) as exemplar.
  - 6. Register No VIII of one beat, Police-station Sikrole.
  - 7 " " X " ,
  - 8. " " X-A " "
  - 9. Forms A and B information sheets.

Also the following half-margin and other forms :-

- (1) P. F. No. 249—Application for verification of antecedents of under-trial prisoners.
- (2) P. F. 148.—Extract from register of convictions in heinous offences for entry of convict's name in Register of Convictions and No. VIII.
- (3) P. F. 107—Court Inspector's daily report of convictions and acquittals.

  (II) The following Registers from Bengal were produced:—
- (1) P. Code No. 181.—Register of persons convicted of heinons offences (corresponding to No. 5—" Radifwar" in United Provinces).
  - (2) Index to No. 1.
  - (3) Application for verification of antecedents (as per U. P. form 2:19),
  - (4) Final Memorandum form P. C. No. 177.
  - (5) Register of unidentified prisoners same as No. 2 U. P. No. 126.)
  - (6) Jail Parade statement. P. F. No. 131.
  - (7) Register of monthly P. R. slips and Release Notices.
- (8) Register No. XIII. P. C. Form 255 (Register of convicted persons living within the station circle).
  - (9) Register XIV, Index to XIII.
- (10) Register of bad characters, under police surveillance living within the station circle (corresponds with U. P. No. X), Bengal No. XV.
- (11) Thana and outpost inspection Register (Khatian). Crime statistics and charts.
  - (12) Station beat Register. P.C. No. 234 (corresponding to U.P. No. 8).
  - (13) Domiciliary visit report.
- (1) With regard to U. P. form No. 144, no special discussion took place, beyond that both this and the Thanawar F. I. register did not appear necessary to Mr. Knyvett.
- (2) U. P. "Radifwar" and the Bengal Register of convicted persons, P. C. No. 181—appear identical—the only difference being in the method of keeping them up, and the U. P. ones are kept up in Vernacular and the Bengal ones in English. The columns are the same. The U. P. volumes are all arranged

alphabetically and indexed separately, and the Bengal volumes in a general form, and a single alphabetical index.

- (3) U. P. Register No. VIII and Bengal Beat Register. The headings are the same, the only difference, being that in the U. P., one register is allotted to each village, whereas in Bengal it is bound in a single volume and a certain number of pages allotted to each village. Mr. Knyvett considers that as a compendium of information of local interest and village matters it is useful, and therefore valuable as a book of reference, but this is its only merit. As a register for the surveillance of criminals, it is unsuitable, and a false value should not in this respect be attributed to these registers.
- (4) Register No. X: U. P. and XV Bengal (bad characters) are identical except in form.
- (5) Register X-A. U. P. does not exist in Bengal. In Bengal all convicted persons are shown in Register XIII (Register of convicted persons living within the station circle) as a matter of course and in Register XV (bad characters) in special cases, where surveillance is necessary. The difference apparently consists in the fact that in Bengal Superintendents of Police have power to classify their convicts, whereas in the U. P. (under paragraphs 181-182, section X) this power is reserved to Magistrate, with the result that accused persons convicted of heinous offences are liable to escape adequate surveillance after release, for their names ordinarily go into Register X-A, where the surveillance is limited to that of the village chaukidar and in which a fixed, automatic time limit results in the expunction of the criminal's name in three years, whereas in Bengal, the criminal record compiled in Register XIII is permanently maintained, and cannot be lost sight of.

It was pointed out that District Superintendents in the U. P. have full power, in consultation with District Magistrates, to transfer names from Registers X-A to X, to meet special cases, and that this is invariably done and works satisfactorily locally at all events.

Mr. Knyvett desired that a note 'prepared by him on the surveillance of bad characters be filed with these proceedings.

In respect to the remaining police forms, the following Bengal Police forms are commended for the attention of the Inspector-General of Police, U. P.

- (1) No. 4.-Final memorandum form.
- (2) No. XIII. Conviction Register which might be kept up in lien of the Finger Impression Registers.

There therefore does not appear to be anything very different or radically wrong in the two systems which, for practical purpose, is more or less the same: but the chief defect seems to lie in the want of thoroughness and care in the tracing and identification of inter-provincial criminals in their home districts. The leakage is either in the district in which the arrest was made or due to negligence on the part of the police in their home districts. This question requires careful attention, and will be followed up later on when the returns from Bengal are received.

Bankipore: The 9th February 1904.

A. V. KNYVETT.

We have since received from Inspector-General, U. P., a copy of their rovised rules regarding surveillance registration of bad characters, &c., which so closely approach our Bengal system that no further action is necessary. Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Kayvett after discussing the matter have finally decided that the new U.P. rules are sufficient.

14-4-1904. R. D.



## APPENDIX III.

## BHAR TRIBAL STATISTICS, &c.

- L.—Statement showing the distribution of the Bhar population in the United Provinces and Bengal, together with details of convictions obtained in Bengal during the past five years (1899—1904), and showing the Police circles in each district in the United Provinces in which special surveillance of the tribe is necessary.
- 2.—Statement of dacoities committed in Bengal by Bhars from the United Provinces, 1896—1903.
- 3.—SELECTIONS FROM RECORDS, REPORTS, &c., RELAT-ING TO CASES IN WHICH BHARS WERE CON-CERNED:—

#### INDEX :-

- (a) Burdwan gang case, 1897. Confession of Kauleshwar Singh.
- (b) Kadihati dacoity case, 1897. Note by Inspector Nanda Kumar Bosc.
- (c) Algapur dacoity case, 1900. Note by District Superintendent of Police Caebar (Assam).
- (d) Mathurapur dacoity case (Maldah district), 1900. Note by District Superintendent of Police made by Mahesh, Chedi, and Ganesh, Bhars, &c.
- (e) 24-Parganas dacoity case (1903). Note by Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.
- (f) Notes of conference at Bankipur (November 1904).
- (g) Memorandum of instructions re surveillance and registration of Bhars.

( 22A )

Statement showing the Distribution of Bhur population in the United Provinces and Bengal, section of the tribe during

		Distribut	ion of tribe	Convic	tion rece vn per tl egister.	ord as	viction on.	Detail	s of con	viction	sin Bor	ıgal (	(colu		
Serial number.	District or state.	Male.	Female.	δ.	In Bengal.	Total.	Percentage of conviction to male population.	Burdwan,	Hughlí.	Alipore.	Çalcutta.	Bogra.	Maldah.	Assam.	Unspecified Dis. trict in Bengal
1	2	3	4 5	-	7	8	9		,						
	United Provinces and Out	lh 187,582	193,615	2,953	196	3,149	1.67	13	32	29	27	3	15	,	31
		162,512	1		ļ		] :	13	32	28	1	Į.	ł	1	1 1
	Benares Division	79,659	1	i	1	1	i .		32	21	22	ł	ł	1	1 1
1	Benares	19,289	1	l l	)	}	1	13	10	4	6	1	ì	ł	
2	Mirzapur	3,375	3 2,232	67	7 7	74	2:19	•••	3	aer	2	•••	2	***	•••
3	Jaunpur	1,203	12,672	. 228	45	273	2-25	***	13	15	8	•••	***		
A CAMPACA MANAGEMENT AND AND MANAGEMENT OF STREET STREET, AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	Gházipur	. 21,880	23,366	399	14	41	3 1887		4.	2	4.	***	****	***	***

together with details of convictions obtained in Bengal against the United Provinces the last five years.

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Howrah.	Purneah.	Manbhum.	Dinapur,	ngh.	<del></del>	ran.	$\overline{\mathbb{I}}$			Pubna,			Notes and remarks as to police-stations and villages in each district in the United Provinces in which special surveillance is necessary.
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											· Phopping to the		BAD 21, (11) P. S. DILDARNAGAR 21,(12) P. S. GAHMAR $\frac{4}{1}$ (village:—Bhataura) (13) P. S. ZAMANIA 1 (14) P. S. DHANAPUR $\frac{4}{1}$ (village:—Awazapur).

( 24A )

Statement showing the Distribution of Bhur population in the United Provinces and Bengal,
section of the tribe during

		Di	stribution	of tribe.	Co	hown 1	on recor per the rister.	rd a	viction	T o	etails	of couv	ictions	in Be	nga	l (col	umn	No.	)
Serial number.	District or state.	_	Male.	Female.		Locally.	In Bengal.	Total.	Percentage of conviction	to male populati	Durawan,	Hughli.	Alipare.	Calcutta.	Bogra.	Maldah.	Assam.	Unspecified dis-	trict in Bengar.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	_	0 -									}
5	Ballia		23,084	26,516	•	202	16		218	•94	•••	2		;	2			.,	
ī	Gorakhpur Divisi on Gorakhpur	***	<b>82,8</b> 53 34,810	83,904 34,876		1,152 324	1	5 1	,217 333	1·4 ·98			7		4	1	i		6
2	Basti  Azemgarh	,,,	12,900			12:		1	130	1· 3 14	10.	,	•••		4				
	Fyzabad Division	201	25,070	25,43	9	22	31	4	235	-94	441		i	1	1	1	***	***	
	Fyzabad	940	12,299	12,23	9	18	34	1	185	1.50				1 .	٥٠		946		•••
	2 Gonda Bahraich	***	6,264 437		4 7	2			29	•46	120		•••	.		•••	•••	,,,	
	4 Sultánpur 5 Partábgarh	•••	2,421 3,649	2,01 4,01	9	1	8	3	21	, , ,			1		1	1	***	,,,	
	Total	,	1,87,582	1,93,61	5	2,95	3 196	3	3,914	1.67	1:	3 3	2 5	29	27	3	13	1	31

together with details of convictions obtained in Bengal against the United Provinces the last five years—(concluded).

as she	own ir	Dist	triet (	Cour	t Ins	gre <b>et</b> c	or's regi	ster.		
Howrab. Purneah.	Manbhum.	Dinajpore.	Mymensingb.	Saran.	Champaran.	Rangper.	Dacca.	Pubna.		Notes and remarks as to police-stations and villages in each district in the United Provinces in which special surveillance is necessary.
10	<del></del>	<u> </u>	<del></del>	1		1	1		11	12
(64)			4	11	2	2		• • •	1(	P. S. SIKANDRAPUR 42 (village:—Madhiapur), (2) P. S. RASRAH 39, (3) P. S. GAL UWAR, 31 (village:—Baragaou), (4) P. S. BANSDIH 27, P. S. NAGORA 21 (village:—Atrauli, Malkhauli), (6) P. S. UDHAON 16 (village:—Harnatak, Dayal-
000	1		3		.]	3		6 1	19	риг, Rajpur), (7) P. S. Ballia ½. (8) P. S. Кокантарін 7/1 (9) P. S. Reoti 2. (1) P. S. Ramhola 40, (2) P. S. Rudapur 34, (3) P. S.
										Mussiala 23, (4) P. S. Kothebari 16, (5) P. S. D coria 13, (6) P. S. Chowra 12, (7) P. S. Padrauna 14, (8) P. S. Tarhulwa 14, (9) P. S. Kotwali 11 (village:—Maurakha) (10) P. S. Pippaet 13, (11) P. S. Kosta (11), (12) P. S. Bishundura 10. The remainder have all 10 or less convictions locally during the last 5 years and now in Bengal and therefore not worth taking into account.
04+									3	(1) P. S. Danghatta 24, (2) P. S. Marria 22, (3) P. S. Kotwali 19, (4) P. S. Bansi 19, (5) P. S. Parhaulia 8.
p=v	1		2			64		6 1	<b>65</b>	(1) P. S. Mehnagar 106, (2) P. S. Didarganj 72 (villages:—  Bariarpur, Bhagwanpur, Tehri, Majhwa), (3) P. S. Mahhajganj 72 (villages:—Bibiganj, Khalauli, Bhadwar, Terahi), (4) P. S.  Ahraula 52, (5) P. S. Terwa 49/6 (villages:—Bangasa,  Mohmal Tanda) (6) P. S. Deogaon 46, (7) P. S. Madhuban 35 (village:—Lakhnaur), (8) P. S. Nizamabad 26/1 (villages:—Lakhnaur), (8) P. S. Guosi 28/6 (villages:—  Sawaridih, Hajipur, Kathia), (9) P. S. Guosi 28/6 (villages:—  Sawaridih, Hajipur, Labhni, (10) P. S. Kotwali 24/1 (11) P. S. Mow 24, (12) P. S. Jehanaganj 24, (13) P. S.  Barda 24, (14) P. S. Sagri 17/7 (villages:—Azmatgarh,  Amroha), (15) P. Gamherpur 17, (16) P. S. Serar  Mir 17, (17) P. S. Kandrapur 16/6 (village:—Jalalpur), (18) P. S. Muhamadabad 18/6 (villages:—Awanpur, Karion  Piarepur), (19) P. S. Chielakot 12/2 (village:—Gokulpur), (20)  P. S. Dobri 1/2 (village:—Atarsawna).
	519	•••	•••	···	•••		,		4.	(1) P. S. JAHARPUR 128 (villages:-Udaipur, Awail, Daulata-
***		***		•••	***	• 0 0	***		1	bad, Tohra, Kalau, Anjarpur, Uda, Sultanpur, Asapur), (2) P. S. Tanda 16, (3) P. S. Ahraudi 14, (4) P. S. Bashhari 10, (5) P. S. Akbardur 8, (6) P. S. Mahrajganj 6, (7) P. S. Ramnagar 2.
800	400	•••			,	***				(1) P. S. SADULLANAGAR 13, (2) P. S. ATRAULA 4, (3) P. S. BAHDAMPUR 4, (4) P. S. BERPUR 3.
							***		3	(1) P. S. Dostfur 16, (2) P. S. Kadifur 2, (3) P. S. Jaisinghpur 4.
6 4	2	4	8	7	С	2	6	1	196	

( 26A )
UNITED PROVINCES BHUR GANGS IMPLICATED IN DACOTTIES OR

		Pl	ace of occurren	nce.						Judici
	Date of				Description of the	Accused po	rsons		Residence.	
	occurrence.	Village.	Police- station.	District.	case with section.	Name.	Father's name.	Village,	Police- station.	District
	12th June 1896.	Kaniapur	Asansol	Burdwan	No. 16, dated 13th June 1896, section 395 Indian Penal Code.	Seogopal, Bhur	Dina	Mirzamu- rad.	Mirzamu- rad.	Bonares
	16th Septem- 1896.	Gobindpur	Ditto	Ditto	Nos. 30, 33 and 34, dated 17th Septem- ber 1896, section 395,	Thinguri, Koer	Seodut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	27th Octo- ber 1896.	Senara	Raghunath-	Manbhum	Indian Penal Code. Nos. , dated 28th October 1896, section 395, Indian	Parsuttam, Bhur	Dina	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	31st Octo- ber 1896.	Patal	Asansol	Burdwan	Penal Code. No. 1, dated 1st November 1896, section 395, Indian	Sheo Nandan, Bhur.	Seegopal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
The state of the s	29th November 1896 and 29th December 1896.	Monohar Bahal	Ditto	Ditto	Penal Code. No. 29, dated 29th November 1896. Nos. 19, 23 and 24, dated 30th December 1896, section 395,	Bhungi, Bhur	Scodut	Kuru	Boraigaon	Ditto .
	10th Decem- ber 1896.	Pachand- pur.	Raghunath- pur.	Manbhum	Indian Penal Code No., dated 11th Decem- ber 1896, section 395, Indian Penal Code.		***	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .
	14th December 1896.	Jhingcot	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21, dated 15th December 1896, section 395, Indian	Amir, Bhur	Gopal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .
	4th January 1897.	Lakshibati	Rampurhat	Birbhum	Penal Code.  No. 6, dated 5th January 1897, section 395,  Indian Penal Code.	Satai, Bhur	Prithi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .
	9th January 1897.	Kotaldi	Raghunath- pur.	Manbhum	No. 3, dated 10th January 1897, section 395, Indian	Mali, Bhur	Matain	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .
	14th Jan- uary 1897.	Kuarpur	Bolepur	Birbhum	Penal Code. No. 9, dated 15th January 1897, section 395, Indian	Sarup, Bhur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .
	Ditto	Majheradi	Raghunath. pur.	<b>Man</b> bhum	Penal Code. No. 4, dated 15th January 1897, section 395, Indian		Seodin	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto .
	Ditto	Bonbara	Ditto	Ditto	Penal Code.  No. , dated 14th January 1897, section 395, Indian Penal Code.	Dileswar, Bhur	Prithi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .
	3rd April 1897.	Changoli	Binapur	Midnapur	No. 2, dated 4th April 1897, section 395, Indian Penal Code	Scojagat, Bhur	Seodin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ,
2	2nd May 1895.	Dum Dum	Suri	Birbhum	No. , dated 3rd May 1897, section 395,	Jhari Singh	101	•••	•**	**1
:	5th May 1897.	Nowada	Ansgram	Burdwan	Indian Penal Code. No. 2, dated 6th May 1897, section 395,	Seonandan Misr	Thakur	Prithipur	Maida	Ghazipı
2	2nd June 1897.	Tinna	Pandua	Hughli	Indian Penal Code, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, dated 3rd June 1897, section 395, Indian	Koileswar Singh	Arjoon	Mirzamu- rad.	Mirzanın-	Benaros
	5th June 1897.	Irkona	Budbud	Burdwan	June 1897, section 395, Indian Penal	_ e4>		***	•••	***
4	ith July 1897.	Patlabari	Nirsa	Manbhum	Code.  No. 3, dated 5th July 1897, section 395, Indian Penal Code.	***	. ***	***	***	***
	,									

 $$\rm (27a)$$  OTHER SERIOUS CRIME IN BENGAL AND ASSAM FROM 1896 TO 1901.

results.					Pers	ons not sent up	).		
				Accused	persons.		Residence.		Remarks.
Date.	Period.	Section.	District.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Polico- station.	District.	
17th February 1898 Ditto	Transportation for life.	395 and 400 Indian Penal Code Ditto	ł	Mathura, Bhur Bali, Bhur	Seo Nandar	Mirzamurao Ditto	d Mirzamura	d Benares	
Ditto	Transporta- tion for 10 year.	Ditto	Ditto	Mahesh, Bhur	Ram Saran	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Aquitted	Ditto	Ditto	Ram Lal, Bhur	Nopal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Transporta- tion for life.	Ditto	Ditto	Joggeswar, Bhui	Seo Tabal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Khosal, Bhur	•••	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Transporta- tion for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Mahabir, Bhur	Nepal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	These names transpired from
Ditto	Transporta-	Ditto	Ditto	Koileswar, Bhur	***	Sultanpur	Ditto	Ditto	the evidence of approver Koilos- war Singh and confessions of
Ditto	life. Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Har Pal, Blur	***	Dafulpura	Rohania	Ditto	Jhinguri Koer and Seo Nandan Misr. No
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bhukul, Bhur	Chikuri	Kuru	Boraigaon	Ditto	other evidence was obtained to establish the identity of
Ditto	Transporta- tion for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Gopal, Bhur	Soodut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	these men in res- poet of the da- coities traced to the gang.
Ditto	Transporta- tion for life.	Ditto	Ditto	Musai, Bhur	Seo Gopal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
Ditto	Acquitted	Ditto	Ditto	Lodi, Bhur	Prithi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
***	Transporta- tion for life.	Ditto		Man, Bhur	144	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
***	Ditto	Ditto		Rajbant Singh	•••	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	,
***	Approver	***	***	Jangi Singh	44*	Kowadar	Ditto est	Ditto	
847	***		,	Doji, Bhur		Tikaitpar	Badohi	Mirzapur	
•••		•••		Bochu, Bhur Rama Bhur Koileswar, Bhur Dwarka, Bhur Baltan, Bhur Ram Saran, Bhur Purna Mashi, Bhur, Ajodhya, Bhur Mahabir Misr	Seo Lal	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Rampur Ditto Ditto Ditto	Mirzapur Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Janupur Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Azangarh	·

		PI	ace of occurren	ice.						Indicial
Serial number.	Date of occurence.	Village.	Police- station.	District.	Description of the case with section.	Accused po	Father's	Village.	Residence.	District.
Ser		-					name.	V III ago,	station.	District.
2	31st May 1897.	Kadihati	Dum Dum	24-Parga- nas.	No. 1, dated 1st June 1897, section 395, Indian Penal Code.	Mathura Munia, (Bhur). Ramdihal, Bhur Mahesh Munia, (Bhur). Bachu Shaikh Salim Khan	Chowri Bulbul Gowsa Samser	Khapra Nepura Kathoni Mirzamu- rad. Ditto	Rampur Rohania Phulpur Mirzamu- rad. Ditto	Jaunpur Benares Ditto Ditto
3	3rd [April 1897.	Panskura	Panskura	Midnapur	No. 9, dated 4th April 1897, section 395, Indian Penal Code.	Ludhi, Bhur Sarup, Bhur Ganesh, Bhur Layek, Bhur	Jagu Sudhi Ram Purnamashi Jhingoon	Gangapur Sugaon Kumbha- pur. Ajarpur	Mirzamu- rad. Rampur Baraigaon Phulpur	Bonares Jaunpur Bonares Ditto
4.	8th November 1898,	Devoki	Naihati	24-Parga- nas.	Case No. 3, dated 8th November 1898, section 395, Indian Penal Code.	Ganapat, Bhur, alias Raghubir, Bhur.	Bissen	Rasulpura	Boraigaon Mirzamu- rad.	Bonares
. 5	11th April 1899.	Madhob- pur.	Khardah 110	24-Parga- nas,	No. 2, dated 12th April 1899, section 395, Indian Penal	Sukdeo, Ahir Seo Bharat, Bhur	Jagu , Paltan	Saraia Gosain-ka•	Saidpur	Gházipur
			ni i		Code.	Algoo, Bhur Seo Charan, Ahir Sankar, Bhur Nanku, Bhur	Thaigu Jaipal Gulel Sakon	Sarai. Sarai. Bongaon Lapsipur Tarapuri Baguira	Ditto Tarwa Johana- gauj, Rohania Mirzamu- rad.	Ditto Azamgarh Ditto Benares Ditto

(  $29 \mbox{\ensuremath{\mathtt{A}}}$  ) other serious crime in Bengal and Assum from 1896 to 1901—(continued).

results.					Persons	not sent up.			
	Judicial	result.		Accused per	sons.		Residence.		Remarks.
Date.	Period.	Section.	Dist rict.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Police- station.	District.	
21st July 1897. Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	7 years Ditto Ditto Ditto Discharged  8 years Acquitted Ditto	395, Indian Penal Code. Ditto 412, Indian Penal Code	24-Parganas  Ditto  Ditto  Ditto  Ditto  Ditto  Ditto  Ditto	Rajib, Khan  Ram Lal, Bhur Mahosh, Bhur  Khusial, Bhur  Mukul, Bhur  Balkaran, Bhur Chaturi, Bhur Harnandau, Bhur Ganpat, Bhur  Mathor, Bhur		Mirzamurad  Ditto  Ditto  Ditto  Kura  Nepura  Nepura  Ditto  Ditto  Ditto  Ditto	Mirzamurad Ditto Ditto Ditto Boraigaon Bhelapur Bhelapur Ditto Ditto	Benazes Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	These names transpired from the confession of Ram Dihal alias See Dihal Bhur and no other evidence was obtained.  *These three persons were arrested on suspicion as they were observed moving about with
4th February 1899.	5 years	412, Indian Penal Code	24-Parganas	Parsutan, Bhur Laloca, Bhur Bisseswar, Bhur Girdhari, Bhur Sumeru, Bhur Sadula, Bhur Seddeo, Bhur Bandhu, Bhur Fela, Chamar Azadh Khan Khayder Khan Gyeleon Khan	Ganpat, Bhur Ditto ss,	Ditto Nawapura Biluan bu zar.	Mirzamurad Ditto Bhelupur Phulpur Mirzamurad	Benares Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ludhi, Bhur, to whom a portion of the loot was traced.  These persons were suspected on a count of their sudden disappearance from Cossipur, Calcutta, after the arrest of their associate Ganpat, Bhur, who
12th June 1899. Ditto Ditto 23rd June	2 years 1 dyear 2 years Ditto 1 dyear	457, Indian Penal Gode Ditto Ditto Ditto		Musa Khan Masim Khan Nariff Khan Asgar Kban Golam Habib Khan. Latif Khan Jinath Khan Hazrath Gole Amzadh Khan		Barabanagor	Barabanagor	24-Pargauas.	was caught with a portion of the loot in his possession.
1899.	Absconder			*,,,,	See		***	744	*During the police investigation Seo Bharat, Algoo, Seo Charan and Sankar, Blur confessed giving the name of Nanku, Bhur, as one of their accomplices.

		1'18	ace of occurren	ce.						Judicial
oer.	Date of				Description of the	Accused po	rsons.		Residence.	
Serial number.	occurrence.	Village.	Police- station.	District.	case with section.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Police- station.	District.
6	8th October 1899.	Gustia	Baraset	24-Parga- nas.	No. 5, dated 8th Oc- tober 1899, section 395, Indian Penal	Parsuttam, Bhur	Ganpat	Rusulha	Mirzamu- rad.	Bonares
					Code.	Lalooa, Bhur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
						Bisseswar, Ahir Muin Lal, Ahir	Rameswar Sankar	Monohar Dum Dum	Barhapur Dum Dum	Shahabad 24-Parga- nas,
		,				Puran, Kahar	Aruk	Dhudahi	Maharaj- ganj.	Azumgarlı
					.87.	Bahal <i>alias</i> Jai- karan, Bhur.	Sirat	Bodderpur	Biraro	Gházipur
ı					I ILO.	Laltée, Bhur Jangoot Bhur Magu, Bhur Gokul, Bhur	Bachu Ramdin Seokaran Ramdihal	Chitkon Naihapur Mirdehi Bissenpur	Chanoke Cholakpur Sikrole Sudder	Jaunpur Azamgarh Benares Jaunpur
						Nathu, Chamar	Dhani	Chawk. Balabu	Mohwa	Muzaffar- pur.
7	11th Jan- uary 1900.	Bally	Bally	Howrah	No. 6 of January 1900, section 399 402,	Ramdeo Misr Deoki Nanda	Dalloo	Adhikari- ka-pura, Bhusalpur	Boraigaen Chunar	Benares Mirzapur
					Indian Penal Code.	Tewari.  Bahadur Paude Mahabir Misr Bhola, Ahir Gati, Keot Matabadal Gareri	Soonandan Gazadhar Supea Khemon Tahal	Sayapur Nunaicha Soneora Anna Ramdial-	Boraigaon Phulpur Jalaipur Azamgarh Jaunpur	Benares Ditto Jaunpur Azamgarh Jaunpur
					•	Janki, Bhur Jaggeswar, Bhur	Ramdut Mahangi	ganj. Shahpura Panchwara		Benares Ditto
;						Kateyari, Bhur Mina <i>alias</i> Raghunandan,	Bahadur Ditto	Kibirdipur Ditto	rad. Rampur Ditto	Jaunpur Ditto
	'					Bhur. Mangroo, Ahir	Angnoo	Raipura	Ditto	Ditto
8	30th Jan- uary 1900.	Mathura- pur.	Manik Chand	Maldah	No. 3 of January 1900, section 395,	Chedi, Bhur	Sambal	Dulaipur	Sikrole	Benares
					Indian Penal Code.	Ganesh, Bhur	Narain	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
						Mahesh, Bhur (senior). Barku, Bhur Deosaran, Bhur Mahesh, Bhur	Sadhu Mathi Khanoo	Kanodi Dulaipur Ditto Bansla	Ditto Ditto Ditto Chandra-	Ditto Ditto Ditto Mirzapur
						(junior). Chatoori, Bhur	Ram Dutt	Gbarkhara	garh. Cholapur	Benares
9	5th Febru- ary 1900.	Algapur	Hailakandi	Silchur (Assam).	No. 4 of February 1900, section 395, Indian Penal Code.	Tulsi Nunia Bhur.	Jaggeswar alias Ma- thura.	Tari	Ditto	Ditto
					I Therail I clist Code,	Moban alias Sohan, Bhur.	Ghurbin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
					,	Bandhu, Bhur Babu Nandan Singh.	Scoraj Subhagu Singb.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto Ditto
						Bhagu, Bhur Gobardhan, Ahir Kumar <i>alias</i> Sita Nunia.	Dukhi Sudkoo Nand	Ditto Bhartartoo Baerabad	Ditto Ditto Jalalpur	Ditto Ditto Jaunpur
						Giridhari Kunbi	Chingun	Joinpur	Jaunpur	Ditto

results					Person	ns not sent up.			
4	Judicia	l result.		Accused pe	ersons.		Residence.		Remarks.
Date.	Period.	Section.	District.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Police- station.	District.	
27th March 1900-	10 years	395, Indian Penal Code.	24-Parga- nas.	Nirhoo, Bhur	Mulai	Tigri	Khotabu	Jaunpur	These names transpired from the confessions
Ditto	5 ,,	Ditto	Ditto	Bhola, Bhur	Dindayal	Longha	Deogaon	Azamgarh	of Parsutiam.
Ditto Ditto	10 " 8 "	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Sukhu, Bhur		***	""	***	other evidence was obtained.
Ditto	10 ,	Ditto	Ditto						
21st Decem- ber 1899.	1 year	109, Civil Procedure Code,	Ditto						
Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	,	·.				
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto						
	*								
6th June	5 years' R. I.	399 and 402, Indian Pe-	Howrah						
1900. Ditto	Ditto	nal Code. Ditto	Ditto						
Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto						
Ditto Ditto	Acquitted Ditto	•••	Ditto Ditto						
Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto		Ditto Ditto						
Ditto	Ditto	.,,	Ditto						
11th August 1900.	Transporta- tion for 7	395, Indian Penal Code.	Maldah	Mulli, Bhur	Sudhu	Dulaipur	Sikrole	Bonares	These names transpired from
Ditto	years. Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sattyan, Bhur	Doby	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	the confession of Chedi,
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sankar, Bhur		Ditto Rasulha ?	Ditto Mirzamurad	Ditto	Ganesh and Mahosh, Bhur,
Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Sumer, Bhur Jhengai, Bhur Abdul Rahman	Sital	Gharkhara Rampura Fyzabad	Cholapur Dasasumedh Fyzahad	Ditto Ditto Fyzabad	and no other evidence was obtained.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto					,	
22nd May 1900.	7 years	395, Indian Penal Code.	Assam						
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto						
Ditto Ditto	Ditto 10 years	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto						
Ditto Ditto Ditto	7 ,, 10 ,, 7 ,,	Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto	,					
Ditto	10 "	Ditto	Ditto						
						1	1	1 .	

		Pla	see of occurren	.ce.			•			Judicial
ber.	Date of				Description of the	Accused	persons.		Residence,	
Serial number.	occurrence.	Village.	Police- station.	District.	case with section.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Police- station.	District.
10	25th August 1900.	Sankrail	Saukrail	Howrah	No. 10 of August 1900, section 399 402, Indian Penal Code.	Khedu, Bhur Bansi, Bhur Bouran, Bhur	Gopal Raj Pal Nirahoo	Lakshan Senpur. Boraigaoi Ghagarpu	Rampur	
11	19th October 1900.	Natun- gram.	Dhaniakhali	Hughli,	No. 5 of October 1900, section 395, Indian Penal Code	Gokul, Bhur  Basti, Bhur  Decki, Bhur  Har Pal, Bhur  Tona alias Bhola, Bhur.  Rameswar alias Bissoswar, Bhur  Jaipal, Bhur  Koileswar, Bhur	Tipoo alias Baguto. Rameswar Paltoo Bisseswar alias Pan-chu. Seo Charan	Kapildhari Majhowari Marrowli Imlika- pura, Kamuli Chari Bhikari Bhikanpur Kach wan Mirzapur Bhelupur Borhani	Robania Chaulopur Sikrolo Phulpur	Bonares Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Mirzapur Bonares
12	3rd Janu- ary 1901.	Chanoke	Barrakpur	24-Parga- nas.	No. 1, dated 3rd January 1900, sec- tion 392, Indian Penal Code.	Jagrup, Bhur Bideshi, Bhur Deaj, Bhur Mahangoo, Bhur	Tekoo Chirkut July Jaggesar	Terahi  Ditto Ditto Tenui	Maharaj- ganj. Ditto Ditto Ramnagar	Azamgarh  Di to  Ditto  Ditto
13	13th October 1901.	Balliganj	Balliganj	Calcutta			Scombar  Scobalak  Chattoo Joon  Scodin  Megha  Jagar Deo Iswari  Jahir  Nepal Bhowan Sco Pal Sitn  Lachman  Jhagru Sco Narain	rad. Chowrika- tolah. Chowra	Chandra  Bhelupur  Boraigaon Rampura Boraignon  Mirzamu- rad. Rampur Mirzahu- rad. Ditto Ramata Boragaon  Ditto Mirzamu- rad. Bhadohi Chandi Kachwa	Mirzapur  Benares  Ditto Jaunpur Benares  Ditto Jaunpur Benares  Ditto Jaunpur Benares  Ditto Jaunpur Benares  Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto

( 33A )
other serious crime in Bengal and Assam from 1896-1901—(concluded).

results.					Person	as not sent up.			
	Judicial	results.		Accused pe	ersons.		Residence.		Remarks.
Date.	Period.	Section.	District.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Police- station.	District.	
3rd November 1900.	Acquitted Ditto	399 and 402, Indian Pe- nal Code. Ditto	Howrah	Budhu, Bhur Hazari, Bhur		Bhaupura Amonia	Boraigaon Ramnagor	Benares	These persons were suspected being the asso-
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ram Sarup, Bhur Bhola, Bhur Budhu, Pasi		(Rampura). Boraigaou Harsupura Barwa	Boraigaon Mirzamurad Boraigaon	Ditto Ditto	ciates of the 3 arrested.
12th January 1901.	8 years Ditto	395, Indian Penal Code. Ditto	Hughli	Jhimal, Bhur Sukhu, Bhur	141	Barliani	Mirzamurad	 Benares	)
Ditto	7 years	Ditto	Ditto	Sital, Bhur	*** ′	Bankot Ghagarpur	Mirzamurad Rumpur	Benares Jaunpur	These names transpired out of the confes-
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Budhu, Bhur Narain, Bhur	***	Bankot Bankot Ghagarpur	Mirzamurad Mirzamurad Rampur	Benares Benares Jaunpur	sions of Gokul, Basti, Jaipal, Koileswar, Harpal and
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bhola, Bhur	***		•••	949	Tuna Bhur and no other evidence was obtained.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Sumer, Blur, alias Ram Sunder, Bhur.	Rameswar, Bhur.	Mundadeo	Rohania	Bonares	
Eth February 1901.  Ditto Ditto Ditto	2 years  1½ years  Ditto  Ditto	400, 302 and 114, Indian Pe- nal Code, Ditto Ditto	24-Parga- nas. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.						
21st Docomber 1901.	Discharged	109, Criminal Procedure Code.	nus.						
Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.						
Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.						
24th Janu- ary 1902. Ditto Ditto	7 years Ditto Ditto Acquitted	895, Indian Penal Code. Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.						
Ditto Ditto	7 years Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, D tto.						
Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.			,			

		Pla	ce of occurren	100.						Judicial	
Serial number.	Date of				Description of the	Accused p	Residence.				
	occurrence.	Village.	Police- station.	District.	case with section.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Police- station,	District.	
14	26th June 1903.	Ellipur	Haripal	Hughli	Section 395, Indian Penal Code.	Ganpat, Bhur, alias Sampat, Kurmi.	Mangoo Kurmi.	Rasullia	Mirza- murad.	Benares	
						Thakur Singh	Kanai	Gopalpur	Salon	Rac Barol	
						Mathura, Chú- mar.	Sital	Kota	Koswa	Mirzapur	
						Jagrup, Dhoba	Ghumandi	Barduba	Ditto	Ditto	
						Anurup, Dhoba	Ram Kumai	Bitalpura	Aorai	Ditto	
						Joya, Bhur	Chowthi	Bardulia	Koswu	Ditto	
						Mangal, Bhur, alias Jangli, Bhur.	Ramdin 108	Madhab-	Rohania	Benaros	
						Sukram, Blur	Jugal	Barduha	Koswa	Mirzapur	
	i	,				Durbari, Bhur	Porsad	Chowra	Chundwal	Ditto	
						Gholab, Sheikh	Karu	Salkia	Golabari	Howrah	
35	20th March 1903.	Bhadrakali	di Serampur	Hughli	Case No. 25, dated 20th March 1902. Section 395, Indian	Parni, Bhur	Palak	Muriar	Scramir	Azamgarl	
					Penal Code. Serampur Police- station.	Jaggoo, Bhur	Ganpat	Khampur	Saidpur	Gházipur	
						Malloo, Bhur	Awar	Soarha	Kendrapu	r Azamgarl	
					i 	Paljee, Bhur	Shyam	Indrapur	Ditto	Ditto	
					•		Sriram, Lohár	Gopal	Sapuria- danga.	Bissonpur	Bankura
						Upendra, Lohár	Sastiram	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
-						Ridoy, Lohar	Madan	Silimpur	Joyram- pur.	Ditto{,	
						Sarju Nath Pande <i>alias</i> Jumban, Sheikh.	Sarup Pande alias Bak- ridi.	Naipura	Pipraich	Gorakhpur, Basti.	
						Parma, Lohár,	Bansi	Thakurbari	Bissenpur	Bankura	

results.	·				Persons not sent up.					
	Judicial	results.		Accused p	ersons.		Residence.	Remarks.		
Date.	Period.	Section.	District.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Police- station.	District,		
5th September 1903.	10 years' R. I. and fine Rs. 100.	Section 395, 75 Indian Penal Code.	Hughli	Jangli, Dhobi, Sibu, Ahir.	Unknown	Jagadishpur	Koswa	Mirzapur.		
Ditto	7 years' R. I. and fine Rs, 100.	Section 395, Indian Penal Code.	Ditto	asa	•••	***	***	***		
8th August 1903.	Discharged		***	144	•••	***	•••	•••		
Ditto	Ditto	• • •	***	***	***************************************	<b>980</b>		***		
Ditto	Ditto	***	***	114	110	***	***	111		
Ditto	Ditto	414	••• .	111	•••	***	415	•••		
Ditto	Ditto	114	***	ban	100	•••	•••	·		
Ditto	Ditto	1**	***	970	448	4++	***	122		
Ditto	Ditto	***	,,,	***	***	***	***	1+1		
Ditto	Ditto	***		***	<b>544</b>	,,,	***	474		
24th November 1903.	7 years' R. I. aud fine Rs. 50, in default 6 months.	Section 395, Indian Ponal Code.	Hughli	Parmeswar, Thakur,	Not known.	¥**	,	gss		
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	414	***	***	***	***		
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	492	944	ção	***			
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	>11	pet	959	,,,,	<b>348</b>		
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	<b>自然</b> 中	488	**	744	***		
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	•••	***	***	444	940		
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	***	***	пое	***	***		
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	***	•••	***	eud	чов		
Approver	1++	) de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de	#4 <b>1</b>	. ***	***	***	984	***		

<b>4</b> 0,		C	ases traced to th	e gang.			Per	sons arrested up to	
Serial number.	Date of occurrence.	Village.	Place of occurrence.  Village. Police-station.		Sections of law under which reported.	Offence as established on local verification by a judicial officer.	Name.	Father's name,	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	September 1900  let October 1900. Ditto  18th October 1900. 5th April 1902  12th April 1902  3rd May 1902  11th Muy 1902  30th August 1902. 1st November 1902. 1oth November 1902. 28th November 1902. December 1902. 22nd December 1902. 22nd December 1902. 23rd December 1902.	Murgipur Mela. Naskarpur Ditto Kalikapur Dabirpara Satasia Ghola Chandanagore Naksapara Garhpara Lakhipore Gholagarh Simlagarh	Khardah Tollygung Ditto Pangsa Domjore Khardah Domjore Khardah Kotowali Kotowali Keraniguuj Sialo Pandua	24-Parganas Ditto Ditto Faridpur Howrah 24-Parganas Howrah Territory Nadia Mymensingh Dacca Ditto Hugbli Ditto	Not reported  395, Indian Penal Code. Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	<ol> <li>Kedar, Bhur</li> <li>Pournamasi, Bhur</li> <li>Jatan, Bhur</li> <li>Harnarain, Bhur</li> <li>Kristo alias Bhola, Bhur.</li> </ol>	Bhairo  Hamsraj Ghurbin Chattoo  Hansraj Ditto Thariak Budhu Gangu Ramdehal Jhulai Bhurey Sampat Rajpal	
16 17 18	1902. 1st January 1903. Ditto 23rd January 1903.	Gholagarh Bilkuli Khannyan	Ditto Ditto Singur Pandua	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Ditto  Ditto  Not reported  395, Indian  Penal Code	Ditto Ditto	16. Indra, Bhur 17. Sunder, Bhur 18. Mohangi, Bhur	Satai Ramdihal Jhura Ramjitan	
19 20 21 22	3rd March 1903 19th March 1903. 1st April 1903. 24th April 1903	Tiltagarh Narayanpur Belgharia Moheshtola	Barrackpur .  Kotowali  Baranagar  Tollygunj	24-Parganas Hughli 24-Parganas Ditto	Ditto  Ditto  457, Indian Penal Code  395, Indian Penal Code	Ditto Ditto Ditto	20. Bouram, Bhur 21. Lodhi, Bhur	Bhundai Jhagu Dukhi Fagoo	
23 24 25 26	26th April 1903 19th May 1903 24th May 1903 May 1903	Baruipura Silluah Sinthi Matkole	Barangar  Domjore  Baranagar  Dum Dum	Ditto Howrah 24-Parganas Ditto	394, Indian Penal Code 395, Indian Penal Code Ditto Ditto	Ditto	24. Ganpal, Pási 25. Pachain, Pási	Sukrams Ramkumar Soopal Ram Avatar	
27 28 29 30	2nd June 1903  Ditto  18th June 1903  21st July 1903	Ditto Bowreah Aldihi	Baranagar  Ditto  Ulubaria  Asansol	Ditto Ditto Howrah Burdwan	392, Indian Penal Code, 380, Indian Penal Code 395, Indian Penal Code 457, Indian Penal Code	Ditto Ditto	28. Gojai, Pási 29. Kissen, Pási	Bachha Pochain Nikeot Jogenwar	
31 32 33 34 35	24th July 1903 26th July 1903 31st July 1903 July 1903 Ditto	Shaikpur  Shaikpur  Hardevpore  Hossainabazar  Palpara	Golsi  Memari  Tollygunj  Polba  Baranagar	Ditto Ditto 24-Parganas Hughli 24-Parganas	395, Indian Penal Code 457, Indian Ponal Code 395, Indian Penal Code Not reported, Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto	32. Mahabir, Púsi 33. Mathura, Chamúi 34. Bissen, Bhur	Kant	
36 37 38 39 40 41	Ditto ,	Ichlabazar Budra ,	Burdwan Ousgram Mogra Ditto Kharagpur Ditto	Burdwan Ditto Hughli Ditto Midnapur Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Not yet verified.	Robbery	1 00 Tanana 12-1	Bohari Debidin	

dato, i.e., 30th November 1903.			Absconders,						
	Residence.					Residence.	ard offered of abscond-		
Village.	Police-station.	District.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Police- station.	District.	Amount of reward offered for the arrest of absconders.	Remarks.
Sahansapora Panditpore	Mirzamurad	Benares Ditto	<ol> <li>Kailener, Bhur</li> <li>Bisseswer, Bhur</li> </ol>	In the Pond	licherry Franci a dacoity case	h Jail baving	been con-		
Payagpore Basni	Mirzamurad Baragaon	Ditto	3. Niamat, Darzi 4. Muka, Bhur	ا 	Burki	Mirzamurad	Benares	Are sai	d to be confined
Chandupura	Mirzamurad	Ditto	5. Bhusi, Bhur	Jokhan	Do	Ditto	Ditto	in th	eir district jail.
vitto	Ditto	Ditto	6. Bandhu, Bhur	Mukha	Do	Ditto	Ditto	Rs. 50	
Mohimapur	Boregaon	Ditto	7. Budu, Bhur	Jokhan	Do	Ditto	Ditto	"5	
Burki	Mirzamurd	Ditto	8. Narayan, Bhur	Sampat	Bankat	Ditto	Ditto	,, 50	Of the persons
Sicun	Choubeypore	Ditto	9. Juglal, Bhur	***	Lohardih	Ditto	Ditto	,, 5	arrested up to date, No. 3,
Mohimapur	Boregaon	Ditto	10. Ramsarup, Bhur	***	Sanhi	Choubeypore	Ditto	,, 5	Bhagalu, Bhur, No. 15, Ram- deo. Bhur,
Ishwarar	Mirzamurad	Ditto	11. Ramlal, Blur		Basulha	Mirzamurad	Ditto	,, 5	deo, Bhur, No. 16, Indra, Bhur, and
Kundi	Boregaon	Ditto	12. Jaggoo, Bhur		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 5	No. 17, Sundar, Bhur, and
Bankot	Mirzamurad	Ditto	13. Potam, Bhur		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 5	No. 32, Maha- bir, Pási con-
Sheokapura	Ditto	Ditto	14. Maghai, Bhur	]   •••	Lahordih	Ditto	Ditto	" 5	fessed and out
Majlapur	Ditto	Ditto	15. Harnandan, Púsi	***	Matka	Ditto	Ditto	,, 5	fessions the
Khajuri	Ditto	. Ditto	16. Jagmohan, Pási		Morchoari	Kachwa	Mirzapur	,, 5	gang men transpired.
Boregaon	Boregaon	Ditto	17. Bindra, Pási	***	Sesari	Kotowali	Ditto	., 5	ormapmad.
Jamua	Kachwa	Mirzapur	18. Bhulandar, Pási		Sonara	Suriawa	Ditto	" 5	
Chowban	Suriana	Ditto *	19. Timmal, Pási		Geksari	Kotowali,	Ditto	" 5	
Anua	Bhadohi ,	Ditto	20. Manbodh, Bhur	944				•••	
Kachwa	Kachwa	Ditto	21. Giridhari, Bhar	***	160		***		
Dhangar	Suriawa	Ditto	22. Ghorbin, Khatik				***		
Dhunapur	Bhodoni	Ditto	23. Jangli, Dhobi	••• '			***		
Sorsepura	Aurai	Ditto	24. Angnoo, Blur				***		
Dharpara	Gopiganj	Ditto	25. Kailenwar, Bhur	,	***		***		
Bela	Suriawa	Ditto	26. Tunnu, Bhur		,.,	1**	200		
Morh	Bhodohi	Ditto	27. Gokul, Bhur		۸۰,	140	***		
Marchowari	l itto	Ditto	28. Sukka, Bhur	***		• • •	***		
Dhangar	Suriawa	Ditto	29. Gajadhar, Bhur	***	+14	•••	***		
Moi	Bhodohi	Ditto	n#4	***			•••		
Barduha	Ditto	Ditto	***	***	***	***	244		
Gorikadi	Aurai	Ditto	4=4		11.	•••	***	***	
Chhandosk	Chandoak	Jaunpur	***	804	***	***	***		
Hariakapura	Rampur	Ditto	<b>,</b>	***	1+4	+46	141		
Sureoi	Ditto	Ditto ,,,	•••	***	364	*34	444		
Sultánpur	Kerakot	Ditto	***	***	1144	***	***	**1	
Ranimore	Shahganj	Ditto ,	***	ų ap	s set	***	•••	***	
Cossipore	Cossipore	Calcutta	***	***	***	•••	***		
			i			{			

<b></b>	Disk to		Number	Number of Bhurs of the following districts are concerned in the following cases:—					
Date.		District.		of cases.	Benares.	Mirza- pur.	Jaun- pur.	Gliázî- pur.	Azam- garh.
96 to 97	•••	Burdwan gang de case.	acoity	18	26	6	4	1	***
31st May 1897	901	24-Parganas	•••	1	13		•	***	***
3rd April 1897	•••	Midnapur	,,,	1	3		1		141
8th November 1898	***	24-Parganas	111	1	10	•••	•••		111
11th April 1899	•••	Ditto		1	2			1	1
8th October 1899	•••	Ditto	***	1	3	,,,	3	1	3
11th January 1900	***	Howrah		1	2		2		144
30th ditto	<b>J</b> G1	Malda	***	1	11	1	•••		***
5th February 1900	•••	Silchur	41	1	4	***			***
29th October 1900	***	Haghli	21.0	1	10	1	1		•••
25th August 1900		Howrah	***	1	7			<b></b>	***
3rd January 1901	•••	24-Parganas		1	,	***	***		4
18th October 1901	•••	Calcutta		1	10	4	1		***
26th June 1903	411	Hughli	***	1	2	3		111	***
20th March 1903		Ditto	•••	1			•••	1	
1900 to 1903		24-Parganas		32	32	6 Bhurs 13 Pásis	3		1.1
		Total	•••	64	135	21 13	15	4	11

### STATEMENT OF ACCUSED PERSON.

BEHABI SINGH, June 7th, 1897.

Before BABU RAJANI NATH CHATERJEE, D. M.

Question.—What do you want saying?

Answer.—We committed dacoity at first at Govindapur, on the west of Asansol; secondly, at Fulbaria; two or three months after at Kharakpur, district Midnapur. After this, we went in this month, on coming from home, to the east of Burdwan, 12 kos (24 miles) off and committed dacoity in a house. We got nothing in this. We returned. There is a chati or serai, leaving three stations from Burdwan, where from a shop of a bania we took rice and pulse and cooked and ate. At nightfall we set out from there. On going we lay down under a tree. At ten in the night we committed dacoity in his house. I can show that village and the man's house. We were 15 or 16 people. The others have run away. We are 8 people.

Question.—Name all those people.

Answer.—Sarup, Ram Karan, Sitaram, Ram Sebak, Ram Bakas, Bhungi, Kuber, these six are present. See Gopal, Passutak, See Nandan, and the others, whose names I do not know, and whom I can show, have run away.

Question .- When and where did you last commit dacoity?

Answer.—Day before yesterday, 2½ kos (5 miles) off Mankar, on the west of Burdwan.

Question.—Who and who were in that dacoity?

Answer.—These seven people and myself: and the other seven people have run away.

Question.—You committed dacoity at ten, night before last, how did you do it?

Answer.—On going and foreibly pushing the front door six people got in and I remained outside. Those people came out taking properties and then we went and came to the Mankar station. We reached at 8 in the morning. We ate and drank at a halvai's or confectioner's shop there. The chaukidar or watchman and the sepoy or constable came and arrested us 8 people. Some proporties are with us. The rest have been taken away. They ran away that very moment.

Question .- How was the gang formed?

Answer.—I was servant, chaprasi or peon under Madhu Roy Babu. I was staying at the kachari at Panch Bainia. These seven people and those who have run away were working in the coal pit at Disragar. I came to market. I cultivated acquaintance of those people in the market. Those people said, 5 or 7 days after, "come, dacoity will have to be committed at one place." I then went. We committed dacoity in three houses at Govindapur. We got few things, ornaments, thala bati (metallic vessels), clothes. These we divided amongst ourselves. I can show where and where we committed dacoity.

Question.—Do you know that I am not daroga (Police Sub-Inspector) and that I am hakim magistrate; and have you made the statement knowing it to be such or not?

Answer .- Yes.

Question.—Have you made these statements voluntarily or not?

Answer.—Yes, I have spoken voluntarily.

Question.—Did any policeman or anybody induce or oppress you or not?

Answer .- Nobody induced or oppressed.

Question.—What are the articles of your dacoity?

Answer.—These two gadad silk cloths (exhibits A and B); this white cloth (exhibit C) and this 11 annas pice.

Question.—Which dacoity are these the properties of?

Answer.—Properties of the dacoities we committed day before yesterday.

Question .- Where are the properties of the other dacoities?

Answer.-We sold for food.

(Sd.) BEHARI SINGH.

The statement of Behari Singh, aged about 37 years, made before me, C. Fisher, Esq., Magistrate of the 1st class, at Burdwan, on the 22nd day of June 1897.

My father's name is Ajan Singh; I am by caste Chhatri Pakur, and by occupation cultivation; my home is at mauza Bhora, than Julpur, district Benares. I reside at Parbolin, Asansol.

Q.—What have you to say?

A.—I am the darwan of Madhu Roy of Belrai. I came to this country about eleven months ago, from Benares district. A man named Ram Lal, Gowala, advised me to come down here to get work. I came alone first of all to Kendua. I got no employment there. Then I went to Sactnoria and Deshergarh. There I met a man named Hari Panday, a servant under my master Madhu Roy, and he got me employment at Parboli. After I had been there a month or so I got to know some upcountry men frequenting the Deshergarh Sanctoria hat. Sheo Nandan Missir, Nageswar Singh and Bhangi Bhar and Jhari Singh first suggested the commission of dacoities. He formed a gang consisting of the above four men and Duji Bhar, Bechu Bhar, Seogopal Bhar, Parsotam Bhar, Ram Saran Bhar, Dhubid Bhar, Sitaram Bhar, Kuber Bhar, Ramsebak Bhar, Ram Bux Bhar, Mahabir Missir, Sarup Bhar and others, in all about 25 or 26 men.

All of these men, except Mahabir Missir, were employed at the Deshergarh Colliery. Mahabir was employed at Chotoduma as a servant. Nageswar Singh was the leader of our gang and Sheonandan Jhari and Bhangi were the chief men of the gang under him. We used to meet in the houses of Nageswar or Jharo or Sheonandan, all inhabitants of Deshergarh.

In Kuar the first dacoity took place at the village of Govindpur. The leaders of the gang took us to Govindpur to commit dacoity. When me went on dacoities we used to take lathies and axes and dynamite cartridges. Sheonandan, Jhari and Nageswar used to supply the dynamite. I think they used to get the dynamite from the collieries where they worked. We used to take 'dubri,' lamps, burning kerosine oil. The first dacoity was at Govindpur; all the men I have mentioned went to the Govindpur dacoity. We committed three dacoities on Govindpur that night.

The next dacoity was at Phulberia, alias Patal. All the men I have named went to commit that dacoity. That was in last Aswan. The leaders I have named took us to commit the dacoity. At Phulberia we only committed one dacoity. We used dynamite both at the Govindpur dacoities and at the Phulberia dacoity. In Magh last we went to the Purnea district to the Kalaichandi's mela and we committed two dacoities in the night, one at the village I think called Lalgarh and one in another village whose name I don't know. I have recently been to those two villages with the Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Ranigunge, and I pointed out the houses where we committed those dacoities. In Baisak we committed dacoity near Karakpur in the Midnapur District in one house.

We went to the Hughli district to a village near Khanyan station. I forget the name of the village, but I have recently been there with the Sub-Deputy of Ranigunge and I pointed out to him the three houses where we committed dacoities that night. After that we committed a dacoity in Budbud Dhema, in Burdwan district, at a village of which I do not know the name, but I have recently been there with the Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Ranigunge and I pointed out the place to him. There we committed dacoity in one house only. After that dacoity 8 of us were caught at the Mankar station with the property which we had looted.

The two dacoities in Manbhum district near Kalaichandi were committed by Behari Bhar, Duji Bhar, Seogopal Bhar, Parsotam Bhar, Bhangi Bhar, Ram Bux Bhar, Ramkarai Bhar, Dhubri Bhar, Nageswar Singh, Jhari Singh, Sheonandan Missir and others whose names I forget.

Parsotam was wounded on the back of his thigh by an arrow fired my one of the villagers. The next dacoity that we committed in Midnapur district was committed

by Bhangi Bhar, Ram Baksh, Ram Narain, Sitaram Bhar, Sarup, Ram Sebuk Kuber, Bechu, Duji, Sheogopal, Parsotam, Dhubri.

These men committed the dacoity.

[On being prompted he adds:]

Also Sheonandan Missir, whose name I forget. At the three dacoities near Kanyan station in Hughli district the above same persons were present. The same men also committed the dacoity at Bud Bud elaka.

Nageswar Singh has formed another gang of dacoits, but he was present with our gang at the dacoity at Govindpur, Phulberia. The two in Purulia district—He has not been with us to the other dacoities I have mentioned.

I have not heard the names of the members of the new gang that Nageswar Singh has formed.

We went to the Govindpur dacoity by road viá Radhanagar, and we collected in a paddy field to the south of Radhanagar. We started for the Govindpur dacoity from Deshergarh which is above 3½ kos from Govindpur. We started about 7 P. M. at the Govindpur dacoities. We broke open some 5, 7 or 8 boxes, wooden boxes and tin boxes. I broke open the outer door that leads into the three houses that we looted that night, and then I kept watch at the door. Bhangi was the man who broke open the boxes. I got 1 silver hasuli, and one silver baju. I sold them to Nageswar Singh for Rs. 12. We went to the Phulberia dacoity via Kendna and Neamatpur. We started from Deshergarh about 6 or 6.30 P. M. We got to Phulberia about 9 or 10 P.M. It is about 3 or 3½ kos from Deshergarh. Just as we got to Phulberia and were sitting smoking, about 1 mile from Phulberia on the bridge of a railway siding, a man passed us. Be had a lantern in his hand. We did not speak to him. We should have beaten him if he had spoken to us. I broke open the door of the house we attacked, I went inside and then came out and kept watch. A man on the top of the house dropped a stone down on to Sarup who fell down. We picked him up and fanned him and took him away, about 11 kos away, and then he recovered. Bhangi broke open an iron safe with the axe which he had brought with him. We found an iron hammer which Bhangi also used to break open the safe. Some oil fell and the house caught fire, with the oil. There was nothing inside the iron safe. I got a piece of cloth from that dacoity. I had a sheet made out of that piece of cloth. Nageswar Singh made the sheet for me. The seven men who escaped from Mankar took that sheet away. Some of the properties were tied up in it. For the Purnea dacoities we just went to the Kelai Chandi mela, which is about 5 kos from Deshergarh; we went by foot. We left Dishergarh about 2 P. M. We got to Kelai Chandi about 9 P.M. We stopped to smoke on the road. The first house we attacked was a little more than I mile from Kelai Chandi. Nageswar and Sheo Nandan climbed over the wall of that house and opened the door from the inside, I went inside. We found that there was no property and then we ran away. The inmates ran away and the villagers did nothing. Then we went to the other village, about 2 kos away, to the north.

Nageswar and Sheonandan climbed over the wall and opened the door from the inside and then we entered. We took out straw from the thatch and lit it with matches that Bhangi and Nageswar had brought. The inmates ran out through a door on the south, a woman of the house gave me the key of a wooden box, which I opened. I found Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 in that box and some clothes. I got Rs. 2-4-0 as my share and a little bit of cloth. One of the villagers fired an arrow which hit Parsotam in the leg. Parsotam pulled it out, and he only suffered a small wound About 10 or 12 days after that dacoity, the police of Purnea district came and took away Thori Singh, and on this we all dispersed to our homes in Benares, as we were afraid. A month or so afterwards Bhangi and Sarup came to my house in Benares zilla and asked me to come back to commit some more dacoities. Bhangi told us to assemble at Moghalserai. On the 3rd day I came to Moghalserai Bhangi, Sarup, Ram Sebak, Ram Karan, Sitaram, Ram Buksh, Kuber, Sheo Nandan, Bechu,

Duji, Parsotam, Sheo Gopal, Dhubri and two others, whose names I don't remember, all assembled at Moghalserai.

We all took tickets to Howrah. We paid Rs. 6-2-0 each for our tickets. We all took tickets separately. We then went on foot to Uluberia. Thence we went to a place called Kharakpur in Midnapur district. We crossed 3 or 4 rivers on the way, the Damodar and the Rupsiaram. They are making a new railway at Kharakpur. Bhangi had some friends at Kharakpur and we went to their house. They were at work on the railway construction. There were 3 of them, I don't know their names. We arrived there about 10 A. M. and about 9 P.M. we all, including the above and friends of Bhangi, started for a village about 11 Parsotam had brought an axe and he cut up some bamboos we found lying in a field near the village, and made lathies of them. The house we attacked had been burnt before this and the doorposts had also been burnt and Sheo Nandan and Sarup pushed the door open. We found an iron safe in the house. Bhangi broke it open with an axe. We found 10 or 5 currency notes and Rs. 300 or 400 in cash inside the safe. We took no other property. I got two Rs. 10 currency notes and Rs. 17 cash. We all came back to the house of Bhangi's 3 friends and there we had a quarrel about dividing the loot. Some of us had got money which they did not produce for division and so their was a quarrel. In the dark morning, about 5 A. M., I came away by myself by the line, railway extension, on foot. I came up to Deshergarh. It took me 5 or 6 days to walk it. I came alone all the way. I don't know what happened to the rest of my party. I then fell ill and went home again to Benares zilla. I sold the two notes in Benares town to a shop-keeper. I gave a false name to the shop-keeper. I forget what name I gave. I remained at home about 1 month. Then Bhangi came again to my house and told me to come and commit some dacoities. After 2 days I came down alone to Sitarampur. Bhangi told me to go there to collect some more men. The next day Bhangi, Sarup, Sitaram, Ram Sebuk, Ram Kanai, Ram Baksh, Kuber, Sheo Gopal, Parsotam, Dhubri, Sheo Nandan, Bechu, Dhuji and two others, whose names I forget, came to Sitarampur. Sixteen of us in all. All of these, except myself, came down by one train and I met them. Six got out at Sitarampur, the rest went on in the train to Khanyan station. I and the other six followed by the next train to Burdwan. We stayed at the station at Burdwan and then went to Kanyan from Burdwan. We seven met the other nine at the road on the north of Khanyan station, about 1 mile from the station. We met Jharwa about 6 P.M. We stayed and prepared our food at a tank on the south side of the road. We slept there. The next day we came to a place near Pandua railway station and bought rice and cooked the food near a tank. We stayed there till 6 P.M. Then we started off in a western direction and stopped by a tank near the road and smoked till 10 P.M. Then 2 or 3 of our party went off and brought one old bamboo and some sticks of split palm tree and out of these we prepared lathis. Thence we went to a village about & a mile away, and attacked a house. I pushed open the door and went in. Bhangi broke open another door with an axe. We found nothing in that house. I and Sheo Nandan and Parsotam caught the owner of the house and he said: "let me go, I will show you property." Then he took us and I said don't go with him, he may take us to a "bibadighar." That man wanted to take us to another village. Then we let him go and we went and attacked another house in the same village. There was a light burning inside the house and the outer door was chained at the top on the outside. We went in but could find no property so we went on to another house. The door was ½ open and there was a light inside. We found some mangoes and some fried rice, and 2 cups made of kansa in a bag in the verandah. The 2 cups were made of brass. Sheo Gopal took the 2 brass cups away. We also took the mangoes and the fried rice and we got these latter at a place about ½ a mile away from that village. From there we came away by road along Grand Trunk road, through Burdwan, and on the 3rd day we came to a chatty (sarai) on the road, all the 16 of us. We came to that chatty at midday. We

had no money and two of us took the two brass cups to a shop-keeper in the chatty for Re. 1-6-0. We bought some rice and cooked it under a fur tree near a tank. I left there about 7 P. M. Then we went south across the fields and sat there about 1 kos away from the chatty. Then we smoked and there got some bamboos from the village for lathis; 2 or 3 of us fetched these bamboos. Then we went into a village, of which I don't know the name, and we attacked a house. I have pointed out the house and the village to the Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Ranigunge. Sheo Gopal and I broke open the outer door and 6 men went inside. I stood at the door. I also went inside. We found an iron chest. Bhangi and Sheo Gopal broke it open with an axe which Bhangi had brought. Some property was found in the iron chest and the other property was found in the house. We ran away with all the property. That was about 2 A. M. We came to Mankar at about 9 A. M. We came to Mankar by the path along side the railway line. Some of us went to the railway station and the rest of us went into the bazar. I went to a sweetmeat seller's shop. I understand that a telegram came at this time and some chaukidárs and the shop-keepers told us to sit down till the (police) Babu came. On this we all tried to run away, but eight of us were caught. Two silk cloths and 1 chadder and 1 dhoti and 11 annas cash was found, which I had obtained in the dacoity that very night. On the lot of other property that we had obtained in the dacoity that night was found on the other 7 who have been arrested. Their names are Bhangi Bhar, Sarup, Ram Bax, Ram Sewak, Ram Karai, Sitaram, Kuber and myself. Of the 8 men who have escaped I know the names of Bechu Bhar, Duji Bhar, Dunbir Bhar, Sheo Nandan Missir, Sheo Gopal Bhar, Parsotam Bhar, and two others, whose names I don't know. I pointed out to the Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Ranigunge the shop-keeper at the chatty to whom we sold the 2 cups that we had obtained in the dacoity near Pandua in the Hughli district. The shop-keeper had sold those 2 cups to another man, and that other man produced them before the Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Ranigungo and I identified them to the Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Ranigunge as the very same 2 cups we had got in the dacoity near Pandua in the Hooghly district. When I had gone home to my home in Benares zilla after the Midnapur district dacoity, Bhangi once came to me and asked me to go with him to commit a dacoity in Bengal, but I could not go then, because I was ill. The members of this gang, whose names I have given, live by committing thefts and dacoities. All these Bhurs whom I have mentioned live at a village Kurum, which is in Thana Baraigaon, district Benares, and it is about 4 hos from my village of Bhora.

Q.—Do you make this confession voluntarily and of your own free will?

A .- Yes.

Q .- Is it all true?

A.-Yes.

Q .- Has any one taught you what to say?

A .- No, no one has taught me what to say.

Q.—Has any one threatened you in any way, or ill-treated you in any way?

A .- No; I have willingly told the truth. I do not want to tell falsehood.

I can understand Bengali well. I have understood all my depositions.

(Sd.) C. FISHER. 22-6-97.

## B.

Copy of the note prepared by the Divisional Inspector BABU NANDA KUMAR Boss, of Barrackpore, in connection with the case of dacoity which occurred at Kadibati, police station Dum Dum, District 24-Parganas, in June 1897.

In the course of the investigation of the Kadibati dacoity case (No. 1 of June 1897, police station Dum Dum, district 24-parganahs section 395, Indian Penal Code,

Complainant Bhort Nath Bairagi of Kadibati versus 14 or 15 up-country men, the following was the evidence obtained against—

- (1) Ram Dayal Bhur of Naipura, convicted.
- (2) Harnandan Bhur, absconding then.
- (3) Ganpat Bhur, absconding then.

Witnesses.

Evidence.

I.—Bhort Nath Bairagi of Kadibati, police station Dum Dum.

Will prove the occurrence of dacoity in his house on the night of 31st May 1897, in which jewelleries, cloths, &c., were robbed. He identified property recovered from accused Ram Dayal Bhur, Mathura Bhur, Bechu Sheikh, and Mahesh Bhur. He also accompanied Inspector Nanda Kumar Bose in search of the accused whose names transpired in the confessions of some of the accused, and learnt that accused Ram Dayal, Harnandan and Ganpat were absent from home.

Constables Anath Singh and Sohan Ram of 24-Parganahs.

At 4 A. M. on 1st June 1897, just after the dacoity, these constables arrested accuse I Ram Dayal Bhur, alias Sioo Dayal Bhur and another accused, Mathura Bhur, with property of the case, when they were going towards Calcutta. One money bag with cash, Rs. 1-12-0, and one knife were found with Ram Dayal Bhur, and these were identified by the complainant. With Mathura Bhur were found two dhotis, one urani, and one green umbrella, all identified by the complainant. These two accused were arrested out of a party of 5 or 6 men going to Calcutta. Ram Dayal Bhur confessed before police and gave the names of Harnandan, Ganpat and others.

Inspector Nanda Kumar Bose of 24-Parganahs.

Accused Ram Dayal Bhur arrested, as noted above, and Salim Khan, Rajab Khan, and Bechoo Sheikh named by Ram Dayal, implicated before police. All these three persons, namely, (1) Ram Dayal Bhur, (2) Harnandan Bhur, (3) Ganpat Bhur, of Naipura, police station Bheloopore, district Benares, together with others. Ram Dayal repeated his confession before Honorary Magistrate Babu Rameswar Goha of Dum Dum, 24-Parganahs, implicating himself and Boohoo Sheikh, Mahesh Bhur and Salim Sheikh; but he did not mention the names of Harnandan and Ganpat, although he said that there were 10 or 12 others. Bechoo Sheikh and Mahesh Bhur, named by Ram Dayal, confessed before the Inspector and delivered their shares of the property identified by the complainant. The Inspector then went to Mirza Murad and Bistapur police station in search of the accused named. At Bheloopur police station he learnt from village chaukidar Madho Missir, of Naipura, that accused Ram Dayal and Harnandan Bhur of the village with Ram Lal, Bhaggoo and Jaggoo Bhurs, had left the village in a batch about a week before the occurrence of the Kadibati dacoity, and that they were followed two days after by accused Ganpat Bhur who left home with two others named Jhoolan and Dukhi Bhurs. The Mirza Murad Bhurs named were also found absent from home by the Inspector with Sub-Inspector Raghunath Persad of Mirza Murad police station.

Madho Missir, chaukidár of Naipura, police station Bheloopur, Benares. Will prove the absence from home of accused Ram Dayal, Harnandan and Ganpat and their departure from home a week before the occurrence of Kadibati dacoity.

Babu Rameswar Guha, Honorary Magistrate, Dum Dum, 24-Parganahs.

Recorded the confession of Ram Dayal alias Sioo Dayal Bhur (of Benares—Rohania, as he then stated his address). He implicated himself, Salim, Mahesh, Bechoo, Mathur, Balkaran and 10 or 12 others, names not given.

The following names transpired as having taken part in the dacoity according to the confession of Ram Dayal, Salim, Rajab and Bechoo Sheikh before the police:—

- (1) Ram Dayal Bhur, son of Chowlti Bhur of village Naipura, police station Bheloopur, district Benares, arrested with property by heat constables, confessed and convicted and sentenced to 7 years on 21st July 1897, section 395, Indian Penal Code at Sessions Court, Alipore.
- (2) Mathura Bhur No. I, son of Sioo Raj Bhur of Khopra, police station Rampur, district Jowpur, arrested red-handed by constable, convicted under section 395, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 7 years on 21st July 1897 at Alipore. The confessing accused could not give the residence of the man, and he remained unidentified.
- (3) Bechoo Sheikh, son of Gousa Sheikh of Mirza Murad, police station Mirza Murad, district Benarcs, 7 years on 21st July 1897, section 412, Indian Penal Code, at Alipore.
- (4) Mahesh Noonia (Bhur), son of Bulbul, of Kotwali, police station Phulpur, district Benarcs, 7 years, 21st July 1897, section 412, Indian Penal Code, Alipore. Is residing at present at Dum Dum, Driver Lines, where he has been since boyhood.
- (5) Rajib Khan, son of Sameer Khan, of village Mirza Murad, police station Mirza Murad, Benares. Discharged on 21st July 1897.
- (6) Salim Khan, son of Sameer Khan, of village Mirza Murad, police station Mirza Murad, Benares. Not sent up.
- (7) Ram Lal Bhur No. I, son of Nepal Bhur of Mirza Murad, police station Mirza Murad, was searched for—Remained absconding.
  - (8) Mahesh Bhur II of Mirza Murad.
  - (9) Khusial Bhur of Mirza Murad.
  - (10) Mukal Bhur of Mirza Murad.
  - (11) Mathura Bhur No. II of Mirza Murad.

d. Were absconding.

- (12) Bal Karan Bhur, of Kooroo, police station, Bargaon, as alleged, but no trace found there.
  - (13) Chatoori Bhur.—Alleged residence Naipura, but no trace found there.
  - (14) Harnandan Bhur of Naipura, police station Bheloopur.
  - (15) Ganpat Bhur of Naipura, police station Bholoopur.
  - (16) Ram Lal Bhur No. II of Naipura, police station Bheloopur.

They were searched for but could not be traced. The village chaukidar reported them to have left home about a week before the Kadibati dacoity.

In the course of the investigation of this case, Sub-Inspector Raghunath Prasad of police station Mirza Murad gave the names of Thakur Kaileswar Singh and Sheo Harak Singh of Mirza Murad as the leaders of the gang.

## No. 315, dated Silchar, the 15/16 th April 1904.

From—L. V. O. Kemp, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Cachar, To—The District Superintendent of Police, Benares.

SIR,—With reference to letter No. 4460, dated 23rd March 1904, received from the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, Calcutta, through the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, I have the honor to forward here with a brief note of the evidence obtained during the original investigation of the Algapur dacoity case No. 4 of February 1900, Hailakandi police station, against each of the Bhur accused concerned who are credibly suspected of the commission of the crime.

1. Eight persons named Giridhari, Gobardhan Ahir, Babu Nandan Singh, Bhagu Bhar, alias Kumar Ahir, Sita Nunia, Tulshi Bhar alias Tulshi Nunia, Bandhu alias Supal and Muhan Bhar alias Sohan Bhar, were all charged with the offence of dacoity and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment under section 395, Indian Penal Code, it was clearly proved that on the day of the occurrence the complainant noticed 15 on 16 up-country men sitting on the Government road which passed within a few yards of his shop, and that amongst them one accused Gobardhan Ahir went to his shop, asked him the price of "chira" and other things without making any purchase however. Prosecution witness Khela Ram Deb deposed that Gobardhan Ahir, was the very man who struck him with an axe.

Against accused Babu Nandan Singh, prosecution witness Nandan Singh of Kaya Tea estate disposed that he (accused Babu Nandan Singh) was a coolie at Kaya Tea estate for some time and then entered his employ from where he took leave and went to his home in Benares district. Prior to 3 weeks of the occurrence witness Nandan Singh received a letter from his uncle who lives at Tari (accused Babu Nanda's village) with the intimation to be careful as Babu Nandan Singh left home taking some people of Bhar caste with him. By his evidence it was clearly proved that all of the accused came up to Cachar in company together solely with the object of committing dacoity. Besides the above there was no direct evidence at all against the 6 other accused, but on the other hand in view of the scantiness of direct evidence, it was all very important and beyond all doubt that the properties were actually found in possession of the accused when they were arrested near Karimganj Railway station. The arrest of all the accused was secured by Sub-Inspector Shib Gati Kor, Head Constable Radha Nath Dhar, constable Prasanua Singh, and Kailash Singh of the Cachar Police, with the help of Head Constable Bharat Chandra Dutta, Constable Mahmad Ali and Sub-Inspector Girish Chandra Kor of the Sylhet Police. The accused were all brought to the Karimganj police station with the bundles of properties which were properly searched and a list made out accordingly in presence of a great many respectable witnesses who deposed against the accused in the court. Sub-Inspector Shib Gati Kor and Head Constable Radha Nath Dhar who conjointly investigated the case have since died. The properties found on person of each of the accused were identified by the evidence of 5 witnesses for prosecution, both before the police and the court. There is nothing in the original record of the case to show that any of the accused made any confessions.

D.

## From Court Sub-Inspector, Malda.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that the following evidence appears to have been obtained during the original investigation of Mathurapur ducoity case. The certified copies of confessions made by some of the dacoits in this case are herewith submitted.

The names of Mully Sultan, Barku, Chaturi and other Bhars were mentioned by Chhedi Bhar, Ganesh Bhar and Mahesh Bhar in their confessions.

Ganesh, Chhedi and Chaturi Bhars, along with others of the gange were found at Gopalpur ferry ghat immediately after the commission of the dacoity when they were bound for the other side of the river Ganges. Ganesh, Chhedi and Chaturi were arrested by Baran Gope, chaukidar of Kisonpur Deora, District Police, Manikchák, and Jhari Singh ferryman. The latter is at present residing at village Bhuhuka, police station Tulsihutta, district Malda. Some stolen articles were found in the possession of the three arrested dacoits which were subsequently identified by complainant Jogendra Nath Banerji (deceased) and Rakhal Chandra Das of Mathurapur, a servant of Banamali Das, whose shop was also plundered by the dacoits. Out of the three arrested dacoits Chaturi Bhar ran away from the custody of Baran Gope, chaukidar, while he was escorting him to Mathurapur from Gopalpur ghat.

It was proved by head booking clerk, Udit Singh, of Moghalsarai Railway Station that 19 third class tickets were issued at Moghalsarai on the 25th January 1900 for Sahebgunj, whereas the dacoity was committed in the night of the 30th January 1900.

During the investigation it appears to have been ascertained from one Sewpaul Bhar of Dulaipur, police station Sicrole, district Benares, that a gang was organized by Mulley Bhar and Abdul Rahman and that all the members of the gang left Dulaipur for Bengal a few days prior to the commission of Mathurapur dacoity. Mulley Bhar and Abdul Rahman were acquainted with each other at Benares Central Jail, where both of them were incarcerated.

Enquiries were made by Babu Kanti Chandra Mullick, Inspector, in the houses of the Bhars concerned in the daccity but they were found absent.

1-5-04.

 $f_{\tilde{A}_{\mu}}^{1,\mu}$ 

High Court Criminal No. (M)84.

(FORM FOR RECORDING CONFESSIONS.)

(G. O. No. 2 of 1st March 1901.)

## STATEMENT OF ACCUSED PERSON.

(Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.)

The statement of Mahesh, aged about 25 years, made before me (illegible). Magistrate of the 1st class, at Benares, on the 8th day of February 1900, in the language interpreted by

My name is Mahesh; my father's name is Debi; I am by caste Bhar, and by occupation cultivator; my home is at mauza Kanundih, than Sicrole, district Benares; I reside at Kanundih.

Q.—What do you want to say?

A.—Fifteen or 16 days ago, at 2 hours before sunset, Abdulla came at Dulaipur and put up with Barku Bhar, son of Suddhu. At night, on the following day at half hour after sunrise, I and other persons, whose names are given below, started with Abdulla for Mathapur, an eastern district:—

- 1. Barku Bhar, son of Suddhu.
- 2. Mulla Bhar, son of Suddhu.
- 3. Sattan Bhar, son of Dulli.
- 4. Shankar Bhar, father's name not known.
- 5. Deo Saran Bhar, son of Mattu.
- 6. Ganesh Bhar, (father's name not known).
- 7. Mahesh Bhar, (father's name not known).
- 8. Chhedi Bhar, (father's name not known).
- 9. Sumer Bhar, (father's name not known).
- 10. Chatri Bhar, (father's name not known).

The eleventh Bhar was an old man whose name I have now forgotten.

The said eleven Bhars are the residents of Dulaipur, about 15 bighas from the village Kanundih. We started, by rail, from Moghalsarai and alighted from the

train at Sahebganj station. We arrived at Mathurapur after 5 p.m., and concealed ourselves in the fields till midnight when we all went to a Bengali's house situated on the road. Barku and Abdulla, Mallah and Shankar and Sattan entered into the house and the remaining eight watched the road, and they were armed with lathis. I was one of the said eight persons. Abdulla had a hatchet and Shankar and I had torches. Barku and the said four persons looted the houses and came outside with the property after an interval of two hours and we all then started for Sahebgunj but, when we were crossing the river Ganges, Chhedi and Ganesh were caught by a certain Babu on the boat; we then took to our heels, again said—Chatri Bhar was also caught by the same Babu on the boat. I returned home four days ago and I was arrested at my own house yesterday morning.

- Q.—Can you state what property was looted?
- A.—The property was with Abdulla and others. I could not see it. I have not yet got my share.
  - Q.-Do you know Abdulla's resdence?
  - A .- No. His residence is known to Barku and others.
- Q.—Do you state the above voluntarily, or you have been pressed by the policemen?
- A.—I have stated the above of my own accord. I was not beaten by the policemen.
  - Q. Was any other house looted by you all on the same night?
- A.—There was another house of a Bengali, about a bigha off when we left the first house. Sattan and Chatri entered into the second house and brought only two clothes.

(Sd.) (Illegible), Magistrate of Benures.

8-2-1900.

I believe the above confession was voluntarily made by the accused. It was taken with my own hand and translated to him who admitted it to be correct; it contains a full and true account of the statement made by him.

(Sd.) (Illegible), Magistrate of Benarcs.

8-2-1900.

Q.—Did you go direct to Moghalsarai?

A.—Yes. We arrived there at 4 P. M. on the same day and started for Sahebganj by 9 P. M. train, where we arrived at 5 P. M. on the following day, and from Sahebganj we went direct to Mathurapur early in the morning; we passed the whole night at the railway station.

(Sd.)

8-2-1900.

I believe the above confession was voluntarily made by Mahesh accused. It contains a full and true account of the statement made by him.

(Sd.) (Illegible),
Magistrate of Benares.

8-2-1900.

### CONFESSION OF CHHEDI BHAR.

(SECTION 164, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.)

- Q.—What do you want to say? Speak what is true and speak voluntarily. Do not say anything that anybody has tutored you.
- A.—At the house of Barku, in Dulhipur village, we all consulted that we would go to the eastern country and earn our bread there. There were (1) Barku, (2) Mulli, (3) Abdul Rahman, (4) Deo Saran, (5) Sankar, (6) Mahesh (chota), (7) Mahesh (bara), (8) Sattayan, (9) Ganesh, (10) Chhedi (Ali), (11) Chaturi, (12) Bidoi, (13) Sumaru assembled there. We booked at the Moghalsarai railway station and got down at Sahebganj. We crossed the Ganges, came to Mathurapur and

stopped there. We then went to Amrity and next to Bulbul Chandi. Owing to heavy rains we decided to go back from that place and came to Mathurapur on our way back. We reached Mathurapur at about 7 o'clock in the evening. There Abdur Rahman said: "We shall go home, but where to get the expenses? We selected a good pakka house and decided to commit dacoity there. We brought some oil and made two torches. Barku bought the oil and Deo Saran made the torches. I cut a bamboo and made three lathis. We reached complainant's house at about midnight. Eight of us were armed with lathis and two had torches in hand. This is the lathi (Ex. D) and this the torch (Ex. E). We broke open the door with an axe.

Q.—Where did you get an axe?

A .- I can't say where Abdur Rahman got it.

I had a torch in my hand. I stood by the door. Deo Saran, Barku, Mulli, Sankar and Abdur Rahman entered the house. I had no mind to go, but as they abused me, I entered. We searched here and there but found nothing but an iron safe. By breaking open the iron safe we found money and ornaments. Barku, Deo Saran and Abdur Rahman took those articles and tied them up in their gamcha. We came out. After coming out we took cloth from another house in front of the former. This is the cloth (Ex. B).

We then field. Being asked to divide the booty on the way Abdur Rahman said: "now take the expenses, how can the ornament be divided here? We will divide them after going home." I received Rs. 2-8-0.

On the following day, at 11 A.M. we reached Safrighat. Buran-chankidar also arrived at the same time. He said: "I suspect you. Come with me." The eleven persons got down the boat and said: "Come, where you will go." The choukidar got afraid and those mon went away. We then sat down. I, Ganesh and Chaturi were seized. Chaturi also fled on the way. I took a bati (cup) (Ex. C) from Abdur Rahman.

Q.-Do you know this chilam?

A .- Yes, it belongs to Barku.

Q.—Have you made the confession voluntarily?

A .-- Yos.

Q.—Is this man (Ganesh) Ganesh?

A.—Yes.

The accused was informed that the statements were being recorded by a Magistrate.

(Ed.) J. N. GUPTA,

Magistrate.

The examination of Ganesh Bhar, aged about 40 years, taken before me, J. N. Gupta, District Magistrate at Malda, on the 3rd day of February 1900.

My name is Ganesh Bhar; my father's name is Narayan Bhar; I am by caste Bhar, and by occupation cultivator; my home is at mauza Dulaipur, thana Adhibazar, district Benares. I reside at Dulaipur.

Q.—What have you got to say?

A.—My home is in Benarcs. About ten days ago I left home. Thirteen of us started from Benarcs. These men were (1) Chedi, (2) Mulli, (3) Barku, (4) Chelimi, (5) Sumer, (6) Chotomuly, (7) Bara Mchesh, (8) Thongai, (9) Deo Saran, (10) Sankar, (11) Satyan, (12) Ramdulla and myself. Ramdulla is the man that got us together. We met together in the house of Barku and Mulli. They brought us with the promise to find work for us. We caught the railway train at Moghalsarai and alighted at Sahebganj (Kajrotia). We crossed the Ganges at a ghât, the name of which I don't remember, and entered the Malda district. We wandered about the district visiting Bulbul, Chandi and other places for work. We then

thought of home. About four days ago we reached Mathurapur before dusk. Ramdulla said as we are going home we might as well earn something for our passage by looting somebody. We selected a pakka house by the road side. Ramdulla said there were a lot of valuables in that house.

We waited till about 10 P. M. We cut bamboo clumps and made lathis for curselves; these (Exh. 7) are the lathis. We bought oil from a Chatti and Deosaran made two torches, masals (Ex. E.) Ramdulla went and brought an axe from somewhere. At about 11 we entered the house, six of us—Deo Saran, Mulli, Ramdulla, Sankar and Sumer entered inside the house and the rest of us remained outside. Seven of us had the new bamboo lathis in our hands. The inmates offered us no resistance. We kept off any outsiders from entering the house. We stayed in the house about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours. I heard the noise of an iron safe being broken open and Sankar brought out a bundle containing gold ornaments which he said had been found in the iron chest.

We also entered into another house in front of the pakka house. Chaturi went in and brought out two bundles of clothes; they are all tied together in the bundle (Ex. A).

The same night we made for Sakrigali and reached there about 10 A. M. next morning. While we were about to get into a ferry boat to cross over, a chaukidar caught me and two others, Chaturia and Chedi, and the rest fled off. Mallahs also helped the chaukidar. Three chaukidars were bringing us back when Chaturia escaped while we were close to Mathurapur.

I got this cloth (Ex. B.) and Rs. 2 as my share. I was given Rs. 2 as my passage. Ramdulla said the ornaments would be divided after we reached home.

I know Ramdulla is an old convict.

- Q.—Do you know this man (Chedi)?
- A.—Yes, this man (Chedi) is Chedi, one of our gang.
- Q.—Do you make the above confessions quite voluntarily, or have you been instructed to do so by the police?
  - A.—The confessions I make are voluntary.

(Sd.) J. N. GUPTA.

Accused was informed that he was making the confession before the District. Magistrate.

(Sd.) J. N. GUPTA.

3rd February.

High Court Criminal No. (M) 84.

[FORM FOR RECORDING CONFESSIONS.]

(C. O. No. 2 of 1st March 1901).

STATEMENT OF ACCUSED PERSON.

(Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure.)

THE statement of Musammat Nasiban, aged about 35 years, made before medillegible), Magistrate of the 1st class, at Fyzabad, on the 15th day of February 1900, in the Urdu language, interpreted by

My name is Nasiban; my father's name is Brij Lal; I am by caste Bhat, and by occupation prostitute; my home is at mauza Khurd Mahal, thana Kirali, district Fyzabad. I reside at Khurd Mahal.

Q.—What have you to say?

I am a prostitute, and for the past 8 or 9 years I have been prostituting in Fyzabad.

For four years I was in the keeping of Abdul Rahim, a resident of Sultanpur He was convicted for seven years. I kept on prostituting after he was released; he used to visit me, stay with me one or two days and pay me one rupee or two rupees. All this jewellery which is in court belongs to me. This pair of silver "Chagals" is mine, which was given to me by one of my customers five or six months ago. I do not know his name. Abdul Rahim did not give me this pair of "Chagals."

(Read and admitted).

(Sd.) (Illegible.) 15-2-00.

This "Chagal" I kept in the basket and buried it near the wall. When I learnt that the police were coming to search the house through fear, I took off all my jewellery with the exception of tawiz, jasam, rings and jhumka, and I buried all this jewellery with the "Chagals."

(Read and admitted.)

(Sd.) (Illegible.) 15-2-00.

I believe the above statement was voluntarily made. It was taken in my presence and hearing and was read over to the person making it and admitted by her to be correct as it contains a full and true account of the statement made by her.

(Sd.) (Illegible.) 15-2-00.

## 24-Parganahs.

Zi.

P. A.—The Bhar gang case is progressing slowly, but satisfactorily. I have gone over portion of the confessions with the Special Inspector and Chief Inspector Ram Saday Mukerji. At present we know of 65 members of the gang of whom four are in jail and 34 under arrest. They have owned to—

14 dacoities in the 24-Parganahs.

9 ,, ,, Hughli.
5 ,, ,, Burdwan.
5 ,, ,, Howrah.
2 ,, ,, Midnapore.
1 dacoity ,, Nadia.
1 ,, ,, Faridpur.
2 dacoities ,, Dacca.
1 dacoity ,, Mymensingh.
1 ,, ,, Chandernagore.
41

Confessions have been verified in the districts of 24-Parganahs, Howrah, Hughli and Burdwan and are about to be tested in Faridpur, Dacca and Mymensingh.

Two of the gang leaders Bundhoo Bhar and Narain Bhar are at large, and I have asked the District Superintendent to put Rs. 50 on each and something on each of the other 52 abscenders, as the great thing is to get hold of them as soon as we can and prevent them forming fresh gangs.

The carolessness and inefficiency of the Hughli police is a very marked feature of the enquiry as far as it goes, and in several old cases in that district and Midnapore and elsewhere also the old fault of not giving the fathers' names and residences of men suspected or implicated or absconding appears to impede our case. We must insist on full particulars of this kind being given in future in all cases. It is a distinct blot on our present system of enquiry, and the attention of the Principal of the Training School should be drawn to the matter, with a view to his assistants and cadets being properly coached in the use of the new form.

It will facilitate matters if we make use of the Panjáb procedure laid down in their Circular 117, and ask Government to offer pardon to two of the four or five approvers who are giving us such full particulars of the doings of this gang. If they could be deputed with some trusted officer and constables to ferret out the absconding members and point out their haunts and receivers, &c., we should make better progress with the case.

Please ask the District Superintendent for the names of the two who are most likely to give us the best information and assistance.

The Chief Inspector should compare the confessions and lists of members of this gang with the confessions and lists of the Bhar gang case prosecuted by him some years ago. Have we his papers of that case?

I have asked you to call in the help of the Benares Police. We can no longer put off calling them down, as it is clear that the whole country is overrun with gangs of Bhars from Benares and Pasis from Mirzapur.

Please let me know what is being done by the 24-Parganahs' Police in connection with the gang of Mirzapur Pasis arrested in Calcutta and who have also confessed to several dacoities in Birbhum and other Bengal districts.

(True Copy.)
R. MEDLICOTT,
Registrar, Bengal Police Office.

# APPENDIX IV.

PASIS.—TRIBAL STATISTICS.

Statement showing the distribution of Pasi population in the United Provinces, together with details of convictions obtained in Bengal against the United Provinces section of the tribe during the last 5 years.

	Notes and remarks as to police stations and villages in each district in the United Provinces in which special surveillance is necessary.	12				,												P. S. Aonla 3.		(1) P. S. Binawer 69, (2) P. S. Bisauxi 31, (3) P. S. Islam Nagar 15, (4) P. S. Rajpura 3, (5) P. S. Gunaura 8, (6) Kahrala 5-3, (7) P. S. Lataganj 5.
Details of convictions in Bengal (column No. — ) as shown in District Court Inspector's Register.	Mymensingh.  Unspecified distributed wishes  Caloutte.  Galoutte.  Burdwan.  Za-Parganaha.  Asaam.  Asaam.  Midnapur.  Midnapur.  Monghyr.  Manghyr.  Manghyr.  Manghyr.  Manghyr.  Italahi.	10 11				:											60			60
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Conviction Record.	In Bengal.	1-	:	1	:	:	:	:	1	:	;	:	:	:	***************************************	:	ന		•	ന
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Statement showing the distribution of Pasi population in the United Provinces, together with details of convictions obtained in Bengal against the Ust 5 years -(continued).

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Statement showing the distribution of Pasi population in the United Provinces, together with details of convictions obtained in Bengal against the United Provinces section of the tribe during the last 5 years—(concluded).

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# APPENDIX V.

#### DUSADH.

1.—For tribal statistics see File No. 63—XI/5, (office of Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces).

For tribal statistics, see No.  $\frac{2072}{B.-3-8}$ , dated Camp Sunbarsa, 9th June 1899.

From—H. R. Warner, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Ballia.

To—The Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Enclosure to S. R. No. 20. File No. 63—XI/5.

- 2.—Selections from correspondence, Records, &c.
  - A.—Deposition of Mattar, son of Bhao Dusadh, police station Bainia, Ballia, in Dinajpur dacoity case, 17th April 1897.
  - B.—Letter No. 87, dated 11th January 1904, from H. R. Warner, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Bánda.
  - C.—Letters dated 6th February 1904 and 4th March 1904, from E. Kaye, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Ballia.

#### 1.—FORM FOR RECORDING DEPOSITION.

The deposition of witness No. III for prosecution, aged about 35 years, taken on oath or solemn affirmation under the provisions of Act X of 1873, before me R. R. Pope, Esq., Sessions Judge of Dinajpur, this 17th day of April 1899.

My name is Malar Dosad; my father's name is Bhao Nath Dosad; I am by easter Dosad; my house is at mauza Tengrabi, police station Bairia, zilla Ballia; I reside at present in mauza Tengrabi, police station Bairia, zilla Ballia, where I am cultivator.

I know the village of Jagdeem. It is less than a mile off mine. Out of the present accused, Sib Pertap, Lakhan, Kunja Behari, Chabi Lal belong to that village. I used to visit the bari of Lakhan so did Kali Charan, Sohangi, Ram Jatan. Seo Balak, and Mahangu, and Dossain, and Debi Dayal. We went there to drink at a shop there. We went to arrange to go to Bengal to commit theft in Aghan, because we had not been in Katick. We made this arrangement under a bar tree near Lakhan's house. This was on the 3rd Aghan. Lakhan, Khilour, Chabi Lal, Seo Devi, Kali Charan, Kunja Behari, Seo Pertab, were there. We arranged to meet at the outstill of Sripalpur on the 7th and on that date 15 men accordingly met there. There were the 15 who were to from a gang and go to commit theft. Kali Charan and Lakhan, two of the accused present, were the Sirdars. We met near Jhairuan tree in the north of the outstill. Kali Charan said; "all must meet here on the 9th with Rs. 4 each." Out of the 15 men, eleven are here in the dock, viz., Lakhan, Mahangu, Dossai, Debi Dayal, Sahangi, Seo Pertab, Ram Jatan, Seo Balak, Kunja Behari, Chebi Lal, and Kali Charan. The four who are not present are Khilour, Mongar, Seo Devi, and I.

We all met again on the 9th.

Kali Charan asked if all had brought Rs. 4, Lakhan replied "Some had brought Rs. 2 and some Rs. 4." They said "The fare to Pakur was Rs. 3-10-0 each. So we must get more money." "Let us go to Lalganj and borrow money there." Lalgang is 10 miles away, we went there that day. At Sirpalpur I changed a rupee. At Lalganj Lakhan enquired about one Gora Shah, who did not appear. We ate and drank at Gara Shah's shop. Then he came, and he lent us Rs. 20-9-0. We drank Re. 1 worth of liquor, and all remained there that night at the outstill shop, except Seo Pertab Gir, Mahangu Ahir and Kunja Behari, who went to the house of Naina Gir, which is close to the outstill. We prepared our food near the outstill, and the other three prepared litis at the gate of Naina Gir's.

Next morning we all went to the south, and Kali Charan said "it was better that we should not all get in at one station." So seven men went to Arrah, and eight to Beheea. I and Kali Charan and Khilour and Sohangi and Dossain and Mangar and Kunja Behari went to Arrah, and Seo Pertab (then says) Debi Dayal went. But See Pertab did not go. Kali Charan said "You men get in at Beheea at 11 and we shall get in at 11-30, and we shall all meet at Mokamah." So we did all get in, and arrived at Mokamah at 5 A. M. All 15 men met there. We got out and took some church and got into the train again at 9 and reached Pakur at 7 P. M. We passed the night under a tree near a tank, and in the morning we crossed the Bhagirathi, paying 2 pice each for the ferry. On the way we met at a shop where we ate satoo. Thence we went to Kamra Serail, where there is an Indigo factory, thana, and bazar. There we ate, and after going along the road we noticed a pakka house about half a mile off the road. We put up at a Debi asthan 3 miles to the east of Kamra Serail. At 9 P. M. seven of us went to rob that pakka house. I and Kali Charan and Lakhan and Mahangu and Dossain and Kunja Behari and Seo Pertab and Seo Devi went. Seo Pertab scaled the wall by a ladder and opened the door inside. Five of us, I, Kali Charan, Lakhan, Mahangu, Seo Pertab entered the house, the inner door of which was open.

We found a big chest, broke it open, and inside it found a small tin box, which we took and broke open under a mango tree, together with a wooden box which we found. We found 13 ornaments, and Rs. 7 in cash in them and in the cook house we

took two thalas and a gamla, which also we took. We brought all these things to the Debi asthan. Thence we went to Lalgola, and from thence to Pirtaloo, 3 koss further on. There we remained that night. Next morning we crossed the river at Godaghari. The river was the Ganges. We then entered Rajshahye. We sent off Sohangi with the 13 ornaments home from the station of Matikata. He left by steamer. We spent that night at Promtalli, and next morning we reached a tank near a silk factory, which was about 2 miles to the east of the Rajshahye town. We remained that night and committed theft in the town. Six men went. I, Kali Charan, Chibi Lal, Kunj Behari, Seo Pertab, Mohangu and Lakhan. At that theft we got Rs. 30 in eash, and some skeins of silk thread. We found a box, which we took out, and broke open under a tar tree. After that we went to Nattore where also we committed theft. We put up there near a bar tree on the north of the Nattore Railway Station, some 2 miles away. There is a river there. We came from Rajshahye to Nattore via Putia. We left our quarters at 9 P. M. to commit theft, seven of us. We made a sendh in the house of a sonar and there we got a box, which we took away, and broke open. There were some silver ornaments which Kali Charan took away.

We made sendhs in two other houses also, but got nothing there.

We walked from Nattore to Noagaon, where we put put up near a tank to the north-west of the town. That night five of us went to commit theft in a house, where we found a small box and nothing else. There were iron safes in the house which we could not open. We broke open the box and found Rs. 6 in it. There was a bati there, which Seo Pertab took away.

From Noagaon we came to Mahadebpur, where we put up under a bar tree on the bank of the river. Six of us went out that night and broke into a house, where we found a basket which contained Rs. 6. In a hole in the wall we found a couch which See Pertab took away. That is the couch (pointing to exhibit B 122). We entered that house by cutting a sendh. We entered another house, which had a pakha wall round it. Mohangu got on the shoulder of Seo Pertab and so got over the wall, we got nothing except a couple bhogunas which lay in the angina. Thence we went to Amda. The two thefts at Mahadebpur were on the same night. At Amda we put up in the bari of Kariman Mochi. We had with us all the property we had stolen, except what we had sent away by Sahangi. After remaining at Amda two or three days, Lakhan sent me, Kali Charan, and Mangar to Nitpur to sell some silver. We took the silver with us and sold it to Raghu Nath Senar there. We sold 20 tolas of silver for Rs. 10. Kali Charan told Raghunath to come to Amda as we had more silver. So he came three days afterwards. We all sat in Jadu's angina and Kali Charan weighed the silver, 218 bharis, for which we got Rs. 119. The Sonar paid us Rs. 90 on the spot, and afterwards he paid Kali Charan Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 on three different occasions.

Lakhan also made over 6 bharis of silver to Kali Charan and told him to go and get a nath made for Lakhan's son. We were 12 or 13 days at Amda, until one morning before dawn we found the house surrounded by police. We were all asleep in the south room of one of Kariman's houses, and we escaped by cutting through the mat wall of the house at the south-east corner.

Kali Charan alone remained. He had slept in Jadu's angina.

We left all our property, clothes, and shoes, behind, and left. We left our lathis behind also.

From there we went to Nawabganj station, from whence we returned home by rail. Chebi Lal and Lakhan are cousins. Ram Jatan is Lakhan's sala, Sohangi is son-in-law of Lakhan's sister's husband, Churgepara is next door to Jugdeem, as far off as the railway station (½ mile). Kali Charan took the silk that was stolen at Rajshabye. I cannot say what he did with it.

Fakira, a con-in-law of Kariman's cousin, Bhikari, his son, Makhar, his step son, and Jadu Dosad, all live in Kariman's bari. I should recognize them if I

saw them. (The witness identifies Bhikari and Makhan, Bhikari's wife, and Kariman's wife). I accompanied the Deputy Magistrate from Chapra to Mokamah. There was also a Musalman Sub-Inspector with us. At Mokamah, I showed to the Deputy Magistrate the woman who gave us water, and the madi who sold us eatables. From thence we came to Dinajpur, and from thence to Nitpur and to Amda. I showed the Deputy Magistrate there the house in which we had lived, the woman of that house (there being no men there then) and Raghunath Sonar.

From thence we went to Matikata, and thence to Rajshahye, where I showed the Deputy Magistrate the house in which we had committed theft, and the place where we had broken open the box.

We thence went to Nattore, where I showed the Deputy Magistrate the three houses where we had committed theft. From Nattore we went to Noagaon, where I showed the Sub-Inspector the house where we had committed theft. The Deputy Magistrate went away from Noagaon. From Noagaon we went to Mahadeopur where I showed the Sub-Inspector the houses we had robbed.

We then went to Dinajpur, and thence to Chapra. On the way back we went back to Kamra Scrail from Sahebganj. The Sub-Inspector was then with me. I then showed him the pakka house where we had committed robbery, where we broke open the box, and so forth.

(Seeing Sub-Inspector Ahmad Husain, says) that is the Sub-Inspector who accompanied me.

X-xd.—I am now living at a shop in the bazar. I am feeding myself. I brought sattoo and atta with me. I have been here four days. I am in the shop of Ganesh Ram.

During these four days no Sub-Inspector has met me. I came straight from the shop to the court. I paid my own railway fare from Ballia to Dinajpur, No police officer came with me. I received a summons to attend. I received the summons twelve days ago, but I don't romember the date. I received it on Friday.

After escaping from Amda, I got home early in Pus. But I forget the date. My house is 2 miles off the thana.

I have not to attend regularly at the thana. After getting home I kept silent for four months. Then I told the District Superintendent of Police, Chapra. Chapra is 16 miles off my house. Karam Tati is 20 miles off my house. Gházipur is 60 miles off.

I told the District Superintendent of Police at the Chapra Kutcherry. The Sub-Inspector of my thana sent me there. That was in Bhadra. I forget the date. He took the hooliya of Sahangi, Lakhan and Chebi Lal, and sent me into Chapra. He did not send the other three into Chapra. A police officer accompanied me. I reached Chapra on what date, I cannot remember, and was produced before the District Superintendent of Police next morning. The District Superintendent of Police told me to say all I knew of the expeditions to Bengal. I told him, and he wrote it down, and sent me over to a Deputy Magistrate to have my statement recorded. No inducement was offered me to tell, not at any time.

I don't remember on what date I deposed before the Deputy Magistrate. I had never told any one before, I told the District Superintendent of Police. After returning home I never met any of the accused. Lakhan lives less than a mile off me. Kali Charan also lives about half a mile off me. Ram Jatan, Seo Balak, and Mahangu live 4 miles off.

After I had returned home, I remained at home for 4 months.

After deposing before the Deputy Magistrate I returned home. I paid my own expenses of going to Chapra, and of returning. I again went to Chapra, and met Maulvi Shamsal Zuha. I then paid my own expenses.

I had been to Mokamah once before.

Jadu Dosad lives at Sohia, 10 miles off me. I did not know him before I came to Amda. I did not get any share of the ornaments which Sahangi had taken, because I heard that he had sold them and repaid Gora Shah with the proceeds.

Kali Charan, Seo Pertab and Kunja Behari were present when this was told to me. This was two days after I got home.

When I said that I had not seen these men during the four months after I reached home, I meant to say that I had not seen them after I deposed before the Deputy Magistrate.

We returned home from Damokdeen in a steamer; all of us returned together. I cannot remember the date we left the steamer. We went by steamer to Patna, and thence home on foot. We reached home a little later than this (5:15 p. m.).

I left home with Rs. 4.

I don't know exactly what each one had.

I joined in the thieving expeditions of my own free will. I was never tried as a badmash.

I never deposed against other people in my own country. I had come to Bengal twice before this, first 12 or 13 years ago. I was then six months in Bengal. Afterwards I remained for a month. That was five or six years ago.

Kariman, who is a native of Sohia. I had known him before at home. His father-in-law lives near me. He did not ask why we had come. There are four houses in his bari. In one Kariman lives; in another his son; in a third house, Fakira lived in one room, and we in the other. (Then says)—There are three houses only in the bari, one having two compartments. Jadu has a separate bari. Kariman knew before we were coming to commit theft. We gave him no share, but let him have a share of our daru (liquor). He did not feed us. He did not take houserent from us. He said we were his relatives.

We did not remain hidden, except if any Bengalis came to the house.

We committed no theft while we were at Kariman's. We did not ask Kariman where we should go to do so.

We all fied together. I had then with me Rs. 10. Lakhan had Rs. 12, and Seo Partab Rs. 8. We did not take our *lathis* with us, any of us. I was up, preparing tobacco leaves to chew, when the police came. Kariman did not tell us the police were coming. I saw the horse coming.

(Sd.) R. R. POPE,
Sessions Judge.
17-4-99.

The above was read over to the witness in Hindi, which he understood, and by him acknowledged to be correct.

(Sd.) R. R. POPE, Judge.

(Adjourned till to-morrow at this stage.)

(Sd.) R. R. POPE.

19-4-99.

(Cross-examination continued to-day, 18th April 1899.)

I know Kali Babu, Inspector. I do not live in his house. I have not been here since Magh. I did not go yesterday from here with any constable, nor did I go to any Sub-Inspector of police. (Then says). In the evening I was sent for by Hem Babu, Sub-Inspector, and went to him.

Aman is my uncle. I did not depose in his case. I was married four years ago, and a child was born seven months after. Sukhan, Ram Jatan and others of the accused are Dusadhs, and so am I. They did not out caste me because I had a child seven months after marriage.

I never committed theft before this expedition. Nor did I ever come to Bengal, or anywhere else, for that purpose.

I deposed before the Deputy Magistrate of Dinajpur. I told him that Kali Charan and I had been once or twice before to commit theft.

I have not been committing theft and associating with thieves for 10 years. I did not tell the Deputy Magistrate that Kali Charan had been stealing 10 years.

He has been stealing for three years. Before that he was a receiver of stolen property. He has been a receiver for ten years. I had never joined in any gang with Kali Charan before this occasion. Nor did I say to the Deputy Magistrate that Kali Charan and I had been in the same gang for ten years.

Last Assar Kali Charan came to induce me to commit theft, but the weather was not favourable, and we did nothing.

That was the only other occasion on which I went out with him to commit theft. I did not tell the Deputy Magistrate that Dassain and Kunja Behari joined in the theft at the pakka house near Kamra Serail. Nor did I mention the names of Chebi Lal and Kunja Behari having accompanied us to commit the theft in Rampur Boalia. We took two boxes from the pakka house. I told the Deputy Magistrate that we broke three boxes; but that included the chest. I did not say we had broken open three boxes near the mango tree.

Kali Charan, Chebi Lal, Lakhan, Seo Partab, Mahangu, Kunja Behari, and I committed the thefts at Nattore.

Kali Charan took away the property that was stolen at Kamra Serail.

Kali Charan took the silk, and Mahangu the cash, found at Rampur Boalia.

I told the Deputy Magistrate that I, Lakhan, Kali Charan, Seo Partab, Mohangu, Seo Dhevi, and Seo Balak went to commit the theft at the Sonar's bari in Nattore.

Kali Charan, Lakhan, Seo Partab, Mohangu and I committed the theft at Noagaon.

We celebrate the Debi Puja in our country. I don't remember the date in Sawan last when it was celebrated.

We do not keep Kali Puja.

We keep Holi. I don't remember what date it was this year.

I cannot remember what particular things or how many were given to Raghunath Sonar.

I have one bigha of land.

I cannot remember the dates on which I pointed out the various houses to the Deputy Magistrate. I had never seen these houses before. It was dark when we three committed the thefts.

A police constable of Dinajpur accompanied me when I was with the Deputy Magistrate.

Cross-examined by KALI CHARAN.—After meeting at Sripalpur, none of the 15 men went back home.

No chaukidár saw us at Lallganj.

There is one chaukidar there.

Kali Charan and I started out to thieve once before, before this expedition.

I had no quarrel with Kali Charan regarding cloth. I am not aware that he sold cloth or ghi.

Kali Charan has about 10 kattas or one bigha of land. I cannot say if he has any other trade.

Cross-examined by SEO PERSAD.—I had no quarrel with your brother.

Cross-examined by Debi Dayal.—My brother's daughter was not married in your village.

(The others do not ask.)

(Sd.) R. R. Pope,

Sessions Judge.

18-4-99

The above was read over to the witness in Hindi, which he understood, and by him acknowledged to be correct.

(Sd.) R. R. POPE, Judge.

# No. 87, dated 11th January 1904.

From-H. R. WARNER, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Bunda, To-Percy Branley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police.

Statement of conviction slips received in the Banda district from districts in Bengal from 1st January 1900 to 1st October 1903.

With reference to P. G., dated 16th December 1903, page 1121, I have the honor to submit the above and to report that I had, when in Ballia, very considerable difficulty in getting the Bengal Police to inform the United Provinces of convictions, obtained in Bengal, against persons resident of the United Provinces. I wrote to the Inspector General of Police, Lower Bengal, and got him to make District Superintendents of Police, Bengal, send me all such convictions obtained, to note in my registers. There was also considerable apathy on the part of the Bengal Police in sending finger prints for search to the Allahabad Central Bureau. A large number of men suspected of criminal tendencies had their finger prints taken in consequence, and with considerable difficulty I got Bengal to file them in the Central Bureau, Calcutta. The Central Bureau at first declined to file them, until it was pointed out that they regularly visited Bengal for criminal expeditions. A large amount of information will be gleaned from the registers kept up in 1898-99-1900 for the Dosads and Mallahs—District Superintendent Police's special note books and correspondence (if still kept) in the Ballia English office.

There are in almost every Bengal district regular receivers of the gangs from the United Provinces. These men are used to give information as to the places worth looting and serve as a medium for meetings. The liquor shop-keepers are also very largely used to give information and to arrange meetings and they all get a share of the loot.

Difficulty there has been it of course goes without saying, and a perusal of the various cases occurring in 1898-99-1900 in Ballia, and the men in those cases still absconding will illustrate the difficulty.

BALLIA:

The 6th February 1904.

MY DEAR BRAMLEY,

I am returning two of your memorandums, dated the 2nd and 12th Docember 1903. They have been partly answered before, and I am afraid I have kept them some time before completing the answers, but I waited till I got down to the Doaba myself. All the information asked for in the Mymensing Dosadh case has been furnished.

Mattar Dosadh was sent to Dinajpur when arrested on the warrant.

Bala Misr's wanderings are very uncertain. He visits most of the molas, &c., that go on, and generally goes about alone. He does not appear to go in for friends and associates but picks them up temporary-like wherever he may happen to be.

I think I can put you on to a specific case in which the zamindar supported the misdeeds of Mallahs and Dosadhs.

Chittu Rai or Chittu Singh is now the mukhia and zamindar of Shiwal in the Bairia circle; he was originally nobody and had no property. His rise to wealth and affluence cannot be accounted for, unless it is through his helping Dosadhs and Mallahs. He was suspected in Mr. Warner's time and on fairly good grounds, so Mr. Emile or Ellis was sent out to search his house, as Mr. Warner could not go. Mr. Emile, the Reserve Inspector, found nothing. The common report as to the reason of his finding nothing is not very creditable to him. Chittu Rai possesses a boat on which one Faujdar is the manjhi, and Basjit is the Mallah; it apparently possesses no other crew: this does not sound true as the boat can carry some 20 maunds and could not be worked by two men. Goberdhan Dosadh and Tilak Dosadh are said to work on this boat, both being residents of Shiwal and Palwars also. Their

being part of the crew is probably concealed for some good reason. Other Dosadhs of Chainchapra, a village near, are said to be employed also. This boat went to Calcutta two years, ago and has never returned, yet I find in the last batch of money order receipts sent that on 19th January 1904 Faujdar Manjhi sent up Rs. 131 by money order No. 974 to Chittu Singh and it was received in the Bairia Post Office on 22nd January 1904 from Sealdah. If the doings of Faujdar were to be enquired about down in that part it might be ascertained as to why and when he left Calcutta, and how he managed to get such a large sum of money to send up here.

Yours sincerely, E. KAYE, District Superintendent of Police, Ballia.

I believe Harry Aitchison could give you any amount of information about the leading men of the Doaba and their ways. You might sound him next time you meet him or go to Gházipur. He was manager of the Dumraon Raj for the Doaba for three years and lived all the time in the Doaba itself.

BALLIA:
The 4th March 1901.

MY DEAR BRAMLEY,

I have had enquiries made about the Dosadhs who have sent money orders up to their relations in these parts, and the following is what has been ascertained so far.

Sheo Datt, Ahir, sent Rs. 50 to Raj Kumar Gir of Bhawanpur, but Raj Kumar and the others of the village declare there is no such Ahir in Bengal from their village, and no trace of him can be got in the village; this is probably an alias.

Mangu, Dosadh, in some docks at Ross Road, Howrah, left in 1900, and information sheet was sent, but returned without the man being traced.

Kariman, Dosadh, of Bhartula, 24-Parganahs, is not traceable; no man of that name is known in village Bharatchapra to which he sent the money.

Bal Kishan, Dosadh, of Bartula, sent money to Chakia, but no man of that name can be traced as belonging to that village.

Dat, Dosudh, care of Mahesh mistri, Howrah, was reported by information sheet, but it was returned with no trace of the man having been found down there.

Sheoratan, Dosadh, of Old Dhanera Ghorifa, Barrackpore, has been down in Bengal for six years, and his whereabouts were not known.

Ram Lakhan, Dosadh, and Mattar, Dosadh, are living together in Ross Road, Howrah; information sheets were sent about both, the presence of Ram Lakhan was ascertained, but no trace of the other Mattar, was got down there, and the sheet was returned without his having been found.

Nirgun, Dosadh, went to Narkaldanga, Calcutta, and has returned, but no trace was got as to where he had been to, and he would give no information on the subject.

Faudar or Faujdar Mallah, of Bow Bazar, Calcutta, care of Khalifa, local peon, is not traceable up in Shiwal where he sent the money: he may be going under an alias.

Sakhi Charan, Dosadh, of Hateshala, Shibpur, is not traceable up here in Raniganj where he sent money; he is probably some one else.

Jahin, Dosadh, of Narkaldanga Golghar, Calcutta, is not traceable up here in Shiwal; he has probably another name.

Musodhar Mallah, of Shyam bazar, Calcutta, is not traceable up in Kirmanpur. Nares, Dosadh, care of Natho Lal, Dinapur, went down to Bengal four or five years ago and no trace of him has ever been got.

I have taken Bairia only so far and am sending you down these notes to see if anything can be found out about the men who have apparently given false names; also whether you can ascertain how no trace of the men was got by the Bengal Police, when information sheets were sent down, particularly of the two who were living

together, of whom they said one was present and the other not. I am returning the post office lists with regard to these so that you can find out any other details you want. I have marked the names mentioned above with blue pencil.

I shall make over my notes and the other lists to Forbes who relieves me, so that if any good is got from what has been done so far, he can go into the other lists and see how much more can be found out.

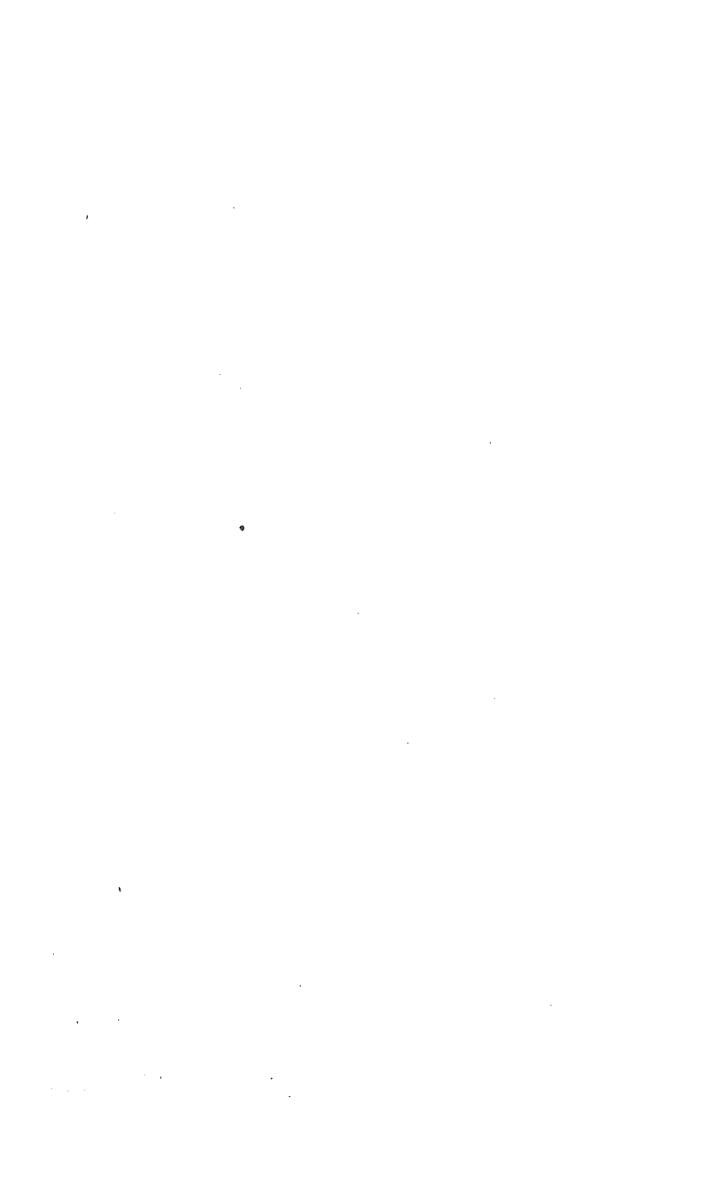
Yours sincerely,

E. KAYE,

District Superintendent of Police,

Ballia.

# APPENDIX VI. MALLAHS. TRIBAL STATISTICS, NOTES, REPORTS, SELECTED CASES, &c.



# APPENDIX VI.

1. Statement showing distribution of Mallah population in the United Provinces, the number of trading boats owned, the details of inter-provincial criminal connection and convictions in Bengal districts, and the police-station jurisdictions in the United Provinces in which special surveillance of the tribe is necessary.

( 74A )

Statement showing the distribution of Mallah population in the United Provinces, together during the last

			Census fi	gures, 19	0.	Particula and	rs of tradi manned by	ng boat y malla	s owned hs.	Convic	tion re	cord.	conviction,
I Number.	District or state.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Present in district on 1st October 1903.	Absent in Bengal on 1st October 1903.	Total boats.	Total hands em- ployed.	Locally.	In Bengal.	Total.	Percentage of convi
1	2			3			4				5		<u></u>
	United Provinces		96,087	107,455				{		1			
١	Merrut Division		3,047	2,738				l					Ì
1	Delira Dún		90	43					•••				
2 3	Sahāranpur	•••	106 94	131 77			•••		***	:::	***	***	
4	Meerut	•••	529	507			***			9 35	20	5 55	1.701 5.293
5 6	Bulandshahr Aligarh		1,039 1,189	917 1,063					***	6	20	26	2.18
	AGRA DIVISION		17,548		}				,	- }	Ì		1
7	Muttra		2,220	1,608						61	10	71	3.23
8					1	1				335	8	343	2.88
0	Agra	•••	11,870	10,747		***	,	***	***		J	0	2 00
9	Farrukhabad	***	117	131			<b></b>			4	***	4	3.418
10	Mainpuri	***	230						•••	22	7	29	12.608
11	Etáwah	•••	3,035	3,429			,		***	44		4.1	1.440
12	Etah	•••	67	60			***		***			***	
	ROHILKHAND DIVISION	•••	1,231	1,000									
13	Bareilly	•••	51			<b></b>			***				
14 15	Bijnor		121	94	Į.	.,,	***	434	•••	16	*** 4)	16 2	13.223
16	Moradabad	444	200 485	423	3		***	***	***	" 1	*	1	***
17	Sháhjahánpur	454	365	379			100	***	945	3	•••	1	
	ALLAHABAD DIVISION	***	14,863	16,552	3						,		
18	Cawnpore	787	6,901	5,899				***	***	28	,	28	•400
19	Fatchpur	101	159	745	5			414	***	70	G	70	47.77
20	Bánda	***	95	44			•••			83		83	87:306
21	Hamírpur	•••	1,70	10		444	***	***		4,6		4.6	20.186
22	Allahabad	***	6,335	7,762	,[	210	205	419	1,266	1.20	20	140	2.281
23	Jhánsi	.,,	35	1	1				***		***		***
24	Jalaun	***	1,162					***	***	***	***	•••	***
	BENARES DIVISION	***	24,441	34,714	i)		ļ						
<b>2</b> 5	Benares	•••	3,179	5,055		98	249	841	1,272	76	2	78	2.453
26	Mirzapur	•••	4,902	6,367	,	187	905	1,092	8,255	157	76	238	4.858
27	Jaunpur	***	6,593	7,989		16	91.	106	267	<b>6</b> 8	13	81	1.228
<b>2</b> 8	Gházipur		3,667		1	1 .				19	8	27	l
29	Ballia	•••	6,100		1	295			1	1	97	Ì	
	GOBARHPUR DIVISION		34,910		-				,				
30	Gorakhpur	***	22,744		. [	978	555	1,533	4,469	601	26	627	2.712
		,	,										
31	Basti	нņ	6,683	5,725		201	15	216	603	18	9 11 9	18	-269
32	Azamgarh	184	5,483	6,322		186	135	320	1,175	151	6	157	2.084

with details of convictions obtained in Bengal against the United Provinces section of the tribe five years.

<i>J</i> :	00	3 3	100	5 T	8.																			
							De	tail	ls o	f c	onvi	etic	ous	in	Bei	nga	ıl.						Ben-	
Dinajour.	Jalpaigori.	Rangour	Bacı'a	Description	Dates.	Cho ho ho	Saran	Champaran.	Purneah.	Kuch Behår.	Unspecified dis-		Howrah.	Calcutta	Faridsar,	Monghyr.	Maldah.	Assam.	Burdwan.	Hughli.	24-Parganas.	Darbhauga.	Total conviction in l	Notes and remarks as to police-stations in each district in the United Provinces in which special surveillance is necessary.
-	,	1	ſ	Ī	1	T	T	ī	1		[	7	7	ī	1	1		1		ī	_	_	8	9
one one one one one one one										•••	 20 14	)					•••	•				1	20 20	Police-stations (1) Chaprauli, two; (2) Meert city, two. Police-stations (1) Jowar, \(\frac{1}{10}\); (2) Danhaur, 13. Police-stations (1) TAPPAL, \(\frac{0}{10}\); (2) IGLAS, \(\frac{1}{2}\); (3) Mursan, three; (4) Bannadevi two.
	••			ļ				•	•••	•••				1	2	2						2	10 8	Police-stations (1) BINDRABAN, \(\frac{1}{3}\); (2) MAT, \(\frac{2}{3}\); (3) Shergarh, \(\frac{3}{3}\); (4) SUBIR, \(\frac{5}{3}\); (5) Jait, \(\frac{9}{3}\); (6) Mataban, \(\frac{2}{3}\).  Police-stations (1) Firozabad, \(\frac{7}{4}\); (2) FATEHABAD, \(\frac{3}{6}\)* (3)  TAJGANG, \(\frac{1}{2}\); (4) Jaitpur, 26; (6) Ehtemadpur, 25; (6)  Ehtemad-ud-daula, 25; (7) Pinabat, 22; (8) Malpura, 20; (9) Hariparbat, 10; (10) Bab, 19; \(\frac{5}{6}\)c.
041 041								;;			 	Ĭ	•••					•		-		•	<sub>7</sub>	Police-stations (1) SIBSAGANJ, 7°; (2) Shikohabad, one; (3) Burnabad. Police-stations (1) Jaswantnagar, 18; (2) Barbpura, 13; (3) Sahsan, five; (4) Auriya, 5.
pa. pa. pac pac pac		•	•••					 	184		 2		 	•••	::-				٠.	.  .			2	Police-stations (1) Kotwali, 16.
	4	3									6		 5	1		•				••	1		20	Police-stations (1) Nawahganj, six; (2) Kalianpur, four; (3) Rhognipur, four; (4) Kolwali, three. Police stations (1) Kishanpur, 2n; (2) Inferganj, eight; (3) Kalianpur, eight; (4) Khajura, five; (5) Anauli, five. Police-stations (1) Rajaper, 27; (2) Maw, 15; (3) Jaspura, 12; (4) Sailani, 10; (5) Bindo, five; (6) Kamsin, five. Police-stations (1) Mandha, 15; (2) Hamirpur, eight; (3) Lalpur, 6; (4) Sunorpur, five. Police-stations (1) Daragan, 2n; (2) Baraut, 2n; (3) Kirgan, 4n; (4) Sarai Agil, (5) 15; Saini, 4.
6		2		22			***		**	2	23 10	1	1	1		1	1 2	1		1 .			76 13 8	Police-stations (1) Mirzamurád, 42; (2) Rámnagar, 10; (3) Adampur, seven; (4) Bhelupur, seven; (5) Chaubepur, two; (6) Chaube, three. Police-stations (1) Kotwali, 2; (2) Caipuba, 2; (3) Ush, Surixaman, 3; (5) Bindhaohal, 3; (6) Gofiganj, 3; 3; (4) (7) Bhadohi, 12. Police-stations Khulahan, 12; (2) Badlapur, 12; (3) Sar- patahila, 5; (4) Shahqans, 4; (5) Kerahat, 7. Police-stations (1) Gaiman, 3; (2) Gházípur, 1; (3) Zama- mia, 4; (4) Muhamadaban, 4. Police-stations (1) Ubhoán, 3; (2) Bansdih, seven; (3)
6																								Ballia, six; (4) Garwar, \$\frac{3}{7}\$; (5) SIKANDARPUR, \$\frac{3}{2}\$.  Polico-station (1) Kotwali, 117; (2) Hata, 71; (3) MUSAILA, \$\frac{9}{9}\$\$; (4) Ruderpur, 42; (5) Gola, 32; (6) Simra, 25; (7) Belghal, 26; (8) Sahjanwari, 24; (9) Chawra, 22; (10) Regauli, 20; \$\frac{3}{2}\$c.  Police-stations (1) Chaoni, \$\frac{3}{2}\$\$; (2) Mohdawal, 37; (3) Banhalta, 23; (4) Banki, 18; (5) USKA, \$\frac{1}{2}\$
	•	- -					*.		1 1		4.				.,						101		c	(7) Budha, Bund, 11. Police-stations (1) Atrivulia, 32; (2) Ahraula, \(\frac{2}{4}\); (3) Mahraujanj, 22; (4) Madhuban, 11; (5) Pawai, 12; (6) Kandrapur, 10; (7) Kolwali, saven; (8) Ramapar, nine.

( 76A )

Statement showing the distribution of Mallah population in the United Provinces, together during the last

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	}	Census	figures, 1	90 .	Particul	ars of tra l Manned	ding bo	nts owned	Conv	iction 1	record.	tion.
Number.	Г	)istric	or state.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Present in district on 1st October 1903.	Absent in Bengal on 1st October 1903.	Total boats.	Total bands em- ployed.	Locally.	In Bengal.	Total.	Percentage of conviction.
1			2			3				4			5	a contraction of the contraction	6
	I	JUCKN	OW DIVISION		3,113	3,013									
33	Lucknow	144	844	***	979	818		***	489			24	***	24	25451
34	Unao	8 0°	910	***	1,475	1,505			•		•••	27	2	29	1•966
35	Rae Barcli	i			258	380		,44	देशक	898	***	2	***	2	•775
36	Sítapur	146	***	***	11	1			•23		•••	4.	•••	4.	36:30
37	Hardoi	•••		484	4.2	57		<b>199</b>	. 649	***	***	3	***	3	7:142
38	Kheri	***	6) t	•••	348	252		•••	***		***	12	***	12	3.442
	:	Fyzab	AD DIVISION	***	8,782	9,390									
<b>3</b> 9	Fyzabad	•••	408	•••	990	1,047		194	130	324	1,120	167	14	181	18-282
40	Gonda	•••	***	4	175	128		•••	491	•••	***	31	***	31	17.714
41	Bahraich	***	141	***	97	90		416	440	•••	***	26	***	. <b>2</b> 6	20.00
42	Sultánpur	•••	379	***	<b>5,</b> 328	6,040		925	644	***	<b></b>	122	***	<b>12</b> 2	2:288
43	Partábgarh	***	911	top	256	226		•	***	*41	161	21	044	21	8·203
44	Bara Banki	a 15	249	***	1,936	1,855	ļ	***	904	***	***	29	Ţ.	30	1.054
	· water particular and a second	Arguniya (Arguniya (	Total	ass	96,087	107,455		2,548	2,928	5,476	17,637	2,452	.838	2,790	2.279

with details of convictions obtained in Bengal against the United Provinces section of the tribe five years—(concluded).

		_					 I	 Det	ail	s 0:	f c	onvie	tio	ns	in	Bet	ıga	1.			Parati,	-		Ben.	
Dinajpur.	Jalpaigori.	Rangour.	Knora	200	Dacca.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Sáran,	Champáran.	Purneah.	Kúch Behar.	Unspecified dis-	Midnapur.	Howrah.	Calcutta.	Faridpur,	Monghyr.	Maldab.	Assam	Randwan	Hnohli	94. Donman	Darbhangs.	n in	Notes and remarks as to police-stations in each district in the United Provinces in which special surveillance is necessary.
									_			7	7			1			<u> </u>					8	9
•••	••	:	. .														] 	***						•••	Police-stations (1) Hasanpur, 16; (2) Daulatganj, fivo.
•••	•••					a pe	۱,	40.				2	2					ļ		73					Police-stations (1) Fatchpur, 12; (2) Safipur, nine; (3) Unáo, four.
•••	•••				••		•••	,						ļ	ļ			٠		•••		,			
ph	•••				•	•••	•••		· <b>.</b> .	ļ				•••	,	•••	***			•••			905	,	Police-stations (1) Misrikh, three.
	•••						٠		٠							•••	•9	•••	40+		***		•••		Police-stations (1) Piháni, three.
861								•••						 	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	,	***	•••	Police-stations (1) Gola, 11.
1	•••							•••	•••		•••	10	)	2	•••		100	1	146		•••		•••	1	Police-stations (1) Jalálpur, \$\frac{a}{a}\$; (2) Bikare, \$\frac{4}{a}\$; (3)  Haidarganj, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; (4) Raunaul, \$\frac{a}{2}\$; (5) Purakalandar, 22;  (6) Akbarpur, \$14\$; (7) Baskhari, \$\frac{1}{4}\$*; (8) Mahraj ganj, 10.
	•••		. .			,,,		•••							ļ					   					Police-stations (1) Birpur, 10; (2) Sadullahnagar, 10; (3) Nawábganj, four; (4) Pachperwa, three.
***	***************************************			•	••	**1			•••						•••		***	•••				0.01	,		Polico-stations (1) Sajauli, 11; (2) Motipur, 11.
***		.]	-	:	•		•••	•••				•••			•••									***	Polico-stations (1) Sadar, 31; (2) Kurelhar, 30; (3) Jaisingh- pur, 18; (4) Halliapur, 14; (5) Musáfirkhana, nine; (6) Sambhowa, nine.
•••						•••	٠,,,															,	· no		Police-stations (1) Râniganj, 18; (2) Aspur, iwo.
3++				**		19.	•••	•••								~**	,	**4	•••		• **	100	104	*14	Police-stations (1) Rámnagar, 12; (2) Bhelsar, six.
15		5	7	3	24	2	24	8	3	1	5	185	2 3	9	9	3	4	8	22	2	2	3	3	338	

# APPENDIX VI.

1A.—List of up-country men convicted in cases of river dacoity and thefts (1893—1903).

No up-country
man reported
to have been
convicted or
have committed any river
dacoity during
the period. steamer "Offrey" at Goalundo un-Left his native country from his boyhood. Theft of an um-Remarks. In jail. near Bajbaj near Kidder-pur. Goalundo, dis-trict Faridpur. : 3 Near Bajbaj, Munshiganj. Narainganj. Narainganj. Ditto. Di tto. Ditto Ditto Khulna Ďů. å Six years' rigor-ous imprison-ment, section 395, I. P. C. 8 months' rigorous imprisonment, section 380, I. P. C. Ditto 16 stripes, section 381, I. P. C. Six years' rigorous imprisonment, section 395, I. P. C. Two months, rigorous imprisonment, section 380, I. P. C. Eight months, rigorous imprisonment, section 392, I. P. C. Two years' rigor-20 stripes, section 380, I. P. C. 20 stripes, section 380, I. P. C. ous imprison-ment, section 380, I. P. C. ፥ : Conviction-Sentence. Ditto Ditto Khulria 18 One year's rigor-ous imprison-ment, section 380, I. P. C. Ditto ... 15th August 1900 24th March 1896 12th June 1896 31st December 1895, 2nd August 1899 2nd August 1899 23rd November 1897. October 24th June 1901 Date, Ditto Ditto 17th 1898. ፥ 21st November 1900. ፧ : ፥ : ፥ : 7 : District. Ditto Mirzspur Allahabad Monghyr Ditto Fyzabad Goadar Patna Ballia Patna Patna Do. : : Ē : : = ä 3 = Ξ Dhumanganj ... 3 : Residence-Baluchistán Thána, Katra (Unknown) Sarjugarh Monghyr Fyzabad Mataura Ditto Ditto Kotwali Ditto Bara Lodi Satayare, mohalla : Kesmo Koran... Ξ : ŧ ፥ : į Nahar-ka-purwa : Village. (Unknown) Didárganj Didárganj Surjugarh Kalaban Mawcoil Fattwa Ditto Ditto Rotia ። : : : District where convicted, Ditto Faridpur Howrah **Ehulns** Ditto Dacca Ditto Ditto Ď, å នុំ å Å ž 111 246 ž E = : : = . = . 5 Father's name. Lachhman, mallah Doman, chaudhri Debidin, mallah Khepu, mallah Dhannu, gouri Boolan, mallah Sundar, kurmi mallah Ditto Doman, gorbi Nazam Maha Dheku, gouri Supal, pasi Etwari, = Lusman, pási *alias* Lasman bahelia. 689 2 : į ŧ Sahadeo, chandhri Panchu, chaudhri Shah Muhammad Name, Bangalia, kurmi Girdhari, gouri Jonahar, mallah Kubidin, mallah Poman, mallah Molesn, mallah Kebal, mallab Mohan, gouri Bitu, gorhi 63 10 9 ~4 . 8 ្ព 12 H 23 No.

List of up-country men convicted in cases of river dacoity and thefts on river during the 10 years from 1893 to 1903.

÷	Remarks,			
river dacoity and thefts on river during the 10 years from 1893 to 1903—(concluded).  Residence—	ict. Date.  2nd August 1899  23rd November 1897,	18th December 1902.	Sth June 1894 T  Ditto  Ditto  11th June 1894  12th June 1894  Ditto  Ditto  Ditto  Lith April 1900 Five one one	2nd August 1859 Six years' riger- ous imprison- ment, section 895, I. P. C. Ditto
id in cases of river dacoity and thefts on river d  District where convioted.	Thána. Thána Baljudhar Lakkhisarái Mou	24-Parganas Chapra Patranf Arran Ditto Brama Bauli Raha Agra	Bhaura Bhangaur Jaunpur Jaunpur Jaunpur Agra Agra Shalu Shahu Bas Bareli Basuati Jaitpur Agra Salkia Jaitpur Agra Agra Salkia Agra Agra Agra Agra Agra Agra Agra Agra Agra Agra Agra Agra Agra	prog
List of up-country men convicted in cases of  Name.  Father's name.  District where convicted.	Golya, mallah Etwari, mallah Eowrah	Chaurs, dusádh Girjs, dusádh 24-Parge Bhagbati, koerí Ram Charan, koeri Ditto	7       Ratan, jet        Bhadu, jet        Ditto         8       Mallah, dhopa        Param Sukh, dhopa        Ditto         Goria, koeri        Gopay, koori        Ditto         Ramdhin Singh        Dalram Singh        Ditto         Chekram, ahír        Pakhi, ahír        Ditto         Ghakan mallah        Pemon, mallah        Ditto         Pomon, mallah        Bulaki, mallah        Ditto	Kebla, mallah Alijan, mallah Ditto

<u> </u>													
Do,	Do,	До,	Diamond Har- bour.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Barra ck p o r e cantonment.	Serajganj.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
Five years' rigor- ous imprison- ment, section 392, l. P. C.	Litto	Ditto	18 months' rigor- ons imprison- ment, sections 143, 448, I. P.	IS months' rigor- ous imprison- ment, sections 143, 448, I. P.	C. Ditto	Ditto	Three months' rigorous imprisonment, section 380,	P. C. tripes, n 380,	Six months' rigorous imprison- nent, section 455, I. P. C.	Nine months' rigorous imprison ment,	sections 408, 511, I. P. C. Transportation for seven years, 379 sections 25,	I.P.C. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, section 381, I. P. C.	Three months' rigorous imprisonmen f, suction 380, I. P. C.
12th Jaly 1900	Ditto	Ditto	22nd December 1902,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12th August 1903,	3rd February 1903.	20th February 1903.	14th January 1904.	Ditto	24th November 1903.	22nd December 1904,
~~	~~	~~	;	:	;	Ξ	:	:	1	:	:	:	:
Arrah Howrah	Patus Howrah	Monghyr Howrah	Arrah	Monghyr	Ditto	Ditto	Chapra	Darbhanga	Allahabad	Ballia	Do.	Gorskhpur	Azamgarh
 	::	::	:	:	::	:	•	arái	•	i	Ĭ.	į	*
Hardi Chapra Duringanj	Alamganj Howrah	Lakkhisarái Howrah	Shahabad	Colgong	Lakkhisarsi	Surjgarh	Sonepur	Dalsingh Sarái	Kidganj	Nogra	Obbáon	Bunsgaon	Madhuban
Chapra present Bibi's	(at Kala	(at (at Salkia)	ž es	:	:	ii	:	i	purwa	•	. s	:	•
Hardi Cl (at pr Kali Bagán.)	Chaitirae (at present Kala Bibis Rocker)	Balgudar (at present Salkia)	Pachrukhia	Kahalgaon	Balgudar	Chastobapur	Dadhin	Bajidpur	Baldeo-ka-purws	Kodai	Turtip Bahorwa,	Mälsuni	Chaulghar
:	:	:	:	1	:	i	:	an j	:	:	:	;	;
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Difto	Sirujganj (Pabna).	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dikto	Ditto
i	i		# #	ŧ	:	:	•	alias	2	lwár	* *	*	:
Madi, dusédh	Bhattu, suri	Etbari Bonpur	Budhsn, mallsh	Mohan, mallah	Mohan, malfah	Aklu, mallah	Habu, mallah	Sukan ' Behara kahár,	Kalidin, mallah	Tilakdhari Ram, kalwár	Sheotahal, mallah	Jagan Lal, kurmi	Bhagelu, goála
. 1	*	*	:	:	į	:	•	ehara,	i	:	Ĩ	## ##	ì
26   Haru Lal, dusédh	Bulaki, suri (Shaw)	Bulaki Bonpur	Sham Lal, mallah	Budban, mallub	Ghamandi, mallah	Tahal, mallah	Khodadin, mallab	Lal Behari a <i>lfas</i> Lal Behara, kahár,	Badan, mallah	Debiram, kalwar	Sheo Kandan, mallah	Marpin, kurwi	Sohan, gosha
26	27	28	. 29	08	33	82	eg .	**************************************	<b>62</b> 70	38	37	38	68

# APPENDIX VI (2).

Year	<i>?</i> *•	Signature of Licensing Officer.
1.	Renewed.	
2.	Ditto.	•
3.	Ditto.	
4.	Ditto.	
5.	Ditto.	
6.	Ditto.	
7.	Ditto.	
8.	Ditto.	
9.	Ditto.	
10.	Ditto.	•
	Conditions.	
	(1) This license is issued under authority and shall be in for date of first issue, or each subsequence.	ree for a period of one year from
	(2) Every master shall forthwith produ any Police Officer or Magistrate &c.	
	(3) No owner or master shall employ as is reported by the Police as being a whose employment may have been folicense.	n notoriously bad character and
	(4) Masters shall comply with all the ru rivers issued by	under
•	(5) Every master shall be bound under s	•
	Police Officer, &c., &c.	to the nearest river or District
		&c., &c.

Appendix . Form of Trade Boat Lice	nse-vide paragraph, page, part.
(1) District	(1) District —
(2) Number of license-	(2) Number of license
(3) Year of issue	(3) Year of issue-
(4) Name, parentage, caste, and address of master (mánjhi)	(4) Name, parentage, caste, and address of owner—
(5) Name, parentage, caste, and address of owner —	(5) Name, parentage, caste, and address of master
(6) Description of boat	(6) Description of boat-
(7) Amount paid for licensing fee	(7) Amount paid for licensing fee-
(8) Names, parentage, caste, and address of crew employed—————.	(8) Names, parentage, caste, and address of crew employed ————.
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
424	4.
ნ.	5.
G,	G.
7.	7.
8.	8.
Signature of Licensing Officer.	Signature of Licensing Officer:

(5) Every master shall be bound under section 45 to report\_\_\_

Officer, &c., &c.

— to the nearest river or District Police

&c., &c.

# APPENDIX VI.

3.—Statement showing proposed River Police Establishment required for the United Provinces.

			Det	Detail of trade shipping—		Details of est	establishment recommended and duties.				
District.	-	Biver.	Boats,	Hands ts. employ- ed.	ds oy- Launch.	Patrol boats.	Duties for which requi <sup>r</sup> ed—	Initial cost (estimate).	Details of mouthly cost of establishment and up-keep of book.	Total.	Remarks.
Alishabad	:	Ganges	:	1 :		, ro	Two at Saini to register and control trade shipping between Mizapur	Rs. 2,500	Five boats' crew @ Rs. 44 = 220.	Rs. 235	
Mirsapur	i	Ditto			:	41	border and Naini.  Three at Allahabad (for local use)  Two at Chunår to patrol stream from Mirzapur city (north-west) to Mir- zapur Khurd east.  Two at Mirzapur to check and register local trade shipping and watch Ka-	2,000		. 188	
Benarcs	:	Ditto	:	:		4	abad borders.  At present stationed in Benares city for local glat patrol, &c,	2,000	Four boats' crew @ Rs. 44 = 176.	188	
Jaunpur Gházipur	: :	Gum	<u> </u>	: ;	1, 1	N N	One boat at Chandwak  Ditto Jaunpur Two boats at Ghézipur city to patrol up and down streams either by	1,000	Boat allowance @ Rs, $3 = 12$ Two boats' crew @ Rs, $44 = 88$ Boat allowance @ Rs. $3 = 6$ As above.	ቲ መ ተ	
Ballia	5	Ganges and Gogra,	<b>:</b>	: 		4	benares-ballia borders.  One launch for joint police and revenue purposes (i. e. District Superintendent and Magistrate) as in Bengal.	15,000	One serang @ Rs. $25 = 25$ . One engineer @ Rs. $20 = 20$ . Five lascars @ Rs. $7 = 35$ .	278	
Azamgarh	*	Gögra			:	63	Two boats in the Ganges Ditto Gagra Two boots at Deorighát	1,000	Allowance @ Ks. $10 = 10$ . Four boats' crew@ Rs. $44 = 196$ . Boat allowance @ Rs. $3 = 12$ . Two boats' crew @ Rs. $44 = 86$	9.4	
Gorakhpur	:	Gogra and Rapti		•	:	41	One boat at Barhaj Ditto Barbalganj	2,000	Boat allowance $(a \text{ Ks. } 3 = 0.$ Four boats' crew $(a \text{ Rs. } 44 = 176]$ Boat allowance $(a \text{ Rs. } 3 = 12.$	188	
Fyzabad	:	;	:		:	ers	Two boats at Gorakhpur One boat at Tánda Ditto Fyzabad	1,500	Three boats' crew @ Rs. 44=134 Boat allowance @ Rs. $3 = 9$ .	141	
Total District Benares estab- lishment.	estab.	1				1 30	: <b>!</b>	28,000	;;	1,500	
Total						T 26		26,000	•	X   12	(Annual cost.)
Annual cost	ï	4		Programme State of the			Annual upkeep (vide note C at the foot,	30 × 50	·:	15,749	Pay and establish- ment.
Total		1 1				1 ;	Annual upkeep of launch Rs. 100 (Additional establishment required)	ī ;		1,50 100 17,844	Repairs.
Nore A.— Details of crew One bratswain One stroke oar Two boatmen Two ditto	<u>!</u> .			Tot	6666	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Rs.} \\ 10 = 10 \\ 8 = 8 \\ 7 = 14 \\ 6 = 12 \\ \dots \\ 44 \end{array}$	Nore B.—Details of Total Provincial establishment   80 boitswains	1 . 1	Rs. a. p. 300 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(Each boat carries six men, including the boatswain in reserve.)	, i.e. fire crew)
		•			1		4		,		

Nors E, -Patrol boats can either be posted as above and treated as part of the District Police Establishment, or can be collected in the form of a reserve at some convenient centre and deputed on the occasions of fairs, &c. The former course will be preferable. Nors D,-Cost of coal for the launch will be borne by officer making use of the same, as in Bengal, the value being deducted from travelling allowance bills. Norn C .- Details of annual up-keep (i. e. paintings, repairs, renewal of masts, sails, lines, &c.) @ Rs. 50 per boat (for 80 boats) = Bs. 1,500.

# RIVER POLICE.

Bengal Establishment.

Remarks.	ro		-						71									
Monthly cost.	P	Re. 377 175	552		242	#01	202	7006	1.00	195	370		1,518	2,070	+ 13	24,840	84	24,924
Average rate of pay.	ಣ	Rs. s. p. 14 8 0 7 0 0	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	•	:		:	:	:	;	:
		11	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	ì	:		i	n Bakár.	:
Bank.	63	39	Total	Boat establishment.	n Bákarganj	Dacca	Faridpur	Jessore	Khulna	Pabna	Tipperah	24-Parganas	Total	Total		Annual cost	Add, cost of one temporary boat in Bakár-ganj for two months in the year,	Total annual cost
		Head constables Constables			Patrol boats in Bákarganj	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto					Add, cost of ganj for to	
No.		26 25			9	C)	4	-	8	61	cro 1	>	31					

### APPENDIX VI (4).

No. 1732 (Marine).

# GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

# MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FROM

W. A. INGLIS, Esq.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To

(1) THE AGENTS OF THE RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COM-PANY, LIMITED; AND (2) THE MANAGING AGENTS OF THE INDIA GENERAL NAVIGATION AND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dated Calcutta, the 26th October 1903.

#### GENTLEMEN,

With reference to the correspondence ending with (1) your letter dated the 1-th August last

August last ment, No. 1381 (Marine), dated the 11th August last, on the subject of the proposal to frame new or amended rules for the purpose of regulating the steering, sailing, and

\* (1) Letter from the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, No. 270G., dated

the 9th May 1903, and its enclosures.

(2) Letter from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No. 347J.G., dated the 23rd July 1903, and its enclo-

management of vessels under ears or sails on the inland waters of Bengal, I am directed to forward, for your information, the enclosed copies of letters\* from the Commissioners of the Dacca and Presidency Divisions containing their views and those

of the District Magistrates on the proposal.

2. A perusal of the correspondence will show that the subject is one which it is rather difficult to handle, and, with reference to the remarks contained in paragraph 2 of the letter from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, I am to request that you will be so good as to specify, as far as possible, the particular places at which the difficulties in navigation, referred to in your memorial, are most felt. I am also to point out in this connection that the larger country-heats appear to require as deep water as the steamers, and that this fact has to be recognised in framing any rules on the subject.

> I have the honour to be, GENTLEMEN, Your most obedient servant, W. A. INGLIS, Offg. Secretary.

No. 270G., dated Dacca, the 9th May 1903.

From-H. SAVAGE, Esq., Commissioner of the Dacca Division,

To-The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Marine Department.

SIR,—With reference to your No. 575 (Marine), dated the 19th March 1903, and the copy of a memorial sent therewith on the subject of rules for the prevention of No. 197, dated the 24th April 1903.

No. 414G., dated the 4th May 1903.
No. 557G., dated the 4th April 1903.
From the District Magistrates of Dacca, Bákarganj, and Farídpur, whom I have consulted on the subject, and to give below my opinion thereon.

- 2. It is generally admitted that the complaints of the memorialists against the men in charge of country-boats are justified by the extreme carelessness with which those men navigate the boats in their charge, and there can be no doubt that regulations at once easy to comply with and to enforce are needed.
  - 3. The rules which it seems to me will answer this description are—
    - (1) the boats must on the approach of a steamer move towards or into the shoal water so far as is necessary to leave sufficient fair way for the steamer: provided that when a steamer is overtaking a boat going with the tide in the same direction near the bend of a river, the boat shall incline towards the point and not towards the bend or bight whichever side of the river the shoal water may be;
    - (2) that no boat shall make fast in the bend of a river or channel in more than four feet of water, unless there be between it and the shore furthest from it a channel of deep water more than 50 yards wide;

NOTE.—I am not sure whether the 50 yards will be sufficient. This is a question which the memorialists can best answer.)

- (3) that no boat shall anchor or tie up in any place in which at the bottom of the ebb tide there is five feet of water or more.
- 4. It is doubtful whether rules to the effect of those given above can legally be made under either the inland Steam-Vessels Act or the Canals Act as they stand at present. The former Act, according to its preamble, is to regulate the survey of steam-vessels, the examination of engineers, investigation of matters in which the conduct of masters and engineers of steam-vessels is in question, and for the protection of passengers and goods carried on steam-vessels from danger by fire, &c., and if the preamble has any effect, it excludes from the scope of the Act the regulation of traffic in vessels other than steam-vessels, unless in so far as that regulation is necessary to prevent danger of fire to passengers and goods on steam-vessels. In the amending Act VII of 1899 the restriction implied by the preamble seems to have been disregarded; but to remove any doubts it will be advisable if it be decided to make rules under this Act to amend it by striking out the preamble and (as the Magistrate of Bakarganj suggests) by adding to section 50A an express authority to make rules as to the navigation, anchoring, and tying up of vessels other than steam-vessels.
- 5. Under the Canals Act (section 11) rules can only be made for the management of the canal and conduct of persons employed on canal works, and it is very doubtful whether rules such as are wanted can be legally framed under an Act which, according to the preamble, is for the collection of tells and construction and improvement of lines of navigation.
- 6. But even if the rules can be made under one or other of these Acts as they stand at present legislation will be necessary, unless the rules are to remain practically a dead letter, except perhaps in channels over which the Canal authorities have effective control; for, before the boatmen can be induced to obey the rules, it must be brought home to them that there is a probability of punishment following on their breach, and ordinarily it will be impossible to make them realize this unless the breach of the rules be made a cognizable offence.

- 7. The boats which interfere most with navigation are the big and clumsy rice and jute boats en route to and from Calcutta. These night or day, when wind and tide are favourable, sail along in the middle of the fair way (as I have seen scores of times myself), the whole crew fast asleep except one man at the helm, who is either so somnolent or indifferent, that he pays no attention to a steamer's whistle and only changes his course, if he changes it at all, when the steamer, unable to pass has with the engines stopped drifted down on him. On men who can be indifferent like this rules will have no effect unless there be an immediate prospect of punishment for ignoring them, and this there cannot be unless the power of arresting the offender be given to officers who will be likely to view the commission of the offence.
- 8. If the breach of the rules were made cognizable offences, the police patrol boats would sometimes be present when the breach is committed, and in places where the boatmen are most callous, it will be possible to bring them to book by sending constables on the steamers with instructions to board the boats which breach the rules and arrest the offenders; but unless there be power to do this, there is no method with the existing machinery in which the men of this class who, as I have said, are the worst offenders can be brought into Court; for the boats are so much alike that it would be impossible for any spectator to identify one again after he had once lost sight of it, and unless the boat be found and identified, it will be impossible to apply for issue of process against the crew, and even if process be issued, there will be very little prospect of its service or execution.
- 9. I am aware that the power of arrest may be abused; but I see no greater danger of its abuse in respect of this class than of other classes of cognizable offences, and since without it the worst offenders will go scot-free it will be better not to make the rules at all than to make them without adding the power of arrest.

No. 197, dated Dacca, the 24th April 1903.

From-J. T. RANKIN, Esq., Collector of Dacca,

To-The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

SIR,—With reference to your memorandum No. 57G., dated the 17th instant, forwarding for report a letter from Government on the subject of rules for the regulating steering, sailing, and management of vessels under oars and sails on the inland waters of Bengal, I have the honour to submit as follows. Some such rules seem desirable, because manjhis of such boats are generally extremely careless, and most of the collisions which occur are due to their haphazard navigation and their confidence that steamers will avoid them.

- 2. I regret that the time allowed me to reply has not been sufficient to enable me to prepare any draft rules.
- 3. Any rules which may be made need not be framed, as it seems to me, under the Canals Act, nor do I think this would be advisable. The Canals Act is not in force except in such places as it is declared to be so. But the rules required are as necessary in the narrow rivers of this district as they are in the Sundarbans, and it would be difficult to specify channels to which the Act ought to be extended, and if the Act were so extended it would be merely for the sake of the rules. The Inland Steam-Vessels Act gives the Local Government power to make rules "for the protection of inland steam-vessels from collision" (vide section 50A). If steam-vessels are to be protected against collision, not only should the duty of their masters be laid down, but the duty of persons in charge of all vessels they are likely to meet should be clearly specified, and it seems to me that this is the proper section under which the proposed rules should be made. The second portion of this section is not exhaustive; it merely says that the rules may regulate "the following among other matters." If my view be correct, the law requires no amendment, and rules may be published at once by the Local Government.
  - 4. The enclosures are herewith returned.

No. 414G., dated Barisal, the 4th May 1903.

From-Donald Weston, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Bakarganj,

To-The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

SIR,—With reference to your No. 166G., dated the 27th ultimo, forwarding a memorial of Steamer Companies, and asking for certain opinions, I have the honour to state—

- (i) it appears to me that rules of the nature sought for could be more properly made under section 50A of the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, provided that it be further amended. Clause 4 of the amending Act VII of 1899 prescribes certain additions to section 50A of the Inland Steam-Vessels Act. I would make a further amendment to 50A(2)(c), so that it would run—
  - "(c) the carriage and exhibition of lights by, and the place and method of anchorage or tying up of, other vessels on inland waters, &c."
- Apparently Act V (B.C.) of 1864 applies only to certain specified lines of navigation:
- (ii) It is for the Marine Department, in consultation with the Legislative Department, to draw up rules. I can only say that of the five suggestions made in paragraph 9 of the memorial, the first three seem reasonable, and effect may be given to them. The fourth runs—"that boats at night should make fast in a line and not in a group;" it should be specified that such line is to be parallel to the bank. The fifth suggestion would not be workable as a rule. People who come to hats tie up their boats and go on shore to buy and sell. A man who came alone could not be expected to rush off on the approach of a steamer, leaving his wares unprotected, in order to move his boat. The Magistrate has power under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, to make rules regarding the place where boats should tie up at any particular hat and what particular method should be adopted to prevent obstruction and danger to human life, and the Local Government can perpetuate such rules by publication in the Gazette.
- (iii) I deprecate the employment of a special staff of the nature of a river police to see that such rules are not infringed. It would mean a further opportunity for blackmail and free fish-dinners for all so employed. The rules could be translated into the vernacular, circulated through chaukidars and panchayets in every village, and published by heat of drum in the chief hats.
- 2. It would also be well if, on the other hand, a note of warning could be sounded in these rules to the navigators of vessels using search lights. It has several times been brought to my notice by complaint, and, as recently as last week, by personal experience, that these lights are frequently used in a dangerously reckless manner. The search light is turned full to the approaching vessel and kept on. It is then impossible for the man at the wheel of the approaching vessel to see a yard in any direction outside his own boat. My personal experience was when I was travelling northwards in the steam-launch Alice. The search light was turned on us, and when the opposing steamer was nearly on us we suddenly discovered she had two flats lashed on the port side. We escaped with about three feet to spare between us and the bank on our starboard side and us and the flat on our port side. Mr. Bell, when Collector here, was in a collision when the Khulna steamer ran into a flat lashed alongside a steamer carrying a search light, and this was solely due to the fact that the search light was kept on to the Khulna steamer, and therefore neither he nor any one on board could see the flat.
  - 3. The enclosures to your letter are returned herewith as requested.

No. 557G., dated Faridpur, the 4th April 1903.

From-K. C. DE, Esq., Magistrate of Faridpur,

To-The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

SIR,—With reference to your memorandum No. 4121G., dated the 27th March last, I have the honour to report as follows,

- 2. I do not think that the Government of Bengal has any power to make the rules proposed by the Rivers Steam Navigation and Railway Company, Limited, under either section 50A of the Inland Steam Navigation Act of 1884, as amended by Act VII of 1899, or under section 11 of Act V (B. C.) of 1864. But if the higher authorities consider that they have power to do so, the following rules may be made to avert collisions:—
- "The following rules are made for the regulation of river traffic on the river Kumar from its mouth at Madaripur to the bend at Chur Muguria, and on the Bheel route from Taker Hat to the junction of the Haridaspur canal with the river Madhumeti:—
  - "(1) When a steamer is approaching, all country-boats shall be required to go into shoal water, leaving a passage for the steamer in deep water.
  - "(2) When a steamer is overtaking a boat going with the tide in the same direction near the bend of the river, the boat shall be required to incline towards or turn off to the point and not towards the bend or bight.
  - "(3) Boats shall not be allowed to make fast in the bend of the rivers, but along the bank in a straight reach, in single file and not in groups."
- 3. A special river police will be required to enforce the rule for the first season, after which I trust the boatmen will know the rules and follow them without any objection.
  - 4. Your letter and enclosures are herewith returned.

No. 347J.G., dated Calcutta, the 23rd July 1903.

From—P. C. Lyon, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Presidency Division, To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Marine Department.

Sin,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Government orders No. 575 (Marine), dated the 19th March 1903, forwarding a copy of a memorial from the Agents of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company and the India General Navigation and Railway Company, in which the request that new or amended rules may be made with the view of regulating the steering, sailing, and management of vessels under oars or sails in the inland waters of Bengal, and asking for my opinion on several points in connection with the same.

2. In reply, I beg to forward herewith a copy of a letter No. 3331, dated the 30th June 1903, from the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, in which he submits a careful report on the subject as well as draft rules for the regulation of the navigation of country-boats in the water routes of Bengal. I find myself in general agreement with Mr. Stevenson-Moore, but submit the following further comments on the subject. I venture to suggest that the Steamer Companies have not as yet made out a case for interference. It appears to me to be useless to pass any general rules, as such will be honoured only in the breach, and we must in consequence be prepared to face the fact that any effective interference must take the form of somewhat stringent rules to be enforced summarily by the River Police, with the usual consequences in the shape of a certain amount of blackmail and oppression by needy subordinates. I submit, therefore, that the Companies should be asked (1) to strengthen their position by some recital of facts and figures that will tend to prove that the nuisance complained of is actually pressing and serious and warrants strong action on the part of Government; and (2) to supply definite information as to the channels, bends or localities where the difficulties referred to are specially experienced, in order that, should such action appear necessary, Government may

judge of the length of the waterways to be patrolled and the places at which River Police must be stationed for the enforcement of such rules as may be passed. Should the Government be of opinion that the information afforded by the Companies warrants action, I think that, as suggested by Mr. Stevenson-Moore, rules may be framed under section 11 of the Canals Act V (B.C.) of 1864 (to be made applicable only to the dangerous channels, bends or localities defined in them) of the nature of the special rules drafted by him; such rules to be enforced by the River Police deputed to patrol such channels, &c., and this police force being given powers of arrest against persons transgressing. As noted above, I would deprecate the issue of general rules to be applied to all waters, as such could not be properly enforced, and I would further urge that the special rules should be enforced in strictly limited areas, and only on good and sufficient cause being shown by the Companies for their application to such areas.

No. 3331, dated Alipur, the 30th June 1903.

From—C. J. Stevenson-Moore, Esq., Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

SIR,—In reply to your circular No. 163J.G., dated the 7th April 1903, forwarding copy of Government letter No. 575 (Marine), dated the 19th March 1903, regarding the framing of rules to regulate the navigation of country-boats in the water routes of Bengal, I have the honour to submit the following report.

- 2. If it is thought advisable to frame such rules, section 11 of Act V of 1864 would apparently supply the necessary authority. The wording would seem to be sufficiently comprehensive, and the Canals Act can under section 2 be applied to any navigable channel. The only difficulty is that the police in case of an infringement of the rules would have no power of arrest. It is apparently necessary that they should be armed with such powers, and, if so, section 11 of the Act would require to be amended.
- 3. The only rules to regulate country-boat traffic which appear to be at present in force are articles 4, 5 and 6 of the rules, dated 23rd August 1900, framed under section 50A of the Inland Steam-Vessels Amendment Act of 1899 and relate solely to the exhibiting of lights. It appears from the memorial of the River Companies that the difficulties of navigation for which country-boats are responsible are of the following kinds:—
  - (1) Danger of collision from boats being allowed to drift with the tide, one man being posted at the rudder to keep the craft on mid-stream and the rest of the crew being fast asleep.
  - (2) Obstruction to through navigation off háts, noticeably at the Angeria creek, where large numbers of boats congregate on hát days and occupy the greater portion of the navigable channel.
  - (3) Extortionate claims in case of collisions owing to the expense and trouble of contesting claims in mufassal Courts.
  - (4) The rules regarding exhibition of lights are not observed.
  - 4. The remedies suggested are-
    - (1) that light craft should be made to go into shoal water allowing a clear passage for the steamer in deep water;
    - (2) that a boat when being overtaken by a steamer should be required to incline towards the inside of the bend;
    - (3) that boats should make fast in a straight reach, not in the bend of a river;
    - (4) that they should make fast in a line and not in a group; and
    - (5) that at places where boats congregate in deep water, they should on approach of a steamer clear out into shallow water.
- 5. The River Companies experience the difficulties brought to notice mainly in Khulna and Barisal. In the 24-Parganas, where the channels are broad, they find that navigation is easy and unimpeded. The first point that strikes me therefore

is that any rules to regulate the navigation of country boats should be divided into two parts—the first part containing rules of general application, the second part containing very much more stringent rules to be applied to certain specified channels. In the first part would come rules about lights and drifting; in the second part shose required to insure a sufficient width of the deep channel being kept free for the passage of steamers.

- 6. In the 24-Parganas the boat traffic does not follow the same route as the river steamers. In Khulna and Barisal, I imagine, it does. The main country boat routes in the 24-Parganas are guarded by river patrols. If a similar agency is available in the other two districts the enforcement of any rules designed to regulate boat traffic would prove fairly simple. If not, the than or special police will have to be employed at selected places, as, for instance, at Angeria Creek.
  - 7. The rules might be on the following lines:—

#### General Rules.

- (1) All vessels which ply by oars or sails, whether under way or not, must carry elevated on a mast or spar one white light in a lantern so constructed as to show a clear uniform and unbroken light visible all round.
- (2) When such a vessel is at anchor or aground it must carry the light so situated as to be visible across water for at least one mile.
- (3) When such a vessel is under way and being overtaken, a white light shall be shown from the stern.
- (4) No vessel is allowed to drift stern foremost with the current or tide. A manjhi infringing this rule may be arrested and prosecuted under section 280, Indian Penal Code.

## Special rules for specified channels.

- (1) These rules are applicable to the following channels only:-
- (2) A space of at least feet in width must be left clear for the passage of steamers in the deep water side of the channel in a straight reach and feet round a curve.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of article 11 of the rules framed under section 50A of the Steam Vessel Amendment Act of 1899, vessel plied by oars or sails when under way must go into shallow water, or elsewhere to have this space clear for the passage of a steamer. Steamers must slow down or take other steps necessary to allow of reasonable time for this to be done.
- (4) No vessels will be allowed on any account to be moored or anchored in such a way as to obstruct the channel, required by rule 2, to be left clear.
- (5) The penalty for an infringement of these rules is a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for the first breach and Rs. 5 per diem if continued.

# APPENDIX VI.

5.—Selections from records, notes, reports, and correspondence, &c.

VI(5)—A.

Dated Lakhimpur, the 7th December 1903.

FROM-

PATUCK,

To-District Superintendent of Police in Camp.

tatistics showing castes addicted to crime.]

SIR, -The Police Gazette of 2nd December 1903 requires a statement of convictions obtained against certain castes to be sent to Mr. Bramley, District Superintendent of Police on special duty in the Benares district. In the list aheriahs, mallahs, and kewats are mentioned.

Having been in charge of the Tundla Division of the Government Railway Police for a number of years, I am able to say something about aheriahs and mallahs.

Aheriahs.—These men are identical with the bahelias of Oudh aud intermarry. In the United Provinces they extend from the Punjáb right down as far as Etáwali:

some few are found in Cawnpore district, but not many. They are addicted to violent crime and are dangerous in the extreme, as their raids are all planned and their system of work so secret as to defy the Police. Many years ago Mr. Warburton of the Punjab Police made an exhaustive report to the United Provinces of the crime they committed in the Punjáb mainly from the Aligarh and Bulandshahr districts, and, if I am not mistaken, he was able to show that this absence of groups was deliberately concealed in both the above named districts. If these men arrange an excursion into the Punjáb, they conceal their identity under the name dhák puchia, i.e. gum collectors in the Punjab dhak jungles, and it has long been suspected in Bulandshahr and Aligarh that most of the aheria absconded offenders are concealed in those jungles collecting gum (Dragon's blood). Some four years ago at Poona railway station I had a couple of most interesting cases arrested, and subsequently detected in Karnal. Full reports of these cases will be found in the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Government Railway Police. Two gangs of four each (five being dangerous on account of the risk of being run in for dacoity) went to the Punjab as attar vendors. Aheriahs in Aligarh and Bulandshahr have large plantations of rose plants. They went supplied with long-nosed pincers, the nose being flat and sharp as a knife blade. They went in summer in order to get people asleep outside their houses or on roofs as in the Punjab. Getting close to their victims asleep they inserted these pincers between the knots of anklets, armlets, necklets, &c., and pulled the jewellory apart. In order to strip a woman or child thoroughly, they tickled them with their fingers or a feather so as to make them turn over. In short the system was artistic in the extreme. I may also remark that in the Agra Junction goodshed cases I made raids in the Hathras circles and arrested aheriahs there; these case papers will also be found in the office of Deputy Inspector-General of Government Railway Police, and I think I have mentioned therein that large gaugs of these aheriahs were committing violent crime all about Etah, Mainpuri, Etawah, Agra, and Cawnpore. Mr. Bramley was himself District Superintendent of Police, Mainpuri, at the time, and will remember the big Cawnpore dacoities with murder in which Aligarh aheriahs were hanged and convicted. In committing crime off the line of rail, a distinctive feature of the aheriah is that he will hug canals or rivers, and his career of crime will run close along such waterways, canals, especially which offer shades and secluded roads. Aheriahs are also most expert railway thieyes, and the records of the Tundla section teem with complaints against this race of people. They have also been long suspected in many undetected cases of attempted train wrecking (vide reports with Deputy Inspector-General, Government Railway

Mallahs and Kewais.—All along the Jumna, on both sides of the river right up to Allahabad and from Delhi, these people are more or loss implicated in crime. I can speak with some authority with regard to the Etawah and Agra mallahs, and records in the Deputy Inspector-General's office will confirm what I say. In the Agra and Etawah districts most violent crime is nursed across the border, i.e. beyond the Chambal. Dacoits cross over into British territory and get back with little or no risk because the mallahs on the river are all in the know, and from being jackals in past years have now taken to organized crime themselves. In the Deputy Inspector General's office will be found a full report of a capture I made in village Nagaria, Circle Firozabad, district Agra. I think there were about two males left in the whole village unconvicted after I had been at them for about four years. As a sample of what these men are, the Bijnor case is ample evidence. This gang used to come in thirty odd miles to raid goods trains on the line of railway : valuable goods would be thrown out at a certain pre-arranged spot where camels, donkeys, and ponies were in attendance to carry the stolen property miles away into Bhind vid Etawah and across the Chambal into Gwalior territory. At this distance of time I cannot remember all particulars, but I think Mr. Bramley could get all my reports to Deputy Inspector General of Government Railway Police, and they would perhaps be of use.

Lodhs.—I do not find these men included in the statement of Police Gazette, above quoted. This caste in Agra, Etawah, Mainpuri, &c., is much addicted to crime and violent crime. I remember Mr. Bramley making an arrest of a gang of dacoits in Mainpuri mainly consisting of Lodhs.

FORWARDED in original to P. B. Bramley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police on Special duty, Benares.

R. K. MOSELEY,

District Superintendent of Police.

KHERI:
The 8th December 1903.

#### APPENDIX VI.-5-B.

Copy of Judgment in King-Emperor versus Beni (or Bansi), Kallu, Sital, and Mahabib, mallahs, sections 405 and  $\frac{407}{109}$ , passed by Munshi Banke Behari Lal, Deputy Magistrate, 1st class, dated 27th April 1904.

Accused Beni (or Bansi), Sital, Kallu, and Mahabir have been sent up by the police under sections 407 and  $\frac{407}{109}$ , Indian Penal Code. The facts of the case are as follows:—

Beni is a mānjhi and plies his boat on hire; other accused are his labourers (servants). On the 22nd April at Kālakānkar, complainant entrusted 144 bags, 88 containing mustard each weighing 2 maunds and 20 seers and 56 containing poppy seed (postā) each weighing 2 maunds and 5 seers to Beni (or Bansi) accused to take them in his boat to Gotinghat for hire. The accused took out a little from each bag by using wooden pegs. They inserted the peg in each bag and so made a hole and pilfered a little of the mustard and poppy seed from each bag. Thereafter they caused the holes to disappear. The accused made over the pogs to the police, which fact they now admit. These pegs are so smooth that it can be inferred that they have been much used. The stolen property was kept in the house of one Bansi (or Beni) mallah of Jahangirabad, where it was discovered by the police. Complainant brought the charge and the case was sent up. Accused deny the charge, but admit all the facts of the case. They admit having taken the stolen property out of the bag; and having kept it in the house of Beni (or Bansi) mallah.

They put in as their plea that such thefts are committed by all, and it is a dastur, and whenever such thefts are discovered by the owners, they either warn the culprits and let them off or make them pay the price.

This dastur even if it exists is not allowed by law. If a gang of thieves makes a rule or dastur for themselves, it cannot do them any good if the case comes into court. It appears that mallahs are accustomed to such things; but anyhow it is an offence and should be put down. The mallahs can, if they are not sufficiently paid, enhance their wages; but their such dastur cannot be allowed. The accused did not produce any witnesses in their defence. Bansi was entrusted with property, and he is the ringleader and everything was done under his orders, and he will get the largest share, other accused are his labourers and accomplices, but they were not entrusted with the property. Bansi is the real culprit and other accused are his abettors. In passing sentence I should not lose sight of the fact that the owners had always been lenient in such matters and did not pay full wages to mallahs.

I sentence Beni to four months' rigorous imprisonment under section 407, Penal Code and Sital, Mahabir, and Kallu to two months' rigorous imprisonment under sections  $\frac{407}{109}$ , Indian Penal Code.

Extract from the Deputy Inspector-General's Inspection remarks, dated 16th August 1900, on Faridpur.

"There seems no doubt that there is a large amount of crime of a very serious and organized description on the big rivers which our present police system does not control. The question wants thorough inquiry by some special officers whose first

steps should be to arrange a conference at Dacca of all the District Superintendents and Chief Inspectors of the districts of Faridpur, Khulna, Bogra, Dacca, Mymensingh, Barisâl, Patna, and Rangpur. These officers should come to this meeting with maps and carefully-prepared information, regarding river dacoities committed during the past 10 years, lists of known and suspected gangs, copies of all confessions, &c. With information thus thrown together, some general scheme may well be thrashed out and placed before the Inspector-General for approval."

# Memorandum No. 12298.

Forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police, through the Magistrate, , for information, with the request that a conference may be arranged at Dacca, as suggested by the Deputy Inspector-General. The District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, to preside, and from information which may be gathered at the conference to submit a general scheme for the approval of the Inspector-General. When the proposed scheme is approved, Inspector Imdad Ali, selected by the Deputy Inspector-General, as the best officer to deal with the work, may be deputed.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE, CALCUTTA: The 28th October 1900.

By order,
K. P. THOMAS,
Offg. Personal Assistant.

Memorandum No.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

The 31st October 1901.

From—K. P. THOMAS, Esq., Offg. Personal Assistant,

To-The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, S. E. Range.

[Reference.—Correspondence ending with this office II. M. No. 11246, dated 10th September 1901. Subject.—Conference at Dacca to concert measures for the prevention of river dacoities.]

THE Inspector-General observes that there are believed to be a considerable number of dacoities and thefts on the big rivers; but there are very few reported. The staff of patrols at present is small and extremely insufficient, useless officers being as a rule deputed for this duty. If anything like an effective system of patrol is to be established, it must be composed of a much better class of men and probably a much larger number of them. The question of improvement of the River Police has been constantly under consideration; and there have been two recent conferences. At the last one, held at Dacca, certain resolutions were arrived at; but the opinion was expressed that the meeting had been called too hurriedly and that a further conference was necessary. No such conference has yet been held. On the other hand, Mr. Morchead, the Magistrate of Tipperah, in a full note, has reported that a free use of section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, has had most beneficial results in. his district in freeing the localities, where it has been used, from this species of crime. If this be the case, Mr. Bright thinks that the District Superintendents of Police of the other districts concerned should consider whether the section might not be very useful in their districts. What is wanted before any proposal can even be considered is a record of the real amount of crime. It may be correct to hold, as the Dacca conference did, that not one-fourth the crime is reported; but unless there are facts to prove this, no Government will look at any proposal for an establishment or a system made out to meet this supposed state of things. The best plan will, the Inspector-General is of opinion, be to hold another conference at Dacca of the District Superintendents of Police of the districts who met last year under the Deputy Inspector-General as president, and for them to consider the last year's resolution in the light of the experience gained during the last year. The conference should be held about the 15th December next, so that officers may have sufficient time to consider the question before they meet. Inspector Imdad Ali ought to have obtained valuable information.

The District Superintendents concerned should also be asked to propare and bring with them to the conference the following information:—

I.—A statement in the following form regarding the present staff of patrol boats:—

Column (1) Number of boats sanctioned for Patrol duty.

- " (2) Crew and cost of up-keep of each.
  - (3) Number and grade of Police officers attached to each.
- ,, (4) Where stationed.
- , (5) Registers kept, if any.
- (6) Duties of each boat.

II.—A map of the district showing (1) place of occurrence of all river dacoities during the past five years; (2) all principal halting-places and hats on the river banks; (3) all police stations and outposts; (4) places at which they propose coast guard stations; on patrol boats should be stationed.

III.—A statement in the following form showing proposals they wish to make, and cost:—

Column 1. Number of coast guard, on patrol boats required.

- , 2. Proposed staff for each, Police officers and crew.
- " 3. Cost of up-keep of crew of each boat.
- , 4. Cost of police force for each boat.
- " 5. Registers to be kept up, if any.
  - 6. Duties required of each boat.

IV.—A careful note on (1) the present working of their patrol boats; (2) any proposals they wish to make for improvement; (3) reasons for cause of failure of present system; (4) reasons for any increase in expenditure their proposals may entail.

The District Superintendents should also bring with them to the conference a statement showing the number of cases of river daccity in their districts from 1890 to 1901. The Deputy Inspector-General is requested to fix a date for the conference and communicate the same to the District Superintendents concerned.

By order,

K. P. THOMAS,

Personal Assistant.

# Memorandum No. 16483.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, LOWER PROVINCES,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

The 12th October 1903.

From-R. A. DUNDAS, Esq., Personal Assistant,

To-P. B. BRAMLEY, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Benares.

IN accordance with the request to be furnished with a list of all boatmen convicted of river thefts and river dacoities in Bengal and Assam, informs him that it will be complied with as soon as the list under preparation is ready.

2. Informs him also that a certain number of police patrol boats are employed on the rivers in Bengal for protection of boat-trade and watching the movements of riverside criminals; but the patrol boats are few in number, and though their operations may be deterrent to the local criminals, they are, for manifest reasons, of no use to check the depredation of river dacoits from up-country, who assume the guise of peaceful traders and about whom the officers in charge of patrol boats know nothing. The matter of affording efficient protection has been represented to the Bengal Government, and there is a proposal on foot to depute a District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent in the coming cold weather to make local enquiry and decide on mooring stations at convenient distances on the rivers, which will be protected by Police, and to which all boats will be advised to resort when they halt for the night. A printed copy of the proposal is attached herewith.

As regard the methods of committing crime the three principal are-

- (1) to cut away a boat at night from the mooring ghat and drift or tow her to a lonely part of the river and then set upon the crew and loot the contents;
- (2) to come alongside a boat travelling after nightfall on pretext of getting fire, and then to attack and loot the boat;
- (3) to leave their own boats in dinghies and to proceed to villages on or near the riverside and there commit dacoity or burglary ashore. It is also known that these up-country boatmen, when plying their boats for hire, broach or misappropriate cargo entrusted to their care.

By order, R. DUNDAS,

Personal Assistant.

No. 74, dated Darjeeling, the 80th September 1902.

From-R. W. CARLYLE, Esq., C.I.E., Offg. Inspector-General of Police,

Lower Provinces,

To-The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SIR,—I submit herewith my proposals regarding the river police called for in your No. 3525J., dated Calcutta, the 12th August 1902. I regret that I can only submit preliminary proposals in outline, as though information is being collected on which it may be possible to base a complete scheme, that information is still far too incomplete to permit of this being done at present. Soon after taking up my present appointment, I read through the papers in 1900 and 1901 regarding two conferences held at Dacca, with regard to the question of river police. It appeared to me that these conferences, which came to diametrically opposite conclusions, failed because neither of them (and especially the latter) had trustworthy information as to existing facts. I accordingly placed two Inspectors and a Sub-Inspector on special duty to make inquiries in the river districts of Eastern Bengal, and see if they could get information of crime not reported to the police. They were to go to hats, &c., and find out what was actually going on. They

\* I have withdrawn the Sub-Inspector, as he was doing no work.

commenced work in July,\* and I have now received information which seems to place beyond reasonable doubt the existence of a very serious

state of things as regards river crime. In one district, where only 12 true river dacoities were reported in 11 years, Inspector Pyari Mohan Biswas got particulars of over 50 river dacoities (including attempts) in a little over two years. I am obtaining similar information from other districts, but none have as yet been so thoroughly explored as Pubua.

- 2. There is some reason to believe, from information received from the United Provinces, that even now we are not getting at the whole of the crime, as boatmen are suspected of coming from some districts of those Provinces to commit dacoities in Bengal. I propose, as soon as the rains are over, to depute two of my best Bihari Inspectors to make inquiries in the United Provinces, to be followed up by an attempt to discover in Bengal traces of these dacoits, if such there are.
- 3. As regards the measures to be taken, all who have seriously considered the matter are agreed the present river police system is useless, and that a completely new—and I am afraid expensive—plan of operations must be adopted if anything effective is to be done.
- 4. I have consulted the Deputy Inspectors-General, Messrs. Knyvett and Charles, as well as Messrs. Tucker, and Thomas, three of whom have had experience of Eastern Bengal districts, and the general opinion is that the first thing is to guard selected mooring stations. The distance apart of the mooring stations must vary according as rivers are tidal or not; but in tidal rivers they ought to be about 30 miles apart on opposite sides of the river, i.e. one to every 60 miles of each river

- bank. Information should be widely given what places are guarded, and beatmen should be warned when travelling always to halt at one of these stations during the night. At all such mooring stations there should be a police force consisting of one literate and two illiterate constables. There should also be a manjhi at each station, as the constables will require a light beat of a kind used in Chittagong, which can be safely handled even in the rough water of large rivers in the rains. The literate constables should never leave their posts, but would among other things receive reports from chaukídárs of movements of suspicious characters near the mooring stations. The other constables would be free to patrol in their light boat and to follow up any suspicious craft. The police force at these ghats would be under the control of the Sub-Inspector of the than within whose jurisdiction they happen to be.
- 5. If the scheme is to be properly worked, a strong inspecting and supervising staff is needed. I cannot say at present how many mooring stations are likely to be necessary, but probably not less than one hundred. For the supervising staff I propose a District Superintendent of Police with his headquarters at Chandpur and an assistant at Goalundo. This District Superintendent of Police will be in addition to the number of District Superintendents asked for in paragraph 6 of the Bengal Government letter No. 5453J., dated the 12th December 1901. Probably an Inspector would do as assistant to the District Superintendent of Police. Each of these officers would have under him one Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors. The District Superintendent would require four head-constables and the Inspector three head head-constables; each would also have nine constables. It would be necessary to provide two strong steam-launches capable of putting out on the largest rivers at any time of the year. These would probably cost about Rs. 35,000 each. The total cost of the establishment required is Rs. 68,316; against this may be set the present expenditure of Rs. 24,924: so the total extra expenditure is Rs. 43,392. I do not think so strong a force would be needed for many years. When the local badmashes concerned with dacioties have been marked down and when measures have been taken to prevent men coming from the United Provinces, it could probably be materially reduced.
- 6. Before concluding this letter I must again repeat that what I have put forward is only a general outline of what seems to be a feasible scheme; but the details cannot be worked out till we have more information; and probably when the information has been collected, it will be necessary to depute a District Superintendent of Police for two or three months to work out the details.

RIVER POLICE.

	. Romarks.	6		In the case of the District Superintendent, Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors the average pay stated is	approximately that arrived at by calculating the average pay of these officers over the whole province under the conditions stated in Bengal Government letter No. 54531, dated the 12th Decem-	Del lydg.									
	Monthly cost.	∞	Rs.	700 479	700 700 700	840 840	2,923	4,455		438	800	1,238	5,693 X 12	68,316 24,924	43,392 per annum.
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	Rank.	જા		Head-constables Constables	Boat Betablishment.	ats in Bákarganj	F		Ditto Tipperah	44-C4164043		THOU	Angual cost	Add, cost of one temporary boat in Bákarganj for two months in the	Total annual cost
	Number.	pol		25.25	26 A		44	- 0	2 co p	18	1	saariimad madad			

\* I baye taken the average pay of the head-constables now actually serving, as they are interchanged with the ordinary District Police, and there is no fixed number in each grade for degutation to River

lice work.

Dated Shibalay, the 11th March 1904.

From—Babu Sarat Chandra Bose, Sub-Inspector of Police,
Munsiganj police station, district Dacca, on special daty.

To-P. Bramley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, on special duty, Benares.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a detailed account of the suppressed cases as noted below as much as I could ascertain on local inquiry.

It is nearly a year and nine months, either in the latter part of the Bengali month of Jaista or the beginning of Ashar before last, a boat laden with mangoes belonging to Abbed Ali of Char Paina within the jurisdiction of police-station Kerániganj, district Dacca, was going from Bagha to Dacca. An attempt was made by a band of robbers to attack the boat on the river Jumna near Beru; but they failed to succeed in *looting* the boat owing to the boatmen having showed an attitude of resistance. The case has not been brought to the notice of the police.

At about the same time another boat belonging to Oabed Ali of Maricha within the jurisdiction of Srinagar police station was carrying mangoes from Dacea to Bagha. On the way the boat was robbed on the river Jumna near Bern, and a blow was said to have been inflicted by a dao on Oabed Ali in the event of committing the offence. It is said that Oabed Ali still bears a mark of injury on his person. The case was not reported to the police.

About a year ago one Indrajit, a darwan of Babu Srish Chandar Rai of Beru, a Sub-Agent to some Steamer Company, was carrying some money from Nakalia to Beru. He was waylaid and assaulted by a gang of dacoits, but could not have been robbed owing to his having offered a strong resistance to the assailants. The complainant went to the thana to lodge an information; but the police did not take ny cognizance of the offence.

Inquiries are being made for further materials. If anything further transapires, it will be duly reported hereafter.

The descriptive-rolls of Roshan and other up-country chaukidars of Boru, police-station Mathura, are submitted herewith. The local police has also sent their rolls to their native district for verification. Roshan, chaukidar, is said to have disposed of his boats after the inquiry about him was made by the local police. An inquiry is being still going on to ascertain its truth.

I have already brought all these things to the notice of respected Mr. Macnamara, Assistant District Superintendent of Police on special duty.

In addition to the abovementioned robberies and dacoities within the jurisdiction of Mathura police-station, there was a burglary in the month of Kartik or Agrahayan before last in the house of one Sasi Bhusan De of Betai Gopálpur within the jurisdiction of the same police-station. The local police did not take up the case although the complainant went to the thana to lodge an information.

Special Inspector Bábu Bama Charan Bhaumik of Inspector-General's Reserves has been deputed to make an inquiry in connection with the Shanders. I am now engaged with him in assisting him in the same.

I have not yet come across any boat of Mirzapur having any man of Chhapra on board. I am making further inquiries as to this and I shall submit the result thereof later on.

As far as I could learn most of the up-country boats are now in Dhubri, Sylhet, Srinamganj, and Dibrugarh: an inquiry should be made there.

List of up-country chaukiddrs, police-station Mathura, district Pubna.

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r edm na	Names of chankiders and moballa where serving.	Father's name.	Caste.		11.12	Dollar de Control	7)	101	Date of appointment.	By whom appointed.	Remarks.	<u></u>
IsiroB					village.	T OTICE-BIR MOTI		106.				1
1	Ram Charan Kurmi of Baru	Parsad Kurmi	Kurmi	Bela	:	Ghagria .	Monbyr	•	2nd January 1900.	The District Superin- tendent of Police, district Pubna,		
64	Suplaik Gore of Hatigora	Belor Gore	Gore	п. Кеwв	78	Routi	Ballia	:	A year before	Difto.		
63	Bej Banai Gore of Bern	Mani Gore	Do	Do.	•	Do.	Do.	:	2881	Ditto.		
ধ	Dik Pal Mahato of Beru	Rommal Mahato	Kurmi	Hor.	Horpur	Lálgsnj	Muzaffarpur	rbur	14th December 1902.	Ditto	On leave for three months.	<del>****</del>
10	Gopi Gore of Banagram	Ram Tahal Gore	Gore	Seor	Seorabata	Hordi .	Ballia	:	0061	Ditto.		<del></del> .
9	Roshan Komkar of Banagram	Jayani Komar	Komkar .	Day	Dayaram Motia	Kuchakat .	Сћарга	:	16th December	Ditto	Dangerous character.	<del> </del>
L.	Lal Parikha Kann of Maitra	Ram Lal Kanu	Kann .	Jam	Jamalpur	Bairia	Ballia	2	More than a year	Ditto.		
Ø		Raj Bangri	Gore	Кемв	48	Routi	 Do.	i	16 years before	Ditto.		
G;	Ganapat Kurmi of Sanbhupura		Kurmi	Hor	Horpur Kastudi	Laiganj	Mazaffarpur	rpar	:	Ditto	On leave; date of appointment could not be ascertained.	ent
Q# ,	Behari Kanu of Bangram	Lota Sahu	Sahu	## Haz	Hazipur Pipia	Tekra	Monghyr	8	14th December 1902.	Ditto,		
		-						-		The state of the s	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	

SARAT CHANDRA BOSE, Sub-Inspector of Police, Munshigan; Police-station, District Dacce, on special duty.

Memo. No. 1029, dated 22nd February 1904.

COPY forwarded to Mr. P. Bramley, District Superintendent of Police, Benares, on special duty, for information and necessary action.

By order,

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-

GENERAL OF POLICE,

N. & W. RANGE:

The 22nd February 1904.

DAYAL CHUNDER GHOSE,

Head Assistant in charge.

Enclosure.—Copy of report of Sub-Inspector Sarat Chandra Bose of Munshiganj, dated the 23rd December 1903.

To-The District Superintendent of Police, Dacca.

SIR,-In obedience to your honor's order regarding the gangs who are constantly committing thefts and dacoities in the rivers, I have the honor most respectfully to bring to your honor's notice that four gangs of Sundars and six gangs of up-country men of Mirzapur district are committing thefts and dacoities in the jurisdiction of Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Pubna, Rajshahi and Murshidabad.

Their names are noted below:

Amongst those the gangs of Jarip Sandar is residing at Goalando since 7th December. The gang under Nayan Sandar drifted along the river Pabna on the 18th October and for the present is residing in village Choruda-rishi or Sabarbandar in the jurisdiction of Sadarpore outpost in the district of Faridpur. The gangs under Suk Lal Sandar and Natoo Pramanik are in Paglupara in the jurisdiction of Scalo police station in the district of Dacca.

These gangs of Badiyas commit thefts and dacoities during the rainy season keeping their boats in Daskandi south of Elachipur and Gajghat north of Scalo police station. Recently a river dacoity was committed in Faridpur district, and it is not improbable that one of the gangs might have committed the offence.

It has come out from Natoo Pramanik that six days before the Durga Pujah Suk Lal's gang committed a dacoity with murder in the mouth of the river Jumna at Galitali, in the jurisdiction of Pingla police station (Jagannath Ganj) in Mymensingh. In this case brother of one Dawila Sarkar was murdered. Gabtali is situated on the bank of the river Jumna near Shorishabari. At the time of occurrence Suk Lal's boat was in Gayabati in the jurisdiction of Nagarpur out post near the house of one Kali Babu, zamindar.

On the 1st Kartik before last they committed another dacoity in village Baripatal in Tangail in which clothes were robbed. During the time of police investigation of the case Suk Lal sent some of his men, viz., Husain Ali, Babar Ali, Babar Ali's brother in the house of Rahim Sarkar and made friendship with Rahim's brother Mofijaddi; and in collusion with Ali Bepari, Ain Hazi, Bahadur Khan of Jonpur and a peon of Tewta Raj Kutchery disposing of stolen properties very privately. One Bijoy Chandra Roy, a member of Tewta Raj family, has opened a shop in Tewta Bázár. He is also receiving stolen properties.

Rahim Sarkar is an employer of Krishna Gopal Chaudhri of Dhoba Khola in the jurisdiction of Mathura police station. He has much influence in the Chure.

Under the circumstances it is essentially necessary to keep a strict eye upon these gangs and in order to take your honor's instruction I have come to Dacca.

The names of the receivers of the up-country gangs of Mirzapur are noted below. These men are constantly getting letters from the said gangs:-

I.-Goalando

Ram Lal, mallah.

II.—Narainganj

... 1. Hanuman, pasi.

2. Loshi Pasi, son of Chonpai of Dalapati, polico station Kotwali, district Mirzapur.

3. Mohan, pasi.

All of them are jute assorters of Messrs. M. David & Co.

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( 105A )

III.—Godagari (Rajshahi) ... ... Batuk Shah.

IV.—Dhurani (Murshidabad) ... ... Pata, seller.

V.—Mathura (Pubna) ... ... Ramsaran, kalwar.

VI.—Nakaila (Pubna) ... ... Kali Kumar Dalal

VII.—Nagarbashi (Pubna) ... ... An aratdar of wood.
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List of gange.

- I.—Jarip Sandar, headman, son of Ali Sandar of Chur Bhagatia, police station Sealo:—
  - 1. Tarip Sander, son of Chur Bhagatia, police station Scalo.
  - 2. Mullak Chand, son of Madhu,
  - 3. Mohar, son of Madhu,
  - 4. Umez, son of Damaroo,
  - 5. Dina, son of Damaroo,
  - 6. Paresh Ali, son of Shiraj Ali,
  - 7. Siadk Ali, son of Shiraj Ali,
  - 8. Takla Mallah, son of Joylal,
  - 9. Shoriat Ullah, son of Joylal,
  - 10. Ghinu, son of Damaru,
  - 11. Alimuddi, son of Azrat,
  - 12. Kefaet Ullah, son of Shukhai,
  - 13. Asu, son of Shukhai,

at present residing at Goalundo.

- II.—Nyan Sandar, headman, son of Hojan Sandar of Chur Bhagatia, police station Scalo:—
  - 1. Jonabali, son of Balak,
  - 2. Shorbesh, son of Balak,
  - 3. Kasimuddi, son of Agar Sandar,
  - 4. Nazim Kana, son of Samu Sandar,
  - 5. Sheik Sandar, son of Samu Sandar,
  - 6. Faku, son of Feroz,
  - 7. Nur Momud, son of Maikma,
- at present residing in the jurisdiction of Sadarpur outpost.
  - III.—Shukhlal Sandar, headman, son of Pamacho Sandar of Chur Bhagatia, police station Sealo:—
    - 1. Umar Sandar, son of (not known).
    - 2. Keapat Sandar, son of (not known).
    - 3. Nayamat Sandar, son of (not known).
    - 4. Keremat Chora (formerly a resident of village Sultanganj in Bogora, now lives in Umar Sandar boat.
    - 5. Basin Sandar, son of Bhina.
    - 6. Bahiz Sander, son of Bhina.
    - 7. Mohi Sandar, son of Bhina.
    - 8. Juman Sandar, son of Molaen.
    - 9. Badurali, son of Juman.
    - 10. Jafer, son of Rudhi.
    - 11. Harapali, son of Bujruk.
    - 12. Kital, son of Gombhir.
    - 13. Hoseni, son of Shuklal.
    - 14. Baburali, son of (not known), son-in-law of Shuklal.
    - 15. Jamal Sandar, son of (not known), son-in-law of Shuklal.
    - 16. Taemoddi, son of Bashna,
    - 17. Hupa, son of (not known).
    - 18. Hapur, son of (not known).

The gang is living at present at Paglapara in Sealo police station.

- IV.—Nathu Pramanik, headman, son of Talebar of Chur Bhagatia, police station Sealo:—
  - 1. Mofijoddi, son of Talebar.
  - 2. Afajoddi, son of Talebar.
  - 3. Mamudali, son of Akhil.
  - 4. Mona Sandar, son of Gomasta.
  - 5. Faijoddi, son of Pachu.
  - 6. Mosal, son of Pachu.
  - 7. Dalu, son of Maijan.

At present living at Paglapara in Sealo police station.

Up-country gangs of Mirzapur.

I.—Babul manjhi, headman of Kamasin, father's name not known, police station Kotwali, district Mirzapur.

The names of the other members of the gang are not yet known.

II.—Seubaran Pasi of Kamasin, police station Kotwali, district Mirzapur.

The names of the accomplices are not yet known. They left home in last Sraban.

- III.—Bhagwata, son of Sewrattan Mallah, headman of Kamasin, district Mirzapur:—
  - 1. Ramdas mallah, son of Sewrattan.
  - 2. Gopal mallah, son of Sewrattan.
  - 3. Pachu mallah, son of Sewrattan.
  - 4. Bhaiju mallah.

The gang left home in last Kartik.

IV.-Logan majhi, son of Rampal of Kamasin.

Accomplices of this gang are not known. They left home in last Saraban.

- V.—Jhagru Pasi, son of (not known) of Fulbaria police station Kotwali, district Mirzapur:—
  - 1. Gourhan Pasi, son of Deni of Fulbaria, police station Kotwali, district Mirzapur.
  - 2. Bodhai Kalwar, son of Gopal Saha of Fulbaria, police station Kotwali, district Mirzapur.
  - 3. Bhokani mallah of Chandraghar, police station Chandraghar, district Mirzapur.
  - 4. Indrapati, son of Godadhar of Chil, police station Kotwali, district Mirzapur.
  - 5. Bisewar Pasi, son of Mangroo of Dalapatti.
- Note .- No. 1 left for home from Calcutta and No. 5 is in Bairs. The gang left home in Kartik lats.
  - VI.—Sivarup Mallah, headman, son of Babulal mallah of Bhatura, police station Kotwali, district Mirzapur:—
    - 1. Raghi Kewar, son of Madan of Gorgari, police station Kotwali, district Mirzapur.
    - 2. Bhajan Mallah, son of Mangru of Gorgari, police station Kotwali, district Mirzapur.
- 3. Joy Karan mallah, son of Gonapat of Dalapati, police station Kotwali. One Roshan of Chapra district is now a Chaukidar in Bairia. He has three boats under him. Of these he has sent one to Dacca, one to Dhubri, and another to Nowgao district for thieving expedition.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) SARAT CHANDRA BOSE,

Sub-Inspector, Munshiganj.

#### APPENDIX VI-5-D.

River dacoity enquiry notes and reports by Mr. P. B. Bramley, District Super-intendent of Police, including notes of conference at Bankipur, dated 5th November 1903, memorandum of instructions in connection with operations against up-country riverain criminals, dated 30th September 1903, and 21st February 1904, confessions of Sheo, Bhagoo and Hanuman mallahs and notes of conferences with officers at Goalundo, Jaggannathganj and Dhubri.

#### BENARES:

The 30th September 1903.

Enquiry into river dacoity in Bengal.

#### MY DEAR

I HEREWITH enclose the heading of an enumeration sheet which please issue at once to station officers concerned for compilation. A rough record should be prepared thanawar by station officers, which, when ready, should be checked as soon as possible by an intelligent sub-inspector, who should be specially deputed for this duty. Should you have any difficulty in finding such an officer kindly communicate the facts by return of post, and one will be deputed from here.

- 2. The object in view is to obtain as far as is possible an accurate record of-
  - (1) The total number and class or types of trading boats which leave those provinces annually for the river trade in Bengal.
  - (2) A complete list of all the boat owners, skippers and crews of their boats.
  - (3) The original history and antecedents of all persons at present engaged in this business.
  - (4) The connections and associations of those people with local zamindars, money-lenders, and others from whom the criminal portion of the traders receive support.

Should all the required information be carefully collected it would soon be possible for the local police to localize not only the criminal elements amongst the traders, but their associates and supporters as well.

- 3. There is every reason to believe that the greater portion of those who go down in charge of boats are honest traders; but it is certain that a portion of these are hard-ened criminals who employ criminal crews and who in order to avoid attracting attention by the commission of offences near their own home, make it a regular business to voyage down to Assam and the lower reaches of the Ganges for no other purpose than the commission of crime.
- 4. The mallahs, in which class for the purpose of this enquiry kewats, chains, binds, &c., must be included, are not as a rule criminal communities; but all boat owners or manjhis (skippers) who employ bhurs, pasis, dusadhs, chamars as boatmen of their own castes who are previously convicted offenders or who are known in their own localities to be bad characters, should be regarded with suspicion and the closest inquiry should be made in all such cases, not only in respect to the history and antecedents of all such persons, but also as to who exactly are their local patrons, supporters and money-lenders. Every effort should be made to trace out the extent and nature of organization and modus operandi of each gang; and in order to establish "habit" a complete record of the conviction of every person employed in this trade should be set out and recorded. Registers Nos. 8, 10 and 10A. in each of the riverain thans should be carefully scrutinized and all records in important cases decided within the last ten years in which these people may have been concerned should be examined by the Court Inspector and noted.
- 5. It has also been ascertained that the worst criminals, i. e. those best known to the local police, do not ordinarily travel down with the boats when the latter start on or return from their voyage, but they leave home shortly before on the departure of outward bound boats, then travel by rail to some convenient point down the river in Bengal when they go abroad. Similarly when returning home or when bringing back stolen property the railway is largely made use of. It will therefore be necessary to ascertain what criminals of these castes in suspected localities are now absent from their homes, and a list of such absentees should be prepared giving the descriptive rolls and previous history of each, and the date (when ascertainable) on which

they left home. The railway station ordinarily made use of by these persons in their journey should also, if possible, be ascertained.

- 6. It is further suspected that criminals engaged in this trade receive in the majority of cases active support from local zamíndárs, money-lenders, and others in positions of influence and power, who benefit handsomely by proceeds of the depredations committed in Bengal. A searching and strictly confidential enquiry in this respect is therefore necessary and should be made, and the results noted.
- 7. A list of convictions for river dacoities and thefts by up-country men during the last ten years is now in the course of preparation in the riverain districts of Bengal and Assam which, taken together with the records it is presumed will be forthcoming in these provinces if diligent search is made (on the lines indicated in the previous paragraph) will in itself probably be sufficient to enable local authorities to deal with all persons where criminality is established in this respect under the preventive section of the Penal Procedure Code.
- 8. In addition to river crime and criminals and their methods, I would be much obliged if information were collected in respect to the river trade generally, that is what the trading boatmen living in your districts carry from here when leaving home, and what they bring back on their return voyages from the lower provinces. Is there any local river trade, if so, its nature, and whether merchants and others who use this means of transport have any system of insurance, &c. How do the boatmen who leave for Bengal employ themselves whilst away from home, what their apparent incomes are, and whether persons engaged in the trade are observed to suddenly become rich, and any other points of interest which may suggest themselves from local enquiries.
- 9. The first thing to be done therefore is to get the enumeration sheets accurately prepared. It must, however, be remembered that trading boats only are to be dealt with, in which category all boats employed in the transport of grain, stone or merchandise, or in the conveyance of people, travellers to and from Bengal are included. All other boats such as fishing canoes, ferry boats which ply at fixed ferries, or private pleasure boats are not to be taken into account. The inquiry should extend to all distributaries of the two main streams, Ganges and Gogra, on which these trading boats are kept. The Tons and Karamnassa in Ghazipur, the Rapti in Gorakhpur, the Gumti in Jaunpur, Ghazipur, and other such streams will therefore all come within the sphere of this inquiry (vide objects 1 and 2 in paragraph II).
- 10. Columns I and VII should therefore contain full particulars of the boats and the owners and skippers thereof and columns 9, and 10 full information regarding the crews and all their supporters, friends and associates and methods of working (column X).
- 11. The columns do not need any explanation. I have endeavoured to make the heading in each as clear as possible, but I will be glad to answer any questions you may wish to ask regarding any particular column, the object of which may not in your opinion be clearly set forth by the headings. I will be much obliged if the preparation of the rough copies could be taken in hand at once, and as soon as they are ready kindly let me know, and have them checked by a special officer (mentioned in paragraph I). The printed forms for the revised record will reach you within a week, and should be filled in as soon as the special officer has finished his check. I propose visiting your district next month, probably after the 15th and then will go through the sheets myself thana by thana, and will be glad if you could make it convenient to meet me and favour me with your views on the subject generally and we can at the same time discuss with the District Magistrate the steps to be taken locally to ensure systematic co-operation between the police of the two provinces for the prevention of river dacoities in Bengal by up-country boatmen.

12. Kindly let me have by return of post a list of all riverain thauas in your district, so that I may send you the necessary number of printed enumeration forms. I will also be much obliged if you will kindly communicate to me at the same time the name of the special officer you have deputed to supervise the preparation of the thana lists. Kindly show this letter to the District Magistrate.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) PERCY BRAMLEY.

To

E. KAYE, Esq.,

District Superintendent of Plolice, Ballia.

BENARES:
The 15th October 1903.

## Demi-Official Confidential.

#### MY DEAR

In continuation of my letter dated 30th September 1903, I herowith enclose .... enumeration forms, which kindly have filled up by the station officers concerned from the rough statements which have no doubt by this time been compiled. The columns should be ruled according to the headings in the sheets.

From inquiries made in Fyzabad and other districts it would appear that a good deal of local crime is committed by the members of the river castes mentioned in my previous letter who make full use of their boats and the waterways in their raids. It is therefore necessary that a record be obtained of all cases which have occurred during the past five years which were traced to, or could be reasonably attributed to, this agency. This information is required in addition to that already mentioned in paragraph 4 of my letter of the 30th September.

A vernacular translation of the instructions contained in my letter of the 30th is enclosed for information and favour of issue to station officers concerned.

Yours sincerely,

To-The District Superintendent of Police.

List of riverain thánas of the Allahabad district from which trading-boats leave for trade in Bengal and other places.

No,	Name of	'thánas	j.,	Name	of river wl situate.	aero	Places visited by boatmen in trading- boats.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Sirsa Baraut Karchana Manda Sarai Inayat Handia Bara Pachim Sarira Sarai Aqil Pipalgaon Colonelganj Kohkbiraj Pura Mufti Saini Kotwali Sheorajpur Muthiganj Daraganj	**** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	Ganges Do. Jumna Ganges Do. Jumna Do. Do. Canges Do. Do. Jumna Do. Canges Do. Co. Co. Co. Co. Co. Co. Co. Co. Co. C	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	Bengal and Assam.  Ditto.  Bengal Do.  Bengal and within the district.  Ditto.  Bengal, Allahabad and Banda.  Allahabad to Benares.  Ditto.  Ditto.  Allahabad to Cawnpore.  Allahabad to Rae Bareli.  Allahabad to Partabgarh  Ditto.  Banda and Allahabad.  Ditto.  Allahabad to Banda: one boat goes to Bengal.  Remain at Benighat and sometimes
19	Gh urpur]	***	, 844	Jumna	144	***	take pilgrims up to Benarcs. Within the Allahabad district.

A general perusal of the reports received from the station officers in connection with the enquiry regarding the trading-boats which leave these provinces for trade in Bengal will show that all those boats which go down from here to Bengal

are employed in the transport of grain, stones or merchandise from Vindhyachal to other places in the Lower Provinces and Assam. The boat-owners never traffic on t heir own account, but their boats are hired by the merchants for the purpose of river-trade. The boat owners are for the most part themselves the skippers and have their own men from these Provinces to work their boats. The servants of merchants generally go on boats with the property and sometimes they dont. With few exceptions, none of the boat owners or the crews have ever been convicted of any offences: only two mallahs living in the Sirsa police circle were convicted under section 380, Indian Penal Code, in Bengal and got 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each and two or three more of petty thefts in this district. Four mallahs residing in the Saini police circle were sent up for trial along with other pasis in a dacoity case which occurred in a bania's house in the Rae Bareli district in 1899, of whom three were convicted under section 412, Indian Penal Code, and got two years each, while the fourth was convicted under section 395, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. These cases having occurred in other districts their full particulars cannot be ascertained. This is the whole criminal history of the mallah tribe residing in the Allahabad district who carry on their business both in Bengal and here. It is also noticeable that the people of other castes forming the crews such as pasis, chamars, telis, dhirkars, koles and ahirs, whose number is not a large one, have no convictions against their names at all. But the fact that the condition of all those working on boats in Bengal and their "mahajans" at home has greatly improved, especially in Sirsa and Baraut police circles, is a matter which requires a strict scrutiny into the conduct of these men in Bengal. Their conduct at home has never attracted attention as is clearly proved by the fact that they have no convictions against them, nor have they ever been suspected to have been concerned in the commission of crime here, though they live handsomely.

They send money orders to their families at home direct or through their mahajans while away from home, and when they return home from their river voyages they bring with them nothing but a few things of superior quality in the shape of rice, cloth, spices, wood (sakhu) and umbrellas in small quantities which they offer as presents to their money-lenders, called their mahajans, who, during their absence abroad support their families at home. It is said that these boatmen dispose of most of the property, supposed to be the proceeds of their depredations in Bengal, on their return journey to the mahajans in the Mirzapur district, who are reputed to be habitual receivers of stolen property and whose number is very large there. After disposing of such property in Mirzapur, they proceed home bringing with them a few things as has been mentioned above and a considerable amount of money out of which they pay to their mahajans double and sometimes treble the amount with which they fed their families during their absence in Bengal. They generally return home in their boats and sometimes a very few return by rail.

Besidies the boats referred to in the above paragraph, there are other boats by means of which traffic of bad, sirki, jhao and stones is extensively carried on throughout the Allahabad district, and the adjoining districts of Partábgarh, Rae Bareli, Bánda, Fatehpur and Mirzapur. A few boats go down to Benares. These boats return empty and are not reported to have any caste working on them other than the mullahs who have no convictions against them. The owners of these boats are, for the most part, mahajans themselves, and with few exceptions, are reported to bear a good character.

The methods of the commission of crimes of these mallahs with respect to the property transported by their boats are said to be the following and a searching and careful enquiry will prove it.

That in the absence of any servant of the owner of the property on the boats, the boatmen sell the property and their boats as well at some convenient spot and then make it proclaimed that their boats foundered. Where such cases occur these boatmen no doubt profit themselves very considerably, and this method seems perhaps the most fertile resource of their income if they escape undetected.

12. Kindly let me have by return of post a list of all riverain thanas in your district, so that I may send you the necessary number of printed enumeration forms. I will also be much obliged if you will kindly communicate to me at the same time the name of the special officer you have deputed to supervise the preparation of the thana lists. Kindly show this letter to the District Magistrate.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) PERCY BRAMLEY.

To

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District Superintendent of Plolice, Ballia.

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Besidies the boats referred to in the above paragraph, there are other boats by means of which traffic of bad, sirki, jhao and stones is extensively carried on throughout the Allahabad district, and the adjoining districts of Partabgarh, Rae Bareli, Banda, Fatchpur and Mirzapur. A few boats go down to Benares. These boats return empty and are not reported to have any caste working on them other than the mullahs who have no convictions against them. The owners of these boats are, for the most part, mahajans themselves, and with few exceptions, are reported to bear a good character.

The methods of the commission of crimes of these mallahs with respect to the property transported by their boats are said to be the following and a searching and careful enquiry will prove it.

That in the absence of any servant of the owner of the property on the boats, the boatmen sell the property and their boats as well at some convenient spot and then make it proclaimed that their boats foundered. Where such cases occur these boatmen no doubt profit themselves very considerably, and this method seems perhaps the most fertile resource of their income if they escape undetected.

These mallahs are sometimes found in the possession of empty sacks and selling them at very low rates. Since they do not carry on their own trade of such articles as are contained in sacks, there is every reason to believe that they resort to some unlawful means to secure them.

These mullahs commit thefts of property on their boats and the method is said to be this, that they always have small pointed iron or wooden borers called suja with which they bore the sacks containing goods and take out as much from each sack as may not attract attention. They then rub the hole in the sack and sprinkle water over it leaving no trace of it at all. The property thus recovered is either left with their mahajans at home, if practicable, or with their associates in the way. If they do not succeed in any of the above attempts, they bury it under the saud on the bank of rivers and take it out on their return journey. This method is only resorted to by those who travel a few miles off their homes. These mallahs are said to have been seen to sell spices, sacks, rice and other things conveyed by them on their boats to banias through their own mahajans who belong to their community.

NITYA NAND, Sub-Inspector, District Police, Alluhabad.

Proceedings of a Committee held at Gorakhpur district by the Circle Inspectors regarding the antecedents of mallahs who, it is alleged, commit dacoities on the river.

MEMBERS:
Inspector Shahid Husain.
Jugul Kishore.
Khawaja Nimat Ullah.

The mahajans are the owners of the boats and make them over to the mallahs to ply for hire. The mallahs pay one-third of their income to the mahajans. The owners never accompany the mallahs when their boats go up or down the river. Merchants who despatch their goods by boats do not in any way insure their property; in some instances they go themselves, but invariably send their servants. When they don't send their servants, they entrust their goods to the entire care of the mallahs. These mallahs and others who hire boats from the owners are of the poorest classes. With the exception of a couple of bighas of land which they cultivate, they have no other means of livelihood; their women earn something by daily labour.

As regards their character it is presumed that they connive with the merchants' servants who accompany them and dispose of a portion of the goods consigned, which generally consists of grain. In order to save themselves from being suspected they lodge a complaint at the nearest police station to the effect that they were attacked by thieves. It has also been ascertained that in some instances these mallahs with the connivance of the merchants' servants after misappropriating such goods as they can readily dispose of, sink their boats and make a report to their owners and merchants of the accident. The eargo which goes down the river generally consists of miscellaneous goods, and that with the return journey principally grain; it also very often happens that the boats return empty. The wages the owners generally have to pay the mallahs is from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem inclusive of food. The merchants' servants are advanced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per mensem for expenses for the journey.

There are no particular places to which these boats ply in Bengal; they go right up to Calcutta and sometimes further. The merchants' servants and mallahs are very often absent from their homes for upwards of two or three years. On their return trips they take in cargo at various places, too numerous to mention, at the same rates already specified.

Inquiries go to show that instances have occurred when residents of neighbouring villages have attacked these boats laden with goods when anchored particularly at places where the villages are far away, and the boatmen have to anchor the boats during the night where there is some jungle. If the servants and mallahs are not on

the alert the thieves succeed in carrying away the property: but on the other hand if the merchants' servants and mallahs happen to be on the alert and offer resistance the thieves belabour them with lathis and carry away the spoil. The offenders are generally bad characters of distant villages. It is therefore presumed that the term of river dacoities may be applied to these instances. There are no reasons to suspect the zamindars, mahajans, merchants' servants and mallahs connive in these dacoities. The merchants' servants and mallahs only misappropriate grain entrusted to their care by their masters. Moreover the merchants' servants and mallahs mode of living does not appear to be extravagant, but on the other hand they seem to be very poor.

As regards the kewats, chattris, ahirs, pasis and chamars of Sabalpur, Panderia, Baragaon, Mandit, Bakripakhon Bazar, Chandrapalia and Balawan villages of police station Chaoni, district Basti, committing crimes at Ajudhia Ghat and some distant places, there is every reason to believe that such offences do occur. Particulars regarding them should be ascertained from that district. Their names are herewith furnished, with the various headings duly filled up, which was received from Bengal, having been carefully prepared by the station officers concerned.

(Sd.) SHAHID HUSAIN,

Circle Inspector.

(Sd.) JUGUL KISHORE,

ditto.

(Sd.) KHAWAJA NIAMAT ULLAH, ditto.

## Confidential.

Notes of a conference held at Bankipur on Thursday, the 5th November 1903, in connection with suppression of river dataities by up-country boatmen in Bengal.

- 1. Seen the record prepared by Mr. Bramley from the toll for registration at Benares, showing the river traffic with Bengal, from above Benares (on the Ganges); and consider that the key to the information thus collected will be found in the conviction sheets in connection with river crime which are now being prepared locally and in Bengal. The scope of the enquiry might now be limited to villages or localities, the inhabitants of which have an established notoriety, in this respect, and the general line of action should be similar to that now in progress in connection with the suppression of gang dacoities by bhars, a commencement being made with the Dacca river dacoity now under trial, in which Bhogi and others of Kamassin and other places (in all 26 accused) are concerned. Inquiries might with advantage be made from Dharandhar Singh and Shapal Singh of Dalpatti, Mirzapur.
- 2. Mr. Bramley or Mr. McNamara with a special officer from the United Provinces should proceed as soon as possible to Dacca to watch this case, and in order to arrange for the immediate re-arrest or detention of such persons as may eventually be acquitted, so that none of those now under detention should be subsequently lost sight of, and also in order to decide on such further joint action as fresh development of the case may suggest.

3. A telegram asking sanction under section 551 for powers as a District Superintendent for both officers throughout Bengal, has been sent to Inspector-General. Telegram also sent to Dacca directing action being taken under section 565 in the case of those convicted, and the re-arrest under section 55 of those acquitted.

Instruction will issue accordingly, and Mr. Bramley will work on the lines indicated above.

Further notes and orders regarding action to be taken in connection with suppression of riverain crime in Bengal.

In continuation of yesterday's orders and instruction the following points will be attended to:

1. Read Inspector Saligram's list of up-country persons alleged to be notorious convicted criminals who are at the present time absent on river dacoity raids in Bengal.

Mr. McNamara is to Dacca and Me singh to look after

> A. V. R. 21-11-1903.

Deputy Inspector ral issued orders d Dacca.

21-11-1903.

- (1) Bhagwanta, son of Shiurattan mallah of Kamassin, Mirzapur.
- (2) Musai, son of Tahel Pasi of Kamassin.
- (3) Babhan mallah, son of Sukhi of Kamassin "
- (4) Lagan mallah, son of Ramphal
- (5) Ananta Pasi, son of (unknown), "
- (6) Bhajjan mallah, son of (unknown),
- (7) Lachman Pasi, son of Saipal

(Information regarding the above was received from Dharandhar Singh.)

2. Suggested that an efficient Sub-Inspector and a small staff of specially qualified constables and head-constables be deputed from the United Provinces to deal with this branch of crime under orders of the officers on special duty, as has been done in this case of the Bhars.

## A. V. KNYVETT,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, (in charge Criminal Identification Department, Bengal).

BANKIPUR:

The 6th November 1903.

# Confidential.]

Benares;
The 4th January 1904.

## DEAR MR. KNYVETT,

THAVE now acquired sufficient information regarding the mallahs from these provinces to enable me to give you (1) an outline of the operations I would propose being taken in hand to put an immediate and effective stop to the existing state of affairs, and (2) of the measures to be adopted hereafter in order to prevent the recrudescence of this form of crime:

From enquiries made, I estimate roughly that there are at the present moment something like 2,500 boats representing approximately 6,000 hands employed from these Provinces in the boat traffic in Eastern Bengal. All the figures have not up to date come in, but I do not think my estimate is far out. So far, however, as erime is concerned, the localities addicted have now been clearly defined; and are as follows:—

- (1) Mirzapur.—In all about 600 boats and 1,500 known bad characters or suspects.
- (2) Ballia.—The Chain mallah Colony in and around Turtipur, a small but energetic community, numbering about 500.
- (3) Basti.—The mallahs, Thakurs and others in the Chaoni thana, in all about 500 persons.
- (4) Muttra.—The mallahs in and around Shergarh, evidently an offshoot from the Chain mallahs in Ballia (though the connection is not admitted): a small number, but with numerous convictions in Bengal.

I will shortly be in possession of complete lists from each district of boats and crews now absent and working from these Provinces in Bengal. But so far as my enquiries have extended at present, with the exceptions noted above; there is nothing to show that the remainders are employed on anything except honest trade, and this view receives support from the statement of convictions received from the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, which gives only 34 convictions of upcountry men in cases of river dacoity and theft on the rivers in Bengal during the ten years from 1893 to 1903. From information acquired during the course of this enquiry, it is, however, evident that little, if any, of the river crime is ever reported.

Apart from actual river crime (which undoubtedly is but seldom reported), the record of convictions which has now been obtained, shows that the Bhars, Pasis, Dusadbs, mallahs and even others of the "guilty" localities noted above, make free

use of the river for the commission of dacoities and burglaries in all the towns and villages on the rivers in Eastern Bengal.

The methods employed in going and coming, in the commission of crime and in the disposal of stolen property, and the remittance or conveyance of the proceeds to their relatives or mahajans at home are now fully exposed, and it only remains to take immediate action to put an effective stop to the existing state of affairs.

Endeavours are now being made to obtain the services of an approver from amongst those recently convicted in the Dacca case. Should Bodhi or any of the others make a statement, it will facilitate our operations. But I have not heard up to date from Mr. McNamara what really are the chances of any of these men speaking, and meanwhile we are losing a good opportunity of striking a severe blow at the heavy criminal sections of the river community that we are after. I understand that the majority of the boats from the localities indicated will be found congregated in and around Chilmari and Narainganj for another couple of months, in connection with some annual festival which lasts till after the Phagun. What I therefore now propose doing is as follows:—

- (1) That during February Mr. McNamara and I will examine each boat in and around Narainganj and compare the crews actually found on board with those named by the districts concerned, and deal forthwith with all suspicious characters found in Bengal under section 109; Criminal Procedure Code. I propose to prove identity, first, by means of identifiers, of whom I propose to bring down some from each place, and secondly, by a comparison with my list of absentees of suspicious character.
- (2) The result of this scrutiny will probably be an immediate exodus back from Bengal of all Pasi and Bhar, etc., badmashes to their home districts. These I propose to deal with in co-operation with the Government Railway Police both in Bengal and these Provinces. Certain stations in Bengal (chiefly in and around Goalundo) will be carefully watched, and the daily issue of tickets to the localities mentioned in these Provinces will be wired to the Government Railway Police on the stations here, and the returning thickes will be dealt with locally here under section 109 also, unless they can give satisfactory accounts of themselves.

It is essential, however, to maintain the utmost secrecy till our plans are matured and we are in a position to strike. I have therefore asked McNamara not to precipitate matters by making too much of a fuss on the rivers at present, but to devote his energies to endeavouring to get one of the Dacca lot to speak, and to collecting accurate and reliable data as to the commission of heinous crime on the rivers themselves. The recent conviction in the Dacca case has no doubt created somewhat of a scare, and if we act hastily, it is likely that the criminals now in Bengal will get wind of what is up and make their way back home before we get at them, and my idea is to pounce on them in their own waters and, by hunting them down in their own grounds, to make them feel once for all that the game will not pay.

In order to carry out the scheme effectively, it will be necessary for both McNamara and myself to have one good fast launch each, in addition to a patrol boat or two, of which I can, if necessary, furnish the crows from my trained men here. McNamara writes to say that there is difficulty about getting two launches, but I do not think the work can be effectively done with less, since the distances to be travelled will be great, and the raid must be made before the boats start again on their homeward journey about April or May. I therefore propose taking the matter in hand as early next month as possible, and will be glad to hear as soon as possible whether my proposals have your approval, in which case I would be much obliged if you will kindly place the same before the Inspector-General of Police for orders in respect to the posting of the launches and the boats:

Should the proposals be approved of, I will draw up the detailed instructions and will place myself in communication with the Deputy Inspectors-General of Railway Police in both Provinces and the District Superintendents concerned, in. order to secure close co-operation in every respect.

I may note that in addition to the checking of the boat crews from information already received, I anticipate that it will be necessary to hunt down and search certain boats now employed in Bengal and armed and worked by noterious criminals from these provinces which we shall not be able to do without launches, and I therefore cannot urge their employment too strongly—in fact it will be impossible to do the work without them.

In respect to the future, there cannot be any doubt that nothing short of legislation in the shape of an "Inland River Navigation Act" will meet the case effectively. The shipping engaged in the river traffic will have to be registered, and owners employed in the trade will have to take out licenses, and a regular River Police service will have to be organized, and I do not think any special difficulties are likely to crop up in connection with recommendations to this effect being submitted to Government in the end—vigorous prosecutions under the bad-livelihood sections by the local police of all receivers and supporters, and the employment of additional police in the "guilty" villages, &c. McNamara is at present in Rajshahi and I expect to hear from him shortly, when I shall write you again if necessary; meanwhile I will be grateful if you would kindly consider my proposals, and if you concur, forward the same to the Inspector-General for consideration and sanction.

This Dome gang has proved a much bigger job than I expected. But I have finished it now, and all the most important men have been arrested and sent down to Calcutta, and I have prepared a complete schedule of the gang, and am sending the same with a full note to your office and the Com missioner of Polico, Calcutta, as also to the Inspector-General of these Provinces for future reference and action.

Yours sinceroly,

P. BRAMLEY,

To A. V. KNYVETT, Esq.,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bankipur.

Copy to Personal Assistant, Police, Bengal. Please await Mr. Knyvett's opinion. If these operations are sanctioned, I will probably be able to submit my final report early in March.

P. BRAMLEY.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL-

Perusal. I have already arranged about the launches (one each) for Messrs. Bramley and McNamara. The latter is now using the Faridpur launch, and Mr. Bramley will have the Pabna launch when he comes down.

R. DUNDAS. 15-1-1904.

Memorandum of instructions in connection with the operations against upcountry river criminals now absent from their homes on thieving expedition in Eastern Bengal.

It has now been clearly established that from particular localities in the United Provinces considerable numbers of persons of bad character annually visit the riverain districts of Bengal for the commission of crime. Complete lists have now been compiled of all boats and the crews thereof engaged in the inter-Provincial river

I presume no orders are required from me, and that all that is necessary has been done.

R. W. CARLYLE.

1. Allahabad. 6 Ballia. trade, and which make annual voyages down to
2. Miraapur, 7. Azamgarh. 8. Fyzabad. the lower reaches of the Ganges. At the present

Jaunpur. 9. Basti. time of some 6,000 trading boats registered in the marginally noted districts, no less than 4,000 are

absent in Bengal, which in itself represents, roughly, a floating population of about 16,000 men now absent from their homes in these provinces and temporarily in residence on the rivers in Bengal. The crime statistics received from each district, however, indicate that the criminal element is confined to certain well-known subcastes residing in certain definite areas. The greater portion of those employed in river traffic are apparently honest traders, and the greater part of the river trade

in Eastern Bengal is in their hands. With all such persons therefore it is not desirable in any way to interfere; but the practical absence of river police arrangements in Eastern Bengal, where in fact the rivers are the chief means of communication, and the consequent immunity from all police supervision enjoyed by those engaged in this trade, combined with the timid character of the local inhabitants has attracted numbers of expert criminals from these provinces, who have for years past undoubtedly found it far safer and more profitable to follow their nefarious calling in Eastern Bengal than in the neighbourhood of their own homes. Very little, if any, of the crime they commit is ever even heard of, which to a great extent accounts for the difficulty so generally experienced in finding people to identify property found on those so frequently arrested in these provinces. A list, however, has now been prepared by the Assistant District Superintendent of Police on special duty in Bengal of all unreported cases which have occurred in the neighbourhood of the rivers, and arrangements are being made which will in future facilitate the identification of all such property if really stolen in Bengal. The exact connection in these respects in the two provinces will be seen in

- 2. In addition to those who are known to have gone down by boat, it appears that the worst criminals made it a regular practice to journey down separately and join the boats in Bengal, for which purpose they take full advantage of the facilities placed at their disposal by the rapid extension of our railway systems. Thus:—
  - (a) The "Chain" Mallah colonies of Ballia and Gorakhpur use the Bengal and North-Western Railway freely; in fact, as an illustration of the extent to which they appreciate the advantage of being favourably situated in this respect, mention may be made of a portion of the Ubhaon colony of "Chains" who migrated from Ballia about six years ago to a more strategic position in village Sibranli, police-station Musaila (Gorakhpur) adjoining the Bhatni junction, which places them in direct communication with their raiding grounds in Eastern Bengal (see paragraph 6).
  - (b) The Mirzapur Pasis and mallahs of village Kamassin, and the neighbouring villages on the Kotwali side, and the Pasis of Gopiganj at Bhadoi, have the East Indian Railway main line actually running past their doors on one side, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at an almost equally convenient distance on the other (see paragraph 7), with the result that within a couple of hours of leaving home they can catch trains which convey them direct to Goalundo, where they join their friends in the boats.
  - (c) Similarly Shikohabad, Agra city, and Muttra are all conveniently situated for the river criminals in that part of the province. The present operations will therefore be confined to those particular localities, and the castes specially to be dealt with are the "Chain" mallahs of Ballia and Gorakhpur, the mallahs and Pasis of Kamassin and other villages in Mirzapur, and the mallahs in police-station Sirsaganj (Mainpuri), Farrukhabad and Tajganj (Agra), and Shergarh, Surir and Mat (Muttra).
- 3. In addition to the boat enumeration list, there is in each of the districts mentioned in paragraph 1 a list of absentees of bad character who are known or are suspected of being in Bengal in company with the boatmen from their districts. Each district has therefore sufficient material at its disposal to ensure the speedy identification of all persons who may be arrested in the course of these operations. The necessity for concerted action in this respect is fully illustrated by a recent case in Gorakhpur, in which by reason of the special attention now being paid to this subject by the Government Railway Police two Mirzapur mallahs were arrested at the Bhatni Railway junction under section 54, and in whose possession much suspicious property has been found. They have both been convicted under section 109. Meanwhile the property found on them is being made the subject of further

inquiries in Bengal. They had tickets from Phulchari railway station (Eastern Bengal State Railway on the Brahmaputra river) to Benares City and their case indicates exactly what is going on, and only shows that, if collective action were taken, it is quite possible that large numbers of returning badmashes could similarly be arrested and much stolen property recovered at railway stations by the police in these provinces.

4. In order therefore to put an immediate check on the prevailing unsatisfactory state of affairs, it is now proposed as a preliminary measure to take vigorous action under the preventive sections against all bad characters of this description found concealing their identity, or living at present without ostensible means of livelihood in Bengal. The District Superintendent on special duty will therefore now proceed to the districts affected in Bengal and will overhaul and check all up-country boats found there. The crime will be compared with the district lists, and he will take action under section 109 in all cases in which such proceedings may be justified. In order to assist in the identification of criminals, the following officers and men will be deputed from these provinces to accompany him to Bongal:—

Mirzapur District.—Constable Achaibar Singh, police station Katwali.

Gorakhpur District.—One constable (or chaukidár) from police-station Musaila.

Benares—

- (1) Constable Lal Bahadur Singh,
- (2) " Mustak Husain,
- (3) " Jaikaran Singh,
- (4) Head constable Muhammad Idris,

and the following river police:—Constables Shankar, Sri Ram, Ram Khilawan and Sukh Deo.

District Superintendents concerned will please place the services of the officers and men named at Mr. Bramley's disposal when required. One month's pay may be advanced and railway fare paid to Dacca to be accounted hereafter in the usual way by submission of travelling allowance bills.

- 5. The result of this scrutiny in the Bengal rivers will probably be an immediate exodus from Bengal back to their homes of most of the bad characters now absent, and thus it is proposed to apprehend as they alight at the railway stations in the United Provinces. The District Superintendents of the districts concerned, i.e., Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Gházipur, Azamgarh, Benares, Agra, Muttra and Mainpuri will therefore be good enough to take steps to watch the stations mentioned in the manner directed hereinafter, see paragraph 7.
- 6. Mr. McNamara, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, has been directed to arrange with the Assistant Inspectors-General of Railway Police and the districts concerned in Bengal for the immediate watching of the following railway stations in Eastern Bengal:—

E.	B. S. Railway —				
1.	$\mathbf{Dhurbi*}$	(Goalpara d	istrict.	Assam)	Brahmaputra river.
2.	Jutrapore	(Rangpur	"	Bengal)	ditto.
3.	Phulchari*	(Bogra	"	,, )	ditto.
4.	Goalundo*	(Faridpur	"	")	Junction Ganges and
<b>5.</b>	Belgachi	( "	59	,, )	Brahmaputra. Ganges.
6.	$\mathbf{Pangsa}$	( ,,	37	,, )	-
7.	Khooksha	(Nadia	1)	")	<b>77</b>
8. 9.	Kumarkhali Kushtia*	( "	"	" )	"
10.	Poradaha	( "	"	")	"
11.	Mirpur	, ,,	73	,, )	"
12.	Damukdia*	,,,	"	,, )	<b>27</b>
13.	Saraghat*	( ,,	"	")	,
10.	оатавнав "	(Pubna	<b>3</b> )	")	"

E. I. Railway—

14. Azimganj (Murshidabad, district Bengal) Ganges.

15. Rajmahal (Sonthal Parganas ,, ) ,,

16. Sahibganj ( ,, ,, ,, ) ,,

17. Sankragali Ghát ( ,, ,, ,, ) ,,

B. & N.-W. Railway—

18. Manihari Ghát.\*

The most important stations, i.e., those made use of most by the river criminals are those marked.\* The remainder are only likely to be made use of when the mullahs find out that the others are being watched. The District Police authorities are being asked to depute local police to all stations where Government Railway Police are not ordinarily posted, or where they may be too weak to furnish the number of extra men required for this special purpose. One intelligent, literate constable at each station will be sufficient.

It shall be the duty of the police thus posted at the stations in Bengal-

- (1) to quietly watch and note the daily issue of tickets for all up-passenger trains from these stations to any of those in the United Provinces in the list given below;
- (2) to wire this information to the police on duty at the United Provinces stations immediately after the departure of the trains from the stations they are watching.

It is essential that the police on duty at the stations in Bengal work as quietly and as methodically as possible, in order that the real object of their deputation may not become known. They need not in fact be told why the information is required. Being temporarily on duty at the stations to assist the Government Railway Police, they can send Police service messages direct to the police on duty at the stations in the United Provinces, and these messages should be of the briefest possible description, thus:—

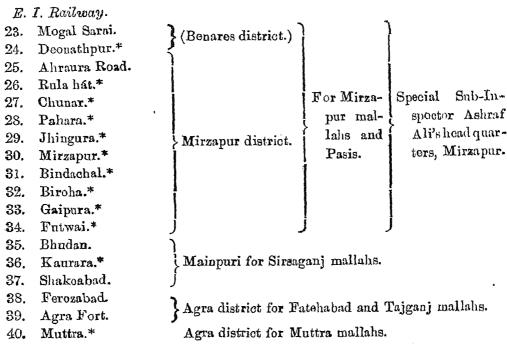
```
From-R. Police, Phulchari. To-R. Police, Chunar.
```

"Six tickets issued by 7 up via Bhatni and Moghal Sarai."

They should attend in plain clothes and should work in conjunction with the Railway staff, whose co-operation is being arranged for.

7. In the *United Provinces* the following stations will be closely watched, and all arrivals, by up-trains, from the stations noted in the Bengal list, should be closely scrutinized and interrogated:—

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B. & N.-W. Railway-
 1. Bhatpar.*
 2. Bhatni Junction.*
 3. Murkhar.*
                          Gorakhpur district for "Chains"
 4.
     Salempur.
                                                           Special Sub-In-
                            at Musaila and Barhaj.
 5. Barhai.
                                                             spector Saidar
 6. Lar Road.
                                                             Husain
                                                                       with
10. Tartipur.*
                                                             headquarters at
     Bilthara Road.
11.
                                                             Bhatni.
                          Azamgarh and Ballia districts
12.
    Kidihdapur.
                            for Ubhaon and Masuhar(?)
     Kopaganj.
13.
                            "Chains,"
     Jhan Junction.
14.
                         Gházipur for Jaunpur mallahs.
     Aurihar Juuction.
                         Benares for Benares and Mirzapur mallahs.
16. Benares city.
 O. & R. Railway.
    Kashi.
17.
                          Benares for Benares and Mirzapur mallahs and
     Benares Cantonment
18.
                            Pasis and Bhars.
     Chaukhandi.
19.
20.
     Kapsethi.
    Bhadoi.*
21.
                          Mirzapur district for Bhars, Pasis and mallahs.
22. Suriawan.*
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NOTE. - The most important statious are marked with an asterisk.

At Bhatni, Iran, Aurihar, Kashi, Benares Cantonment, Mogal Sarai, Mirzapur, Agra Fort and Muttra, the Government Railway Police will probably be able to carry out checking without the assistance of the District Police, but even then they will require assistance from the local police in respect to the identification of local bad characters alighting from trains, and therefore at all of these places District Superintendents will make the necessary arrangements in consultation with the Deputy Inspector-General or Superintendents of Government Railway Police. At all stations where Government Railway Police are not ordinarily posted, District Police or chankidars or both will be posted. None but specially qualified mon should be selected. They should be furnished with lists of absentees from their circles or should be acquainted with thom, and they should be given a list of stations in Bengal from which arrivals are to be watched, and from which they are to receive messages.

- 8. It shall be the duty of the police stationed at the railway stations in the United Provinces to—
  - (1) meet all up-trains and to look out for all persons arriving from the stations mentioned in Bengal;
  - (2) they will attend in plain clothes at the ticket gate, and on the arrival of all such persons, as noted above, they should at once ascertain their names and addresses, and will interrogate them as to their easte and residence, and shall forthwith arrest under section 54, Criminal Procedure Code, all whom they can personally identify as bad characters, or who conceal their identity, or who otherwise bring themselves within the scope of section 54, Criminal Procedure Code;
  - (3) they will work in conjunction with the ticket collecting staff, whose cooperation is being arranged for. All persons arrested in pursuance of these instructions should be searched in the presence of the station-master or some other such respectable persons, and no persons are to be interfered with, who do not belong to the criminal classes now being dealt with. Special Sub-Inspector will see that people are not unnecessarily harassed. No persons are therefore to be interfered with who come from places other than those noted in paragraph 6, or who may not be actually known to be bad characters. The police deputed on special duty will therefore exercise all due caution in respect to their powers of interrogation and arrest;

- (4) all cases taken up in pursuance of these instructions shall ordinarily be registered and investigated, if within railway limits, by the Government Railway Police investigating officers concerned, or if beyond railway limits, by the District Station officers concerned.
- (5) the Special Sub-Inspectors deputed as above (paragraph 7) to supervise the work of the special staff, will be informed promptly of all arrests made, and they will communicate the information direct without delay to Mr. Bramley, who will keep a note of all such cases. In districts where no Special Sub-Inspector is posted, the Government Railway Police or District Police, as the case may be, will communicate this information to Mr. Bramley;
- (6) all persons arrested should be carefully searched (as in paragraph 3, supra), and all suspicious property taken in charge, complete inventories of the same being forwarded without delay to Mr. Bramley;
- (7) the Special Sub-Inspector will assist in the enquiries and will see that no time is lost in putting the accused up before the Magistrate having jurisdiction. Remands of at least ten days should be applied for, and finger-impressions should be taken and sent for search to the Central Bureau at both Allahabad and Calcutta.
- 9. Similarly in the localities mentioned, the thana police should take immediate steps to place a close and careful watch over the particular villages from which large numbers of criminals are now absent, and who will probably hasten home the instant they find themselves being sought for in Bengal. Thus the villages of Kamassin, Gargari, Dulapatti, &c., in Mirzapur; Sikrauli in police-station Musaila, Gorakhpur; Uchaon and the villages in that neighbourhood in Ballia and Azamgarh: the river villages of Karra and others in Sirsaganj, Fatchabad in Agra, and Chamargadi in police-station Shergarh; Piprela in police-station Mat, Paringaon in Raya and village Naharia in police-station Saini in Muttra should all be closely watched, and village police and beat constables should receive instructions to maintain special vigilance and promptly report the return of absent bad characters who should forthwith be searched and called to account for their doings during their absence, and action should be taken accordingly.
- 10. If the police in the two provinces, who are being posted to the two sets of stations mentioned, reciprocate intelligently, it is very probable that a considerable number of expert criminals will be apprehended before they learn the exact extent of the oprations being taken against them. It is also very probable that a good deal of stolen property will be found in their possession, which with the increased facilities for identification which will be afforded by the joint action now being taken, will probably result in much concealed and undetected crime in Bengal being brought home to these thieves.
- 11. It is most necessary therefore that none but the most intelligent and qualified constables and chaukidars be selected for this duty, and that no time be now lost in posting the police at the stations concerned. They will be on duty for about a month, after which it will not be necessary for any special watch being maintained at the railway stations since the boats usually start back on their return voyage about April.
- 12. The Inspector-General therefore hopes that District Superintendents of Police of the districts concerned will give this matter their best attention, and inform Mr. Bramley as soon as the men are posted.

Mr. Bramley's address till further notice will be— C/o P. A. to the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. By order,

P. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent on special duty.

Notes of interviews held with Mirzapur mallah prisoners now confined in the Dacca Central Jail.

Τ.

No. 7238, Phagu Mullah, son of Sheo Lallu, of village Kamasin, police-station Kotwali, Mirzapur, United Provinces, aged about 25 years; sentence 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, 16-11-1903.

Left home in his own boat about 7 or 8 years ago. His father (Sheo Lallu) died about 12 years ago. Served a small boat of his own-a meghna of about 200 maunds—purchased from his uncle Laggan Mallah for Rs. 150, which was paid off in instalments. Took down a cargo of stone from Bacha Pande of Bindhachal, from Mirzapur to Dhunian. Crew consisted of Jaggu Kumhar, Budhu Kumhar, Kanhai Kulwar, Ballai mallah and self, in all seven. The stone was sold in Dhunian to Laggan Gond for Rs. 200, and of this Bacha Paude received about Rs. 70 and Laggan received an instalment also. Next year again took a cargo of stone from Bacha Pande; 250 maunds of curry stones of sorts, on which I made about Rs. 200 profit. I also made Rs. 50 in carrying rice and so cleared my debt. I thus worked for a couple of years and all was well till I quarrelled with Laggan, who got my boat attached for an old debt. I gave him back my boat and bought a new ulanki of about 200 maunds from Andan and Maikan mallah of Mirzapur. In this boat I made one or two voyages down to Bengal, and did no thicking till about four or five years ago, when I came down with a crew containing Jaikaran Ahir of Kamasin, Jagrup Kahar of Kamssin, Jakhu Pasi of Kamasin, Jangi mallah of Kamasin, Jokhan Ahir of Kamasin, Sheo Tahal Mallah of Kamasin (deceased). We came down with an empty boat to Narainganj, and did no business on our way down, so Jakhu and Jaikaran suggested that we might "raise the wind" by stealing. I was at first afraid to join them, but they went out on two occassions with the dinghi and got about Rs. 200 in each which was distributed. They then suggested that I should go and see Hargobind Missir at Jahajmarkhi Doara, as he was a good man who helped all Kamasin boatmen and Pasis. They had known Hargobind before, and so I went. [These two mon (Jakhu and Jaikaran) did not come from Mirzapur with me, but came in Bhagwanta's hoat which they left and joined me at Narainganj.] When we went to see Hargobind he asked who I was. and Jaikaran said I was their Manjhi, and a trustworthy man, so Hargobind kept the Pasis and told me to return to the boats and that he would see me later. Hargobind and the other two came down to the boat about an hour later, and sail "Why do you go about with an empty boat; we will help you to get work at Goalundo." We went back accordingly, with Hargobind Singh with us, and reached Gonlundo in about three days. Hargobiud and the Pasis then took the dinghi off. I went in the dunghi about two miles upstream, where they got out, and came back with Rs. 700 in eash. Hargobind then returned with his share. I got Rs. 200 as my share as manjhi. I never heard whom they actually stole the money from. Jaikaran and I later on had a quarrel over the partition, as I heard they got more than Rs. 700. Jaikaran and Jakhu then left and went home. I purchased rice from Bissessar Sao and Bachan Sao with my share of the money, and then returned home. We committed no more thefts after the departure from Dhapari of Jakhan and Jaikaran.

In my next voyage I brought down: (1) Latchman Pasi of Kamasin, (2) Jokhai Kahar of Kamasin, (3) Anghar Kewat of Kamasin, (4) Bissessar Pasi of Dulapatti, (5) Thamman mallah, Bandipur, and (6) Jokhan Ahir. Of these, Nos. 1, 4 and 5 came down in Latchman's boat and joined us between Goalundo and Narainganj. At the latter place, Thamman brought news of a boat near Madanganj with a lot of money on board. Five of us, Latchman, Jokhan, Thamman, Bissessar, Anghar and self went off in a dinghi and arrived at Madanganj at about midnight. Thamman went in through the open door and brought out a box containing Rs. 900 in cash. This was distributed: Latchman and his crew got Rs. 700 and I got Rs. 200 as my share. We all then went off at once to Chandpur and sent

money-orders home from the Post-office there. I sent the whole of my share (Rs. 200) home. We then returned again to Narainganj, for the nights were still dark and almost immediately committed a burglary in Narainganj town. It was in a batasa (sweet) shop. This shop is on a ghat near the river bank. It is known as the batasawalas, and is below the kath ki pul, and to the east of it about 80 to 100 paces. In this affair, Latchman Anghar, Thamman, Bissessar and self took part. Thamman had acted as scout and brought in the information. We reached the shop at about 1 A.M. The door was open and Thamman entered and broke open a box from which he abstracted Rs. 500 cash in a bag. As he was leaving, the owner got up to relieve nature and seeing what had happened raised a hue and cry, upon which we bolted and got back to the boat. My share in this raid came to Rs. 50. We then left and all went up stream together as far as Bathabanda in the Pubna district. We were in need of clothes, as all ours were torn; we therefore (same lot as above) made a raid on a cloth merchant's shop in the bázár. I can point out the shop. We arrived at the shop at about 3 A.M. The walls were of chattai and mud. Bissessar Pasi had scouted out the place, and so he cut a "send" on the left side of the house, and entered. He passed out to us-

Five complete thans of longcloth (14 girrahs, i.e. 28 inches wide.)

Four yellow silk dopattas (same colour as jail office wall.)

Three silk jhullas (i.e., made-up female bodices, one was green, one red, and one white).

I got a than of longcloth, the others divided the remaining four amongst them; of the dopattas, Latchman got one, Thamman one, and Bissessar two; of the jhullas, Latchman got one and Bissessar two; the red and green ones. This was a little more than two years ago. We all now went straight home. There was an east wind and moonlight nights and so we committed no more thefts. We returned again next Sawan as usual with the crew who are now in jail with me. We brought down an empty boat. From Goalundo we went to Jahajmarki, Deara, in order to get information from Hargobind Missir, and on arriving there found Bodi and Shoo, who told us that a boy of theirs called Dukharan had been seized by the police the night before, and suggested that we might go to Hargobind Missir and ask him to get the boy. I went with Behari, and Hargobind Missir went to the thana to enquire about Dukharan. The police then somehow got the information about us and seized us also. Hargolind then went over to the police and got us all caught. This statement shown me and purporting to have been made by me to Mr. N. C. Banerjee, Honorary Magistrate, is not true. It was prompted by the daroga and suggested by Hargobind, who also said he would get us off on appeal. Sheo and Bodi belong to another lot and have never worked with them.

Sheo is a man who can give much information if asked. I know Ram Saran Kalwar at Mathura Bázár; we used to drink at his shop and he used to send and receive letters for us. I also know Banga Saran Pande at the Serajganj kol Post-office; he wrote money-orders for us.

I may have forgotten things, but if taken out of jail can show more places where thefts were committed.

Notes of interviews held with Mirzapur mallah prisoners now confined in the Dacca Central Jail.

II.

Narrative of No. 7242, Sheo, son of Jhagru mallah, of village Kamasin, police-station Kotwali, district Mirzapur, United Provinces. Seven years' rigorous imprisonment, section 401, Indian Penal Code, 16-11-1903.

I left home originally about 15 or 20 years ago as a lad on Sheo Lalla's (Phagu's father) boat, and went to the *Barni Mela* at Munshiganj. In this voyage Jai Karan, son of Naik mallah, Raghu (his brother), Sheotahal (deceased), Bachu, my grandfather, and Sheo Lalla formed the crew. We brought down stone which was

sold at Munshiganj and took home rice. Some thefts, I remember, were committed by this lot, but I was too small to understand what exactly took place, but I remember the police captured Sheo Lalla's dinghi and in it were Jagran, Bissessar (Mallah of Gargari) and Gajadhar mallah; all of whom got six months' each. We returned back, and I came back in Babhan's boat, with which boat I returned to Bengal next Sawan. As far as I can remember the erew were—

- (1) Self (boy).
- (2) Bodi (elder brother).
- (3) Bachan (deceased).
- (4) Baban.
- (5) Angan (of Gargari).
- (6) Mata Bhiki of Bhataura.
- (7) Suohu (Julaha) deceased.
- (8) Sheoprasad of Kamasin.
- (9) Potti, Pasi of Dallapatti.

We reached Dhapari where the boat was seized by the police in the Rajshahi dacoity case, in which Bhagwanta, Gopal and many others were convicted. I being a small boy was sent home; the other boys sent home with me were Lallua (deceased) and a boy from village Kakranti, police station Bindachal, whose name I forget. I remained at home for four or five months and then came down in Sampat's (deceased) boat from Dingurpatti. It was a "Pulwari" dinghi, and was only used for piloting larger craft down the river. There were only three of us, the third man being a Chamar. We worked on all the rivers between Serajganj and Calcutta and did no stealing. We went home and came back again in this way till Baban and Bodi were released. Many others were released at the same time. Ramdas and Bodi jointly took a boat. I went down in a dinghi with Baban, who brought a boat at Serajganj. The following crew joined us there:—

- (1) Jagbandhan Pasi.
- (2) Musai Pasi.
- (3) Deosaran Pasi (of village Asnao) police-station Bhadoi,

all three of whom had come down in Sankar Chamar's boat from Pachaura, police station Anrai. They asked us to give them share in the boat, but this Babau refused. They then came on board as hands at Narainganj, to which place the two boats travelled down together. They did not come on board our boat till a quarrel arose between them and Shankar Chamar, which arose in this manner: Shankar had borrowed Rs. 400 from a Thakur of Pachaura, and in order to pay this off he brought the Pasis down to Bengal. At Narainganj they committed a burglary in which they got Rs. 400 which they refused to hand over to their manjhi Shankar. Now at Narainganj the Pachaura Thakur's brother happened to be jamadar in the employ of Mr. David, so Shankar went to him and asked his help, since the money was intended for his brother at home. The Thakur accordingly told him to bring the boat to David: saheb's ghat, which was done. The Thakur then came on board with a lot of Pachaura men who were employed in the mills, and seized the Pasis whom they beat and threatened to hand over to the Police unless they delivered up their money, which they did. Having got all he wanted, the Thakur kept all the money and told Shankar he could go also. The Pasis having left him and come to us, he had no crew and had to sell his boat and go home. The police got to hear of this and so the Pasis left us also. We went home as usual and committed no thefts.

I now entered into partnership with Baban, and we voyaged down to Bengal asusual. With us were:—

- (1) Gajrup Pasi,
- (2) Gauri Pasi,
- (3) Behari mallah,
- (4) Jagrup Kohar,

and we now began to steal again. At Dinapur, in a Deara, we found a Deoha. (Azamgarh or Gorakhpur District) boat. So Baban, Jagrup Kahar, Gauri Pasi and

I went off as usual in the dinghi. Baban entered the boat and brought away a box containing Rs. 400 in cash. There was no alarm and we got away safely. We then travelled on as far as Goalundo and got no work, from thence we went to Jatrapore and carried jute and made about Rs. 500 profit honestly. At Godagari, Gajrup and Gauri Pasi deserted us, so we did not bring them down next year, and cur crew was—

- (1) Jakhai Kahar,
- (2) Jangi Mallah,
- (3) Ramdin Pasi,
- (4) Lutchman Pasi,
- (5) Jagga Pasi (now chaukidar of Ghaiya),
- (6) Behari Mallah, and we two.

At the Junction of the Kosi with the Ganges in the Purnea district I think we looted another boat going up the Kosi to bring down oil-seed, (sarson). We found out that there was a baipari on board, and so knew there was money there also. Our boat was moored about three miles off, and so Baban, Jokhai, Behari and self went off in the dinghi and reached the baipari's boat about 1 A.M. Baban entered and brought away a box containing Rs. 1,100 in cash. There was no alarm and we got clean away and moved off at once and went down to Sahibganj Rajrautia, from whence Baban returned home with all the money. I received about Rs. 250 as my share. He returned about 10 or 15 days after, and we took him on board; we then plied about without committing any more thefts and returned home as usual. Jagga (now chaukidar of Ghaiya) got Rs. 80 for his share. Next voyage Jagga did not come: the remainder of the crew were the same. On reaching the neighbourhood of Dharian in a soti near the town we looted a small Deowaly boat. Baban, Behari and I made the raid, and Baban as usual entered the boat and brought away a bag containing Rs. 200. Baban then went off home with this money, and when he came back, he swore that he had been robbed on the way by the Chains. We found out, however, that he did not lose his trinkets, which he carried in the same bag; a quarrel thereupon arose between us and was continued till we got home where we complained to the Thakur, Ranjit Singh, who, after hearing us, decided against Baban, who gave up our shares. I then dissolved the partnership with Baban, and we settled up accounts in the Thakur's presence.

I next came down on Bhagwant's boat on which were-

- (1) Gopal (mallah).
- (2) Bhagwanta (mallah).
- (3) Lutchman Pasi.
- (4) Ramdin Pasi.
- (5) Jagessar Pasi (of Kitchary Ramnagar) Pandri thana.
- (6) Panchu Gowalla (Gopal's brother).
- (7) Jangi mallah.

Of these, Bhagwata, Jagessar and self travelled down by rail from Mirzapore to Rajmahal, and thence to Godagari by steamer, where we met the boat. As far as I remember, we committed no thefts this year. I next came down in Raghu's boat, the crew of which were—

- (1) Hanuman Pasi.
- (2) Ganesh Pasi.
- (3) Mata Bhiki Pasi of Bhadoi.
- (4) Lalli Mallah.

We sold a cargo of stone we had with us at Dharian, after which we went down stream. At Khandarpur Bazár, near Goalundo, we looted a house. Hanuman, Raghu, Ganesh, Mata Bhiki and I went in the dinghi. Ganesh who had done the scouting, cut the sendh, and we got a silver gilt metal hukka, some clothes, and about Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 in cash. The village was very close to the river and may by this time be cut away. We then went down to Mirka Din near the Barni fair

at Munshiganj. Here we (same lot) managed to get Rs. 200 out of a boat. Raghu then went home with the cash and we did no more thieving that year. He came back to us at Munshiganj and we travelled back together.

I then bought a boat myself for Rs. 75 from a mallah in village Mahewa, police station Sirsa. It was an *ulanki*. I also bought a smaller *ulanki* I took one boat down empty and the other carried stone. My crew consisted of—

- (1) Jangli Chamar.
- (2) Bodi,
- (3) Jheipur, brothers,
- (4) Self,

and three more Chamars, I forget their names. They were a scratch crew; we did no business in the thieving time with this lot. At Scrajgang I sold the ulanki which was an old and dilapidated one, and bought a pataili, with which I started down stream again, my crew being—

- (1) Thamman Mallah,
- (2) Sheo Bahran Pasi,
- (3) Matabadal Dharkar,
- (4) Bodi,
- (5) One man (forget name), and self.

We sold our stone as usual at Dharian and went on east. At Karakantnagar (Purneah district I think) we looted a baipari's boat which was moored quite close to a Saheb's kothi. Thamman had done the scouting, and he, Sheo Bahran, Matabadal and I made the raid. Thamman entered the boat and brought away a box containing Rs. 500 in cash. He made a noise in doing so and the people on the boat gave the alarm and shouted "Dohai, Sahheb ka!" and made a great noise, but we got away in the darkness. The boat was a local one I think. We now had a good season in trading and so committed no more thefts this year. In my next voyage I brought down:—

- (1) Sukhdam (Matabadal Dharkar's younger brother).
- (2) Bodi.
- (3) Shewbaharan Pasi.
- (4) Jaggan mallah.
- (5) Gajja Pasi.

Later on Behari mallah replaced Sukhdam whom I sent home, and committed no thefts as far as I remember, though some small ones were committed, I think, in Godagari. I then made a new boat which cost me Rs. 450 which was advanced me at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent, per mensem (i. c., about Rs. 24 per cent. per annum), and my crew consisted of—

- (1) Kallu Pasi of Taksari.
- (2) Mangru Pasi, village Seora, police station Aurai.
- (3) Anantu Pasi of Kamasin.
- (4) Bodi.
- (5) Self.

At Rajapore, which is above Goalundo and in the Pubna district, I think I took the Pasis out on a raid, of which Anantu had brought the khabbar. I remained in the dinghi whilst the Pasis made the raid. They eventually brought back jewellery, silver bangles, armlets, anklets, &c., worth about Rs. 500 and Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 in cash. I took my share home where it was melted down by the Sethji, a sonar in Kamasin, and had bangles made of it. Next journey we made we were arrested in the case for which we are now serving sentences. I may have forgotten things and if taken over the ground will probably remember more.

D. O. Urgent.

DACCA:
The 3rd March 1904.

My DEAR KNYVETT,

In pursuance of your instructions, I began operations here by interviewing the Mallah prisoners recently convicted in the Dacca gang case and now serving their sentences (seven years' rigorous imprisonment) in the Dacca Central Jail.

After consulting McNamara, who was fully acquainted with the facts connected with the gang case, I decided to approach Sheo, son of Jhagru, and Phagu, son of Sheo Lallua, Mallahs, both of whom were boat owners. With the assistance of constables Achaibar Singh and Lal Bahadur Singh we first talked over Phagu who was the younger man of the two, and I explained to him that it was in the power of Government to suspend or remit his sentence if he imparted to us information which would result in the capture and conviction of the up-country river thieves now at work in Bengal, together with a complete exposure of their modus operandi. Phagu then accepted the conditions and made a statement to me (see Appendix I). I then tackled Sheo but found him a far more diffcult man to deal with. He fenced hard and would say nothing till he was convinced that no further charges would be laid against him and that I really had a right to make the offer. In the end, however, he spoke. Between the two you will see that they have told me of 15 cases in which 51 persons are concerned and in which property worth approximately Rs. 5,068 was stolen. Three-fourths of these thefts were purely on the river and all have presumably remained undetected.

I do not think that either have told me all they know, but they are evidently "hedging" and we are not likely to get more out of them till I can show that we can give them some visible form of return. They are both expert river criminals and represent two entirely different lots. It is true that the information they can give can only bring us up to the end of 1902, but still they will enable us to deal with many who are still at work and on whose arrest we will be able to find another man or two who will help us to bring the record up to date.

I would therefore strongly recommend that the case be speedily represented to Government and recommendations made for action being taken under section 401, C. P. C., as set forth in Punjab Government Circulars Nos. 2 and No. 117 of 27th April 1898, which has already been acted on with much success in other cases in the United Provinces.

The statements herewith sent speak for themselves although they might have said more. I must say I did not expect they would ever say as much. From what I have seen of the men, I think they are in a position to render us most valuable assistance, and if their sentences were suspended they are certainly likely to give us much invaluable information.

I have shown the statements made to both the Magistrate and the Commissioner of Dacca and am desired to say that they concur with me in respect to the recommendation for a suspension of sentence under section 401, C. P. C., provided they render the desired assistance.

I would earnestly solicit an early decision on this point, for the Mirzapur boats will begin their homeward journeys very shortly, and we will be able to capture many before they get home.

Yours sincerely,

P. BRAMLEY,

Dist. Supdt. of Police, (on special duty).

To-A. V. KNYVETT, Esq.,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

GOLLUNDO: The 10th March 1904.

DEAR MR. CARLYLE,

As proposed yesterday, I looked up the local Agents of the Steamer Company and discussed river police matters with them. Erom the enclosed notes of the

INSPECTOR-GENERAL-

I found a lot of documentary evidence against the "Kumasin" River Gang of criminals going back nearly 20 years and showing that the gang has been in existence for many years and that it habitually raids Bengal. The confessions of Sheo and Phagu give us true history up to 1902 and will lead to results of great importance. I therefore send Mr. Bramley's report on at once and would strongly support his proposal to offer conditional pardon under section 401 to the two Mirzapur mallahs he has named.

A. V. KNYVETT,

A. V. KNYVETT,

Depy. Inspr.-Genl.

of Police.

7-3-1904.

conference held, you will see that no difficulties need be anticipated on their account, so long as they are dealt with with some little consideration. I think a mistake was made in not seeking their co-operation at the former meetings held in this connection.

I have taken the precaution to get them to sign the note. They have also excellent maps and possess a very unique knowledge of the river trade and all things appertaining thereto, and whoever runs the shore hereafter might with advantage consult them freely.

Yours sincerely, P. Bramley.

Notes of a Conference held on board the S. S. "Walts," River Steam Navigation Company, Goalundo, Thursday, 10th March 1904.

#### Present:

- (1) G. W. Leeson, Esq., Assistant Mail Superintendent, River Steam Navigation Company.
- (2) G. Toogood, Esq., Traffic Superintendent, India General Navigation and Railway Company.
- (3) P. B. Bramley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Benarcs (on special duty).
- (1) The question of the existing police arrangement on the river in Eastern Bengal along the main trade routes was discussed, and it was considered that such arrangements as do exist are extremely unsatisfactory, and that sound reasons existed for the organization and maintenance under proper control of a properly appointed and equipped police force on these rivers, which should include regular coast guard stations at all important stations and points, the distribution of regular beats, and the appointment of a regular staff of efficient detectives to travel on the steamers. The meeting is also of an opinion that the river police arrangements should be in continuation of the Railway Police system, so as to bring it under the general control of the Assistant Inspector-General, Railway Police, who could then arrange for the details at the various junction stations, so that there should be no divided responsibility. But the river police should be recruited from and manned by men drawn exclusively from classes which make use of the rivers and who are specially qualified to deal with river matters. The employment of useless headconstables, as is at present in force, is deprecated.
- (2) In order to bring the country boat traffic under proper control, it is suggested that all trading boats be annually licensed by District authorities. A reasonable fee based on tonnage might with advantage be levied, from which the expenses connected with the proposed revised police establishment could very possibly be met. Legislation should be resorted to in this respect if necessary.
- (3) The meeting is of an opinion that at present life and property on the country craft now plying in the rivers in Eastern Bengal is not safe. The meeting agrees that there is every reason to believe that robbery, violence, and theft is prevalent on the waterways in this locality, but which is not reported and therefore remains undetected. Moreover, specific instances can be given by the Company's officers, of goods stolen from vessels and flats, etc., moored in one district and from which the goods when removed were sold in another district on the opposite shore which involved reference to another set of district authorities, who are as a rule placed at great distances from the scene of occurrence, and who can only be communicated with after much difficulty. The meeting therefore maintains that all quays, ghats, mooring stations, etc., ought to be protected by a regularly appointed police force.
- (4) The meeting would also draw attention to the urgent necessity for legislation in respect to the regulation of navigation of the waterways. At present there is none. There are absolutely no rules for the use of lights, or recognised rules of the road. Instances can be given of serious accidents to country craft by reason of the absence of such rules. Attention is invited to the complaints made from the

local steamer agents at Barisal on which the joint agents in Calcutta drew up a draft set of rules for the approval of Government. (Mr. Leeson very kindly undertook to get a copy.)

- (5) The meeting would like to draw the special attention of the District Superintendent on special duty to Madaripur, and that neighbourhood where upcountry boats congregate in large numbers, and where local crafts also assemble, and there is much trouble both criminal and in regard to navigation. Similar attention is required in the Sunderbans.
- (6) The representatives of the Steamer Companies would also like to place on record that in the event of Government deciding to take action in these respects that the Steamer Companies be consulted, as they are deeply interested in work on these rivers.

P. BRAMLEY,

G. Toogoop.

District Supdt. of Police, on special duty. W. LEESON.

The 10th March 1904.

Notes of an interview held on board the S.S. "Sudhya" with Mr. J. W. Bell Joint Agent, River Steamship Company and other officers of the Company stationed at Jagannathganj station, E. B. S., on Monday, 14th March 1904.

Present:

J. W. Bell, Esq., River Steamship Co.

BABU GIRDHARI DUTT, Sub-Agent, Jangannathganj.

SUB-INSPECTOR CHANDRA KUMAR GUHA (in charge Jagannathganj outpost).

Mr. Bell was asked as to whether he could give any information as to the prevailing state of affairs in respect to river crime and police arrangements on his section and he stated briefly as follows:—

Violent crime and theft of all kinds frequently occur on the river and remain undetected. A very serious case occurred last year, in which a broker of Ralli Brothers who had money for the purchase of jute, and was travelling by boat was set upon and killed and his money looted. Extreme violence was used, the unfortunate man literally having his stomach torn open with sharp stakes. The case remained undetected, but "Sundars" were suspected.

The principal thefts which occur and come to the notice of the Company's officers are connected with the jute traffic, and occur during the jute season. Persons sent with money to purchase jute are frequently looted. At Rohumari, Chilmari, Badrabad, the Steamer Companies have actually had to supply their sub-agents with guns, to scare off the thieves, whose depredations were frequent and carried out without fear. Representations have frequently been made to local authorities, but defects have not been remedied. When Messrs. Ward and Reily were District Superintendents in Rangpur and Bogra (?) they were appealed to, and during their time arrangements of a temporary nature were made, and the Company built huts for the police at the following stations:—

Jamartari, Fulchari, and Chilmari, but he is not sure whether the police are now there or not. Matters at one time became so bad that merchants would not bring goods down to the stations.

The present system of police supervision on the rivers was, in Mr. Bell's opinion, absolutely useless. Every steamer station ought to have police regularly stationed there, as a great number of criminals cross from district to district on the steamers, without the least fear of police scrutiny. The station at Jagnnathganj is supposed to be under the supervision of the Railway Police, but they are stationed at a station or two up the line and recently a big theft of Rs. 4,000 odd which occurred on board the flat was worked out with the aid of the local police. He referred us to Babu Girdhari Dutt for further information as to prevalent lawlessness at the rivarain stations.

In Mr. Bell's opinion, the most dangerous localities at present on the Brahmaputra was the length of river between Jagannathganj and Rohumari, and that most of the stolen jute was disposed of in Serajganj. Mr. Bell was shown the notes of the meetings held at Goalundo with the Company's officers on the 10th instant and he agreed entirely with their views.

Babu Girdhari Dutt, Sub-Agent, then stated:-

Whilst stationed at Badrabad a case occurred in which 51 drums of jute were being looted. They suspected something from the barking of the dogs. The Babu then found some coolies, and found the jute gone and a party disappearing in the dark. He fired a gun, the thieves dropped the jute which was then duly recovered. Up-country men were suspected. It was a bright moonlight night.

He also mentioned another case in which a man was actually killed. A Marwari named Johar Mull Dulichand of Baxipore, sent a servant named Kallu with some money to pay Steamer Company freight charges, but on the way the unfortunate man was waylaid and murdered by four Muhammadans, three of whom were convicted.

In Babu Girdhari Dutt's opinion the Sundars were a very bad lot. He frequently heard of the fts from boats on the rivers.

As an instance of the sort of things which might be prevented if proper police arrangements were made, both officers referred to the recent theft case of Rs. 4,000 which occurred on the station flat and which was worked out by Sub-Inspector Chandra Kumar Guha of the local outpost, and of which the facts are briefly as follows:—

One Ram Dayal Dulia brought Rs. 3,800 from Nandina and Kazipore, and arrived at Jagannathganj by train from Kundwa Kalibari at 9 p.m. on the 8th March. He waited on the flat for the mail steamer which anchors here for the night. On arrival of the steamer he went on board. Early in the morning before the steamer S. S. Mergui left, he went to the privy, and left the money on a parcel on the lower deck. On his return he missed the parcel and raised an alarm, upon which a search was instantly made by the Company's servants. The steamer and flat were both searched, and the "serang" of the steamer suspected a man named "Dhiraj Dotto" alias Mahar Ali, who was instantly seized and searched, and Rs. 1,570 in each was found tied round his waist. He was arrested and information at once sent to the police. Sub-Inspector Chandra Kumar took up the case and found a ticket on the accused from Goalundo to Nagarbari, a watch (maker's name Kurbeja), a knife, and Rs. 1,570 in cash. On being questioned he stated he had given part of the money to one Taraq Dutta. A further search was made, as it was known that the accused had not left the flat, and in the privy some broken thread and string was found, which indicated that the parcel had been opened there, a driver was sent below and the remainder of the money was recovered in a bag in 14 feet of water below the privy hole.

Mr. Bell pointed out that cases such as this could, to a great extent, be prevented if there was proper police arrangements on board their flats and steamers. He further pointed out that in these parts of the province merchants and others have necessarily to carry about large quantities of cash for their business transations, since notes are not accepted by country people, whilst cheques and other paper transactions are unknown. There is always therefore a good haul to be made by river thieves, provided they can find out the right people as in this case. Mr. Bell was of an opinion that the accused had carefully watched his victim for a very considerable time.

The Sub-Inspector noted that he had submitted a report asking for railway police to be permanently posted at the station and the steamer flat.

P. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police,

(on special duty).

On Board S. S. "Sherlock Holmes,"

JAGANNATHGANJ:

The 14th March 1904.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, for information.

The 15th March 1904.

P. Bramley.

Memorandum re information received from Doman mallah and Constable Jhingai, posted at Serajganj.

No trace of the Kamasin gang was found at Serajganj itself, but information was received from mallahs that the Mirzapur people have a connection at Fakiraganj or Fakirahat, opposite Dhapri. A number of Mirzapur mallahs have settled down there. The colony is said to be a very criminal one.

At Khatimari (Phulchari) ascertained that Bhagwanta and the others purchased liquor there on the *holi*, and went up stream, since then there was no trace of them in the neighbourhood of Pulchari.

At Chilmari, there is a mallah named "Alopi" who comes from somewhere up-country; he is on a "Guzarghat" (ferry) at Chilmari. He is well known as a bad character, and harbours and associates with the river thieves.

It is difficult to get information from the mallahs who are afraid that they will be taken along to show where the Kamasin lot are.

Information was received from the mallahs last night at Rajapur that Bhagwanta and the others are still between Chilmari and Dhapri. They were passed near Chilmari about eight days ago. They have two Mirzapuri dongis and three Bengali (Maldahiya) dongis. They keep the dongis on ahead and the larger boats behind about a mile. They are doing no trade and pretend to be fishing. They are moving up stream towards Dhapri. In the advance dongi they only keep two men and a little food; the gang live in the large boat, which is double decked; on the upper deck a couple of men stop, but in the lower one, which is concealed from the upper one, are the real thieves and the property.

Note.—The information of the Kamasin men going up stream coincides with the information acquired by Sub-Inspector Surat Chandra.

There is also a colony of up-country men at Piary Char near Serajganj. (This was the place where Rallis agent (?) was assaulted by the mallahs during the last jute season.)

Alopi and the colony at Fakirahat should be closely scrutinized and searched. There is a jhaw jungle near Fakirahat, and stolen property is kept there. They mark such places with flags, and these should be searched for.

P. BRAMLEY.

The 15th March 1904.

S. S. "SHERLOCK HOLMES"

En route to Dhubri.

Phulchari, 16th March 1904.

DEAR MR. CARLYLE,

HEREWITH a report to show how we are getting on. We left Goalundo on Friday 11th and have since then been checking up-country boats and making inquiries all along the river as to the existing state of affairs. From the enclosed notes you will see—(1) That we are apparently close upon the heels of the Mirzapur gang, whom we hope to catch between this and Dhubri, and (2) that we have acquired much information from the railway officials at Jagannathganj, from which all doubts as to the reality of the situation will be removed.

In addition to this, we pounced on one Durga Saran Panday, son of Harnarain Panday, of Bhartauli, Mirzapur, who has set himself up as a "Purohit" or priest for up-country people and mallahs in particular at Scrajganj road. His house was searched and his connection with the Mirzapur lot was clearly proved by the money order receipts found in his possession as also from some correspondence, which has been seized and is now being translated. I took him in custody under section 55 and have directed the Inspector at Scrajganj to make enquires with a view to the immediate institution of proceedings under section 110, C. P. C. From what I gathered locally, ample evidence will be forthcoming. I released him on bail.

At Subarnakhali we caught an Azamgarh mallah, who could not be traced (and is probably a Bhur), on whose boat we found some very suspicious property—jewellery and clothes—and in the course of the inquiry learnt that he along with nine others from the Azamgarh district were employed on three boats owned by one Gadri Bhur of Azamgarh, who is a village chaukídár. In village Pachkar, police-station Gopalpur, Mymensingh district, I arrested him and handed him over with the property to the Sub-Inspector at Jagannathganj for disposal. Inquiries are also being made as to Gadri Bhur.

Telegram sent to Dhubri informing Mr. Bramley of the Government sanction to Phagu and Sheo's conditional pardon, 18th March 1904. I have not as yet received any orders as to Phagu and Sheo, but as I'll get no dák till I reach Dhubri, probably 18th, I cannot hear before I reach there.

Both lists have been circulated.

It may be necessary for us to go up as far as Goalpara, and so I have wired Inspector-General, Assam, asking him to direct his police to co-operate. Daemae Pasi (Jagrup No. XV, Kunain gang) has been arrested on his return from Bengal at Mirzapur on the 6th, and another mallah named Sukadam Dhankar on the 7th. These taken with those we have captured here make a total of nine up to date. Will you kindly ask the office to hurry up with the stolen property lists I gave them. I am very short of funds, and have received no recoupment of an account I sent into Allahabad on the 4th, so if I could get an order wired to the Treasury Officer at Dhubri for an advance of Rs. 100 it would be convenient.

Money order for Rs. 100 sent, 18th March 1904.

I will report further progress from Dhubri.

Yours sincerely,
P. BRAMLEY,
District Superintendent of Police
(on special duty).

#### RIVER DACOITY.

Enquiry notes dated 17th and 18th March 1904, on route Chilmari to Dhubri. Chilmari, arrived 9 A.M.

Made enquiries from steamer agent and others. Crime is apparently very prevalent in the immediate neighbourhood of the river. There were thefts regularly during the jute season. Last December 38 or 40 bales of jute were stolen. Boatmen suspected. Case remained untraced.

Recently the ferry ghat contractor Ramyadi Singh (of Chapra) lost Rs. 200 in cash and jewellery worth in all about Rs. 350. Alopi mallah was found to be in his employ as also Ramphal khatik of Mirzapur (?). Under the circumstances it is not very surprising to find the ghat contractor and others being robbed freely. The outpost head-constable admitted he knew nothing whatsoever about what went on on the river, and denied that burglaries on land in the neighbourhood were as frequent as the ghat people made out.

A police boat with two boatmen is kept here, but only for conveying officers from one side of the river to the other. There are no police at the ghat, and the head-constable took about three hours to journey 1½ miles (or less) when sent for ! Chilmari and its neighbourhood must be a perfect paradise for the aquatic criminal. Beautiful deep khals, full of fish, with magnificent churs all around, and every facility placed at their disposal in respect to a total absence of river police, it would be a small wonder if the up-country criminal did not make this locality his favourite hunting grounds.

The Teesta River, which joins the Brahmaputra a little below this place, is also worked by the Mirzapur boatmen, as far up as Durgapur-Dholna. Jatrapur would be the proper point to watch that piece of water from.

It was reported that large number of people emigrate annually from other districts to the churs, and nothing is known of them.

It was observed that the steamer pilots were all up-country men, and a man named Budhu (a pilot working from Phulchari to near Chilmari) was a man of very doubtful character, and was known to work with "Alopi" and Ramphal.

N.B.—This Budhu was the man who informed me about the stolen logs mentioned in yesterday's note! (The company apparently do not verify the characters of their employés as is the case with other railway companies).

At Phulchari we came upon Ramessar chamar's boat. This man is one of the gang leaders mentioned in Inspector Harihar Charan's report. He had a crew composed entirely of chamars. His boat was searched, but his chalans and papers were all found in order. The search, however, was incomplete, as we had to go on, and there were no local police available, who could have done it thoroughly.

At Dhubri gnat, took immediate action in respect to Missri Hajam (No. XV list of receivers). Searched his houses with the aid of the Dhubri police, and found a whole lot of post-office money-order receipts and letters, both open and unopened, from Mirzapur mallahs. The Dhubri police have already suspected him of associating with up-country bad characters. Will arrange for action being taken, if possible, against this man under section 110, C. P. C.

The river between this and Goalpara is evidently the headquarters of the Mirzapur mallahs. Mr. McNamara will, therefore, proceed to-morrow by steamer to Goalpara, and will work down stream to Dhubri in a country-boat. Information has been received of several other receivers in this neighbourhood who will be dealt with in detail.

DHUBRI:

The 18th Murch 1904.

P. Bramley, District Superintendent.

Notes of a Conference held at Dhubri (Assam) on the 20th March 1904, in connection with river crime and police arrangements.

#### PRESENT:

- H. C. GORDON, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Dhubri.
- G. E. D'Souza, Esq., Joint-Agent, Steamer Companies.
- M. RAFI-UL-HAQ, Inspector of Police.
- P. B. BRAMLEY, Esq., District Superintendent of Police (on special duty).

The object of the enquiry was explained, and the information acquired up to the present with the proceedings of former meetings were placed before the members.

Mr. D'Souza was of an opinion that there was but little crime on the river in the neighbourhood of the larger stations, such as Dhubri and Goalpara, but that there was need of special river police arrangements at the intermediate, such as Dalgoma, Khulabanda. He mentions a case which occurred about two years ago between Dalgoma and Khulabanda, where some boatmen were completely robbed by some other boatmen who came up in a dinghi.

Mr. Gordon and Inspector Rafi-ul-Haq stated that burglaries invariably increased with the advent of the Mirzapuri boatmen, the worst months being about November and December in Dhubri, whilst in Goalpara burglary is usually most frequent in January and February. This just about exactly corresponds with the passage upstream of these people.

The following colonies of Mirzapuri boatmen have of recent years been formed between Dhubri and Goalpara:—Panchrathua hill (4 miles below Goalpara), Jamodar Hât (18 miles south-east of Dhubri), Fakirahat (5 miles east of Dhubri), Bilasipur (near Rokha Khata Bijni Katcheri). There are a number of Mirzapuri released convicts amongst those settled down in these places. In Dhubri itself some 8 or 10 Mirzapuri mallahs have settled. Inspector Rafi-ul-Haq stated further that the Mirzapuri pilots employed on the steamers were not above suspicion in respect toass ociation with Mirzapuri river criminals. There are absolutely no police on the rivers in Assam, and the very greatest difficulty is experienced in dealing with cases in which there is reason to believe that river criminals are concerned.

In respect to known or detected crime which has been reported between Dhubri and Goalpara of recent years, attention may be drawn to a note submitted by Sub-Inspector Rajani Kanta Basu of South Salmara, who was formerly stationed at Goalpara, and which is placed on the file. A detail of the other cases is given below.

The Mirzapuri boatmen work right up to Kaklamukh, in the Jorhat subdivision of the Sibsagar district, and up to Dhanchinimukh, in the Golaghat subdivision, and Chaffarmukh in Nowgong. The whole of the timber traffic is
practically in their hands. The majority of the boatmen at the ferries in Assam are
Mirzapur men. They also do most of the jute carrying between this and Serajganj.
The meeting agrees that the time has now come when Government should legislate
in respect to Inland river navigation and registration of all country shipping
employed in river trade. All trading boats should be registered and licensed, and
rules and regulations should be issued for the regulation of traffic on the main
waterways. As a case in point very recently a steamer entering Goalpara ghat
fouled a ferry dinghi carrying passengers. The dinghi carried no light and crossed
the bows of the steamer, in spite of the latter whistling. Four lives were lost in this
case.

In this section there should be coast-guard stations certainly at Rhumari and Dhubri, Bilasipara and Goalpara. There is so important a connection between Dhubri and Mirzapur, that pending any other action Government may think fit to take, the meeting suggests that District Superintendent of Police, Dhubri, be furnished annually with a complete list of boats and crews leaving Mirzapur for Assam and Eastern Bengal. These lists should reach Dhubri at the latest by November.

With reference to crimes mentioned above, attention may be drawn to the records in the following cases:—

- (1) Case No. 10, Dhubri police-station, 1901, section 457, in which property valued at Rs. 1,152 was stolen, of which about one-third was recovered, and four Mirzapuri mallahs, Manghu, Darsan, Champat and Dhanapat were convicted. The property was found partly in the boat, and partly hidden in a bamboo tube, which was found sunk in the river. This was a very interesting case in that the methods of secreting the property were brought to light.
- (2) Case No. 4 of October 1902, section 457, police-station Dhubri, in which up-country mallahs were concerned. In this case Lallah mallah was one of the accused. He has now settled down in Barikhanda (South Salmara police-station.)
- (3) Case No. 2 of November (1903), police-station Bilasipara, section 457.

  Accused Sampat mallah and Ramharakh mallah. Property worth
  Rs. 108 stolen. Accused arrested by a village chaukídár whilst they
  were breaking open the box. Accused got three months' rigorous
  imprisonment each.
- (4) Case No. 6 of February 1904, section 457, Goalpara police-station. Behari and Bhagwanba mallah (Mirzapur, arrested.) Durga pasi and Deoki pasi absconded. Theft of property and jewellery worth Rs. 1,058; case still under trial. Accused have confessed.
- (5) Case No. 4 of February 1903 (Goalpara police-station), section 406.

  Mahabir mallah, six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Of these No. 4 is a very important one, and if either of the accused could be got to make a full and true confession on offer of a pardon, it is possible that the gangs now at work could all be exposed. There are other cases besides these which can, if necessary, be mentioned, though for the present the meeting considers that sufficient grounds have been shown for concluding that the Mirzapuri mallahs employed in the log trade in this district, together with those settled in the colonies abovementioned, are hardened criminals who need special surveillance and control.

P. Bramley, on special duty. Geo. E. D'Souza. H. C. Gordon. RAFI-UL-HAQ, Inspector D. O.

DHUBRI (ASSAM): The 20th March 1904.

DEAR MR. CARLYLE,

Herewith another budget of information collected between this place and Juggannathganj, (2) proceedings of a conference held here to-day with the local officers; the District Superintendent will be back to-morrow and I hope to meet him then, (3) a letter of 15th March 1904 from Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, saying that I must be back in Benares by the 1st April without fail. This means that all further enquiries by me must be dropped at once. Whereas you will see from the notes I have been sending you that we have now got on to the real grounds of the Mirzapuri dacoits and we should in a week or two apprehend the lot.

I am going up to Goalpara to-morrow to interview the mallahs in jail there, and hope to got another approver from amongst them. Meanwhile I am sending for the two from Dacca. There will be much ground to go over, and I doubt whether I can do it in a week. The Government order only reached me yesterday. I will push on the work as fast as I can, but cannot finish it before the 15th April. It would be a pity if the work were stopped just when we were in a position to strike, so will you kindly let me know by wire as to what you decide on. I do not think there would be any particular difficulty about getting an extension if His Honour was acquainted with the facts.

Assam appears to me to be as much interested in these proceedings as either Bengal or United Provinces, for the Mirzapuris are all here. I have made careful notes as to River Police stations, and will be able to give you a full report when I have finished.

Kindly wire whether you agree to applying for an extension.

Yours sincerely,

P. BRAMLEY.

R. W. CARLYLE, Esq., c.i.e., i.c.s.,

Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

ALLAHABAD:
The 15th March 1904.

MY DEAR BRAMLEY,

In reply to your letter, dated 10th March 1904, I am desired by the Inspector-General to inform you that he has applied to Government for sauction to extend the term of your special duty up to April 1st, but that you must rejoin at Benares on that date without fail.

Yours sincerely, L. M. KAYE.

## RIVER DACOITI.

Inquiry notes, dated 20th-21st March 1904, Dhubri, Assam.

VISITED Fakirganj and Jamedar Hât, and found them as also Bhakwamari to be villages populated almost entirely by up-country people, mostly from Chapra, Ballia and Gorakhpur. The mallahs have settled down at Bhakwamari. This part of the district was fairly well populated it seems previous to the last earthquake, which drove thousands away, and it is only now being opened out again. The mallah settlers are exclusively Mirzapuri. The villages have many up-country "sunars" and baniahs, and there is therefore every facility offered for the immediate melting down and disposal of stolen property. Collected the following imformation from manjhis met with on the river:—

This part of the river is worked exclusively by the Mirzapuris. They bring down cargoes of stone, &c., about September which is all disposed of between Dharian (Pubna) and Munshiganj by October, and as soon as the Brahmaputra begins to fall,

they work their way up to Assam. Jute is now stolen wholesale wherever they can lay hands on it between Goalundo and Chilmari. The jute thus stolen is not sold, but is used for making the ropes required for the rafts.

The boats being empty on the up journey, and the rate of travelling being slow, thefts are committed regularly the whole way up stream. From Rohumari the thieves with the property leave the boats and make their way direct to Fakirganj, Dhubri and other places where it is all properly disposed of with the assistance of up-country "sunars." They bring nothing in their boats past Dhubri, for the police search them there. The proceeds of the thefts are then divided and either taken home in each by men sent back by train, or are kept and shown as honest earnings. Fulchari is the railway station ordinarily used. The Kamasin boats were last seen about a week ago making sail up stream above Goalpara. They have a lot of pasis and some thakurs and brahmans on board.

P. BRAMLEY,
District Superintendent of Police,
on special duty.

### RIVER DACOITI.

Notes, dated 22nd-23rd March 1904. Dhubri 1904 (Assam).

- 1. Report received from Mr. McNamara to the effect that he searched Sita Ram's and Tekru Muhammadan's houses on the strength of certain information received at Dhubri. Result-much incriminating correspondence was found in Sita Ram's possession, including a letter saying that certain mallahs had better move about with care, for a Sub-Inspector and four constables had gone from Benares to seize them, and that all boats were to be searched at Patna. Sita Ram was arrested under section 54, C. P. C., and released on bail. Further enquiries were entrusted to the Inspector of Police, Goalpara, who has been asked to send in an early report. It is perfectly evident that both Sita Ram (whose home is in Mirzapur) at Goalpara and Misir hajjam at Dhubri, are regularly constituted agents for the Mirzapur mallahs, and that they in combination with the R. S. N. Arkatis (pilots) are the persons who give information to the mallahs and pasis as to likely places for raids. Pending further inquiries or possible proceedings under section 110, C. P. C., I have recommended the District Superintendent, Dhubri, to place both these men on his register of suspects. There should be no difficulty in proving their direct connection with river badmashes from the United Provinces.
- 2. Called for burglary figures from thanas bordering in the river in these parts, as also for figures relating to the passage of up-country boats (vide statement made at conference of 20th).
- 3. Explained operations to Mr. Cuming, Deputy Commissioner, Dhubri, and also received a visit in the evening from Mr. A. R. N. Guba, Sub-divisional Officer (who was formerly Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police, Assam). He has promised to send in a full note by the beginning of April on river crime and police arrangements in Assam. P. S.—Sitaram is Mr. Guha's own barber).
- 4. Mr. McNamara having returned, we are now going to hunt up the criminals reported to be in boats in a khal about 10 miles below this place, and regarding whom information was received yesterday (vide yesterday's note). The Dhubri police have been invited to co-operate. A temporary post has been formed here to prevent others slipping through in our absence.

P. Bramley,
District Superintendent of Police,
on special duty.

River dacoity notes, dated 21st and 22nd March 1904, Dhubri.

CHECKED about 40 Mirzapur boats, and made the manjhis hold a panchayet and suggested that they might with advantage combine in their own interests to expose and give evidence against river criminals from their district. They agreed to this,

but said the best way would be to get the "chaukídárs" of the 56 villages in Mirzapur to combine. They frankly stated that individuals were afraid to give information about the Kamasin, Dakapatti, and Tiksari men, who would burn their houses down at home if they found out. The names of the Pach Chandirs at home were taken down, and the manjhis promised to help. Later on one Kalicharan, son of Sheobarat dharkar, of village Chunár, police-station Chunár, district Mirzapur, now working on Sheopal's (No. 28, police-station Chunár) was sent by the manjhis to give the following informations:—

Kalicharan now mentioned that the two following men should also be sent for Doman, of Sheopal (No. 28, Chunár), also Baldeo, son of Bhonda mallah, formerly of Bhatauli, police-station Kotwali, Mirzapur, and now settled in Bhaknamain, who is now working locally.

They were sent for accordingly, and Baldeo stated that he was working along with a lot of other mallahs on the river near the Pachloga ghat, where a raft of logs had sunk (and which we passed and observed). They gave up fishing up the logs which had sunk in the sand and came back yesterday. Opposite the Pachloga ghát a soti has gone off to the east, in which a little way down-about half a kos-are two large patailis, and three small dongis. I cannot say what village or district they come from; they are men from our country and not Bengalis. When asked where they come from, they say we belong to Sirsa and other places, but they are really Kamasin men. They are Maldihi Bengali dongis, which travel very fast and are used by only fishermen or thieves. I met them in Serajganj about six weeks ago, and they have taken all their time to do a journey which we usually take about four days to do. They have a cargo of cocoanuts on one boat and the others are empty. They are about a dozen men on the boat. They are thieves because they have nothing to do with any other mallahs on the river. They came up two days after the Sahib's launch passed us fishing up the logs. They were still moored near the Pachloga ferry, and I left day before yesterday. This place is about 5 kos below this place (Dhubri).

They drink and sleep all day which will be the best time to raid them in the day, for they are out all night.

There is a fair to be held at Chilmari on the Jumna and also one at Mankhanam; the Mallahs will be sure to visit both these places which should be watched.

Newaz is, I think, at Khatiamair, but cannot say exactly where. He is, we hear, in partnership with a mallah named Sheotahal, his brother, who lives either in Majgawan or Kinaura.

Durgapore, Matabhanga (in Rangpur) and Jalagi are also places frequented by these people. Charabat in Cooch Bohar is another fair also frequented by these thieves. The fair is held there after the Chilmari one.

All round Pachloga ghat there are Bengali Chasas (Muhammadaus) who loot boats wholesale; they robbed us once of two maunds of jute at the Sasmari ghat. They use spears, and if the Sahib was only to go in a dongi, and get the mallahs to pretend that they had money on board they are bound to attract the dacoits. No trade boats therefore ever stop between Pachloga and Chilmari if they can help it. The robbery is much worse in the month of Baada when boats travel simply, but now-a-days when boats travel in large numbers in company, they can protect themselves.

Note.—(This man Baldeo is distinctly a very knowledgable man.)

P. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police,

on special duty.

The 22nd March 1904.

P.S.—The best way to get to Durgapur would be to go to Mogalhat, E. B. S. Ry; it is a kos or two down stream from there, on the Dhalua Nadi.

Seen and returned. I am wiring to give at ouce rewards recommended by Mr. Bramley. 2-4-'04. R. W. C.

#### S. L. "SHERLOCK HOLMES."

(R. Brahmaputra, 15 miles south of Dhubri).
25th, March 1904.

From—Percy Branley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police (on special duty).

To-The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

In continuation of my reports of the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd March, I have the honour to inform you that we succeeded yesterday in capturing four Mirzapuri dacoit boats, with 14 men on board, in whose possession much property of a very suspicious nature, mostly gold and silver jewellery, master-keys, burglary instruments, clothes, &c., has been found.

I intimated by wire two days ago that important information had been received and I have to-day despatched a telegram intimating the result of our expedition.

The facts connected with this capture are as follows:-

On the 22nd March I received certain definite information as to the presence of certain suspicious looking boats on the river at a point, some 15 miles or so south of Dhubri (vide my notes for 21st and 22nd March in statements made by Kalicharan Dharkar and Baldeo mallah). I therefore recalled Mr. McNamara from Goalpara, and started off yesterday (23rd morning) from Dhubri in pursuit of these boats. Steps were taken in co-operation with the Dhubri police to watch the river at that point to prevent the passage of criminals in our absence. With us we took our informants and one head-constable and four men of the Dhubri police, whose services were placed at our disposal by Mr. H. C. Gordon, District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. McNamara started from Dhubri at 7 a.m. and went direct to the Panchlaga ferry (vide map), where it was reported that news of the boats would be obtained. I followed later and overtook Mr. McNamara at the ferry. Constable Sri Ram (Bengal Railway Police) and Baldeo (the informer) made enquiries and ascertained that the boats had been moored at the ferry for two days and had left the previous night up the narrow soti marked. No trace of them could, however, be obtained up the channel (soti) indicated. We, however, carefully examined the surrrounding country with a powerful zeiss glass from the high bank just below the ferry (vide map). The former asked us to search carefully for a large boat with a crooked mast, and flying a small flag, which would be in company with four smaller boats. (The spot where we examined the ground from is marked on the map). There was a high wind and much sand flying about, which made an examination difficult, but after a while, boats answering the description given were spotted in a secluded cove off the main stream about two miles south of where we were standing (see place marked on the map).

It was now about 1 P.M., and we therefore dropped down stream to a point opposite No. 8 light (vide map), left the launches, and raided the boats, under cover of the high ground under which they were moored. On coming up we found two large boats (patailis) and two small ones (dongis). The surprise was complete, with the exception of one man who was cleaning plates and the veteran Sheo Tahal who was sitting with his back to the shore, every other man was asleep. The boats were forthwith boarded, whereupon the crews thereof hurriedly attempted to leave, but were all forthwith stopped. Jugnandan mallah was seen to throw a plum coloured doshala (shawl) out of Raghunandan's boat into his own and attemped to escape but was prevented. Thamman also jumped from Raghunandan's boat where he was asleep into his own dongi and was seen trying to drag out the bag but was prevented from doing so by river police constable Jhingi Ram. The boats were then cleared of occupants and a search was commenced in the presence of a Steam Company's arkati (pilot) and lightman.

After some interrogation the names given by the manjhis were as follows:—I.—Large pataili (with the crooked mast).

- (1) Raghunandan, son of Ram Pershad mallah manjbir, village Dullapatti,
  Mirzapur police-station. (This boat is said to be owned by Jallu Sheikh
  and Pachain ahir of village Newaria, police-station Aurai, Mirzapur
  district, No. on police-station list.
- (2) Alopi, son of Balto, gorh, village Majlipatti, police-station Mirzapur.
- (3) Rigal, son of Shew Narain, gorh, village Kamaria, police-station Mirzapur.
- (4) Bhuri, son of Bailan, chamar, village Bhataura, policestation Mirzapur.

  At first describ-
- (5) Jai Mangal, son of Mohan, chamar, village Bhataura, police-station Mirzapur.

# II.-Pataili, a bit smaller than No. 1.

#### Manjhi-

- (1) Sita Ram, son of Mata Pershad, village Dullapatti, police-station Kotwali, Mirzapur. (This man was not found.) He had gone off about two hours before the raid in Sheonandan pasi's dongi—(see V).
- (2) Bahori, son of Hazari mallah, village Dullapatti, Mirzapur Kotwali.
- (3) Raghunath, son of Jeubandhan chamar, village Batua, Katra Mirzapur police-station.
- (4) Mahadeo, son of Mata Pershad (boy), brother to (1) Sita Ram.
- (5) Raghunandan, son of Sheonarain pasi, village Bajandhia, police-station Kutchwa, Mirzapur.

#### III .- "Dongi"-

- (1) Ram Tahal, son of Musai mallah, village Bara, Mirzapur Kotwali.
- (2) Thamman, son of Bhairo mallah, village Bara, Mirzapur Kotwali.
- (3) Lachman, son of Sheopal pasi, Kamasin (Shiupur.)
- (4) Ram Narain, son of bhunja, village Saraiya, police-station Gopiganj, Mirzapur.

# Of the lot:-

- No. 2 (Thamman) is the man mentioned in Bhagu's confession.
- No. 3 (Lachman) is No. 55 in the printed list of convicted offenders and a gang leader in Mirzapur. When arrested he gave his name as Phullan! He was rigorously imprisoned in Dacca, four years in 1897, section 380 and was let out on the Coronation.
- No. 4 (Ram Narain) was not found, he having gone off with Sheonandan pasi (see No. V).

#### IV .- "Dongi"-

- (1) Jugbandhan, son of Naik mallah, of village Kamasin, police-station Mirzapur.
- (2) Lalli, son of Naik mallah, of village Kamasin, police-station Mirzapur.
- No. 1 (Jugbandhau) is probably Jugbandan, alias Raghu, alias Jhagran mallah, son of Naik, addressed as above—a man with two convictions against him:—
  - (1) Section 457, Rajshahi, 1884, 1 year's reformatory.
  - (2) Section 457, Narainganj, 1894, six months' rigorous imprisonment.
- Jugbandan, however, denies this, but see Nos. 27 and 28 of printed list and memorandum of 3rd December 1903 of information received per constable Lal Bahadur Singh.

- (V)-Dongi-
- (1) Sheonandan pasi, son of , village Nai Bazar, police-station Bhadoi, Mirzapur.
- (2) Jithu pasi, son of Ramdin, village Kamasin, Mirzapur.
- (3) Pundan, son of Sheopal pasi, village Shivpur (brother to Lachman No. 3 in boat III, supra).

This boat, I regret to say, has so far escaped capture. It went off about an hour or so before we arrived, and with it went Sita Ram from II and Ram Narain from III. The worst characters of the whole lot (excepting those on No. IV) are on this boat. Sheonandan and Jitu are known and expert thieves, and have been mentioned in the Mirzapur report.

The search was conducted in accordance with the law in the presence of witnesses (who were only obtained by sheer accident since no people reside anywhere within eight miles of the place), and the following property stolen was found:—

No. IV.-Jugbandan's dongi was searched first-in this were found:-

- 1. Plum coloured dosala shawl, the same he had been seen to throw out of Raghunandan's boat.
- 1. Burglary instrument and a few other insignificant things which have been entered in the schedule.

No. III.—Ram Tahal's dongi was next searched, with the result that there was found therein—

- (a) 35 large master-keys for opening large safe.
- (b) 5 smaller ,, Chubbs' locks.
- (c) 2 burglary instruments (sabri).
- (d) A number of large knives,  $d\alpha os$ , chisels, tin-openers, &c., &c., a complete set of burglary implements in fact.
- (e) Broken up and whole gold jewellery worth about Rs. 250.
- (f) Broken up and whole silver jewellery worth about Rs. 250.
- (h) A quantity of silk and new cotton cloth, and a lot of brand new pots and pans, jute, &c. Total value of suspicious property being about Rs. 600 (approximate).
- No. I.—Raghunandan's boat was next searched, and the following things were found:—
- (1) Broken up and whole gold jewellery worth about Rs. 150.
- (2) A bale of jute (hidden in a sack).

The search of this boat was not completed before nightfall, and will have to be continued to-day, when No. II (Sita Ram's boat) will also be searched. Arrangements are also being made for the apprehension of No. V boat with its occupants. When interrogated as to the ownership of the master-keys asserted that they belonged to Lutchman pasi, who repudiated this claim, which led to a fierce quarrel between the two, with the result that they made statements (vide appendices) which apparently gives us the clues as to where thefts and robberies have been committed.

I have therefore left Mr. McNamara on the spot to conduct the further search necessary, and have hastened back to Dhubri to report results and to inform District Superintendent of Police, Rangpur, in whose jurisdiction the arrest has apparently been made, and also proposes to place Inspector Harihar Charan in special charge of further investigation in this case, as both Mr. McNamara and I will be fully occupied in running down the remainder of this gang as well as others of whom we have received information as being at work in this neighbourhood.

I may here note the extreme difficulty we have encountered in finding witnesses and the utter impossibility of communicating with the local district police responsible for law and order in these parts. No information can be obtained as to what than or even in what district the scene of capture is situated. As soon as the preliminaries are complete I therefore intend taking the boats and crews to Chilmari, and there make them over to the Rangpur police for custody, pending Inspector Harihar Charan's arrival.

I would, in conclusion, beg to draw your attention to the excellence of the information given us by the informers, Kali Charan dharkar and Baldeo mallah, and would strongly recommend that they be promptly paid a reward of Rs. 25 each. Gopi mallah and Domar, who also assisted materially, might be paid Rs. 10 each. If these rewards could be disbursed at once, I anticipate that information will speedily be obtained of the other gangs.

Further reports, with full particular received and action taken, will follow.

P. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police.

Telegram from Inspector-General, dated 3rd April 1904. Give Bramley any-

Give Bramley anything he wants on account of rewards.

Send Rs. 70 + 25 (=95) by money-order to Mr. Bramley at Goalundo for rewards to be given to— Rs.

- 1. Kali Charan Dhar-
- kar ... 25 2. Baldeo Mallah... 25
- 3. Gopi Mallah ... 10
- 4. Domar ... 10 5. Gopi Mallah ... 25 95

and write to Mr. Bramley R.D.-5-4-1904.

Informed Mr. Bramley, vida Memo. No. 5140, dated 5th April 1904, and money sent by moneyorder on 6th April 1904.

### APPENDIX I.

Statement made by LACHMAN, son of Sheopal pasi, village Kamasin, Mirzapur.

11th May 1903.

(First eaid his name was Phullan).

Left home three months ago. Travelled by rail from Mirzapur to Pabna and thence to Goalundo on foot. Started from home with Rs. 7. Had Rs. 4 left at Pabna. Travelled alone. Arrived Goalundo in Phous. Here met Sita Ram mallah, who having a man short took him on boat. The boat was loaded with cocoanuts and had come from Jolakhati in Barisal. From Goalundo we came to Khatiamari (Fulchari) celebrated the holi there. At the Gangamuk below Serajganj, near Mathura Bazar, we met Thamman and Sheonandan's boat. There were on Thamman's boat his uncle Ram Tahal and Ramnarain bhunja of village Saraya, police-station Gopiganj, Mirzapur. Before we met Thamman we committed no theft. When we met him he showed us some gold jewellery and silver things (these are they, pointing to the jewellery found in Thamman's boat). He said they had been stolen from some women from a boat at Goalundo in the month of Aghan. At Gangamukh, Raghunandan pasi of bajundiha, police-station Kutchwa, Sheonandan pasi, Ramnarain-bhunja, Thamman and Bahori (I did not go) committed a barglary. They brought back some brass chains and metal bracelets (hasa) and Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 in cash.

At Nawahat Thamman, Bahori, Ramnarain bhunja, Alopi, and I went off. Alopi and Sheongadan did the scouting. I cannot say where the village is or the houses as we went at night, but I can say where the boat was. We went up to a house, the others entered and shortly afterwards came out with a tin-box which was opened out and thrown away. We got out of this silver chain, armlet, bracelet, three gold noserings (marked in the schedale). These (marked) were shown to us by Thamman as having been stolen at Goalundo.

After the Nawahat theft, we travelled up stream to the neighbourhood of Mankachar and same lot made a raid on a village on the east bank of the river but got nothing. At Belgatchi we made a raid (same lot), and we got this nathni and some cash.

The following men have not been caught:-

Sita Ram, Sheonandan pasi, Ramnarain bhunja, and Jitu pasi, all of whom went off in Sheonandan's dingi about two hours before you came, they have gone to get rice.

I formerly worked with Sheo Lalla's boat and was afterwards in service at Seraganj Kel. I do not know anything about these keys, they are Thamman's.

I was once convicted in Dacca.

The 5th March 1904.

P. BRAMLEY.

#### APPENDIX II.

Statement of Thamman, son of Bhanian, mallah, village Dabarah, Mirzapur.

This pasi's name is Lachman of Kamasin, and not Bhullan. He was convicted in Dacea. He is in my boat and not Raghunandan's. The keys are his and not mine. I left home Kartik with me were Ram Tahal and Lachman. We came down in this small donghi Small donghis like this pay nothing at the Benares toll-bar, but we pay the maharaj (a chaprási) one anna who then lets us pass. All Punwaris pay this. (Note.—The other Punwaris present corroborate this and describe the boy exactly).

On reaching Goalundo took service with Matabadal mallah as a Punwari. These keys were brought by Lachman from home. At Goalundo we met Raghunandan, and also Sheonandan and Jithu pasis, who owned a donghi of their own. The first theft we committed was on a budgerow, near a khal at Goalundo. Raghunandan, Jithu, Sheonandan and self went. Lachman entered by entting the door open. It was Pous, about six weeks ago. Lachman brought out a wooden box in which we found silver karas, silver karthani, 14 jantras (gold) and other gold ornaments, Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 in cash. I got Rs. 4 as my share.

We then separated and went up-stream. Sheonandan's donghi and ours travelled together. At Nawahat we met Sitaram's boat, and there Lachman. Sheonandan, Bahori, Raghunandan, self and Jithu committed a theft. Sitaram did the scouting. We travelled in a donghi a little way and then by land and went to a house in a village which I can point out. Lachman cut the wall and brought out a tin-box in which we found silver churis, &c., some gold jewellery, but no money. After this theft we went up-stream. I know no thing about the Belgatchi theft.

After the Nawahat theft we travelled up to the neighbourhood of Dhubri and back. Near Dhubri we made a raid on a village on the east bank of the river about 5 kos from here. Lachman, self, Raghunandan, Bahori, Sheonandan, Jithu made the raid. Lachman cut the wall and entered and brought out a wooden box from which we got gold jewellery and Rs. 24 in eash.

We then went up-stream and moored at a "Guzarah ghát" ferry for two days and came on here where we had been three days before being caught. Sheonandan and the others went off yesterday in a boat to get rice.

Stolen property:-

Goalundo theft:—1 pair silver kara, 1 silver waist-belt, found in Ram Tahal's boat, 14 gold beads found in Raghunath's boat.

Nowahat case.—3 pairs bangles, 1 pair silver (worked) bangles, 1 pair silver earring, 1 silver beaded armlet, 1 pair silver hair-pin, 1 silver chain, 1 metal chain, 1 gold nose ring—all found in Ram Tahal's boat.

In the Dhubri theft:—Gold armlet, pieces of gold nose rings, rings, &c., all gold. Found partly in Ram Tahal's and partly in Raghunath's boat.

At home the following sunars melt property for us:-

Gaya Sunar on the Bara Road, village Chil, Mirzapur police-station.

Our patrons are Shopal Singh and Ranjit Singh. This piece of wood belongs, I think, to the box in the Dhubri theft. The silk dupatta belongs to Lachman.

The 25th March 1904. P. Bramley.

# APPENDIX III.

MAHADEO, son of MATA PARSHAD mallah (boy aged 14 years).

I am Sita Ram's brother; he has gone off with Sheonandan. We met Thamman's boat near Khatiamari. He asked to join us as he said he wanted to get safely passed Dhubri and Goalpara. The property found was Thamman's, he said he got it at Goalundo.

S. L. "Sherlock Holmes" en route to Dhubri, 26th March 1904.

From—P. Bramley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police (on special duty), To—The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

In continuation of my report of 24th (erroneously dated 25th March), I have the honour to confirm my telegram up to date announcing a further recovery of property. I have also the honour to report the further progress made with the investigation.

The searching of the boats took a very considerable time, and Mr. McNamara was occupied in this respect practically throughout the 24th. Nothing much was recovered from Sita Ram's boat except some very heavy lathis and some iron instruments used for breaking open iron boxes, &c.

On the 25th, yesterday, Mr. McNamara was sent into Dhubri to ascertain if a burglary had been committed recently in any village in this neighbourhood (as per Thamman's statement), and the informers with my river police constable were sent off in the direction of Mankharan and Jotiapur to see if any news could be obtained of Sheonandan's boat and its occupants. I myself took Thamman and one Bahori (mallah), a fresh approver, over the ground recently visited by them. They showed me where they were moored on the 18th and 19th, and again on the 20th and 21st, and again on the 22nd, on the night of which they made a raid in a village which was visible, but at too great a distance to reach before nightfall; we therefore visited a village closer by and sent word to Satimari where the theft had been committed, and I sent for the police officer investigating the case. On my return to the launch I found Mr. McNamara who brought with him full particulars of a big burglary which had been committed on the night of the 22nd March, from the house of one Fakir Chand Sil, a barber by caste but a banker by profession, which entirely confirmed the statements made by the approvers. The list of stolen property showed an iron chest and documents and papers which the owner valued at Rs. 1,716, jewellery and Rs. 305-8-0 in cash. On comparing the jewellery recovered with worth Rs. that described in the list, the resemblance was very plain. Thamman and Bahori were then asked about the safe and papers, and they at once volunteered to show us the former, but stated the papers had been torn up.

They then took us to a place on the river, 227 paces about where the boats were moored, and said the safe had been thrown into the river there, and a search by the river police instantly resulted in its recovery. The papers were then sought for, and 32 paces down stream from where the safe was found, was discovered a bundle of documents, mostly stamped and registered documents in favour of Fakir Chand. The safe was an exceptionally heavy one and had sunk into the sand and took about an hour to haul out. Its weight alone was considerable, and could only be lifted by three or four able-bodied men when emptied of the sand. Thamman then stated that it had been broken open about 10 A.M., thrown into the river about two hours before they were seized on the 23rd.

The Satimari case was therefore perfectly clear, and the following have been formerly arrested and are being taken into Dhubri for disposal:—

- 1. Thamman, son of Bhariar mallah.
- 2. Bahori, son of Hazari mallah.
- 3. Raghunandan, son of Sheonarain pasi.
- 4. Ram Tahal, son of Musai mallah.
- 5. Lachman, son of Sheopal pasi.
- 6. Raghunandan, son of Ram Parshad mallah.

Of these I propose making Nos. 1 and 2, who are willing to make full confessions, approvers. The others will be remanded to jail, on a 15 days' remand which will enable Inspector Harihar Charan to complete the investigation.

There is no proof of actual complicity of the others who have been left under police surveillance in charge of the boats.

I am applying to have Thamman and Baheri handed back to us after their confessions have been recorded, so that they may take us over the scenes of the various occurrences related by them; and which include several other cases between this and Goalundo. Their evidence, combined with that of Phagu and Sheo (already pardoned) should bring us completely up to date with our information regarding the Mirzapur gangs.

On our way into Dhubri we were met by the Sub-Inspector of Police of S. Salmara (Dhubri district), who brought with him Fakir Chand Sil, the complainant in the Satimari case, who had no difficulty whatsoever in identifying his jewellery, cash chest and papers. They can therefore be dealt with under section 411, I. P. C., forthwith at Dhubri without delay.

Of those arrested, No. 3 Raghunandan, son of Sheo Narain pasi, was a village chaukídár in village Bajardiha, police-station Kutdewa, for five or six years, and his father was village chaukídár for 30 years before him.

The informer and river police deputed yesterday to search for the remainder of the gang returned this morning and reported that they were at Naukhar (a village on the west bank of the Brahmaputra, about 5 miles from the scene of the arrest (on the 23rd, and that they robbed a baniah there that night of about Rs. 60 in cash, and bought six bottles of liquor from the local knlwar, and then dropped down stream towards Jatrapur. Mr. McNamara has started off in pursuit accordingly.

I have the honour to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered to us in this case by head-constable Har Kumar Bose, and the constables of the Assam police deputed by the District Superintendent of Police, Dhubri.

Dated S. L. "Sherlock Holmes," river Brahmaputra, Chilmari, the 28th March 1904.

From-P. BRAMLEY, Esq., District Superintendent of Police.

To-The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

In continuation of my letter of the 26th, I have the honour to report that four accused, viz., Thamman, Lachman, Bahori, and Raghunandan, have made confessions. These confessions were recorded yesterday at Dhubri by the senior extra Assistant Commissioner (vide enclosed translation). Of these I only propose to make approvers of Thamman and Bahori. Lachman is much too dangerous a criminal even to allow out again if it can be helped, and Raghunandan (ex-chankidar) has said very little. Lachman and Thamman have both been mentioned by Phagoo and Sheo, and Thamman's confession, along with that of the last two, supplies the last link in the chain of information required against all Mirzapur gangs working up to date in these waters.

As matters stand at present, the only clear charge against the gang now arrosted is the Satimari burglary of the 22nd March, in police-station Salmari, Dhubri (Assam). The remaining cases of which mention has been made by the confessing prisoners remain to be verified and proved. I would therefore beg that orders be now issued, as soon as possible, in consultation with the Assam and United Provinces Governments, as to the place and section under which the accused are to be tried. If they are to be tried on each count separately, they will be dragged about from place to place, and the proceedings will be unnecessarily protracted, and if convicted on different counts it will be difficult in the face of the High Court ruling in the Rajshahi cases of 1885, to try the whole gang a second time collectively under section 401, I. P. C.

I would therefore suggest that the accused in the present case be dealt along with all others of the same gang who may hereafter be arrested in the course of this inquiry, under one charge of section 401, I. P. C., which with the evidence now at our disposal should be satisfactorily proved, and I would further suggest that they be tried in Mirzapur, where the reality of a sentence passed on them will not only be brought home fully to the accused themselves, but to their relatives and supporters as well.

INSPECTOR GENERAL—
Mr. Knyvett thinks the men concerned should be first tried for individual cases and put away in this manner so as to give time for preparation of the gang ease. This is what we always do and in our recent gang cases it has been done without protest from the Courts, in spite of the Rajahahi ruling which is obsolete, 30-3-1904. R. D.

I agree, I think the case should be in Mirzapur, but it will take some time to prepare, and the matter can be decided later. The Mirzapur police should I think, work it up.

Sheo and Phagoo have mentioned about 30 or 40 names, and Thamman gives as many more, ultimately therefore some 50 or 60 accused will probably be tried, should the confessions be satisfactorily corroborated. The case therefore is a very important one, concerning all three provinces, and I would therefore be glad if early orders were issued as to the manner of its disposal. Mr. Knyvett, I know, would prefer a gang trial, and this appears to me also to be the only effectual means of putting a check on the wholesale robbery at present prevalent on these rivers.

The accused are on remand for 15 days, from 27th March 1904, which will lapse on the 11th April, and my own period of special duty expires on the 15th. I would therefore beg that very early orders be obtained. Meanwhile I am directing Inspector Harihar Charan to remain at Dhubri and assist in the inquiry, which he will take charge of, should it be decided to treat the gang as a whole. In that case Assam will obviously be as much interested in the proceedings as Bengal, for the river between Dhubri and Goalpara is practically the base of operations of the up-country river criminals who indeed work as far upstream as Tezpur and Dibrugarh. There have been numerous burglaries in Goalpara in which these criminal were concerned or suspected, and if a gang case is to be instituted, the close cooperation of the Assam police will be absolutely necessary. I have therefore asked Mr. Davis (in the event of this course of action being adopted) to place Sub-Inspector Rajan Kanti Bose and head-constable Har Kumar Bose on special duty with Inspector Harihar Charan. I enclose a copy of my letter to Mr. Davis, and trust the recommendations made therein will meet with your approval and support.

I have arranged with the Deputy Commissioner, Dhubri, for the deputation of a Magistrate to verify locally the statement made by Thamman and the others in respect to the Satimari case, and I would further suggest that a magistrate be now specially deputed by Bengal Government to formally record the confessions made by Sheo and Phagoo and to personally take them, as also Thamman and Bahori over the entire ground connected with the offences spoken of, with a view to satisfactory corroboration being obtained of the statements volunteered.

I would also beg that the department concerned be requested to send the Super-intendent, Central Jail, Dacca, without any delay, a copy of Government order No. 1961 J., dated 14th March 1904, for information and compliance. He reports that it has not up to date been received, and without it, it will not be possible to get the approvers out of custody. I hope to be in Dacca from (on or about) the 1st to the 5th April, and it would be convenient if the magistrate specially deputed could meet me there, for I could then hand over the prisoners to him without delay. Between the 5th and 10th April I hope to be in Calcutta, where information has been received regarding the presence of a gang of Muttra mallah thieves, whom I hope to apprehend with the aid of the Commissioner of Police who has already been communicated with.

In conclusion I have to acknowledge the assistance given me whilst at Dhubri by Mr. H. C. Gordon and his police, and which I hope will meet with your approval and recognition.

I have also to report the capture yesterday, in Dacca, by the Benarcs River Police, stationed there, of one Sukhu, mallah, a proclaimed absconded offender from the Benarcs district, who found on Sheo Mangal manjhi's boat, and who will himself now be charged with an offence under section 216, I. P. C.

# Confession of Thamman mallah.

Q.—What have you to say?

A.—I am committing theft for the last five years. I committed theft at Rajmahal, Dhuria and Godagabir during three years. First year I got Rs. 300; second year I got Rs. 400 in a boat; third year I got Rs. 100 in a village. There

Mr. Knyvett thinks the place of trial of the gang case should be Dhubri. The immediate question though is as regards the trials of individuals substantive offences. Are they to be tried at a selected station or at the Courts in whose jurisdictions the offences occurred?

30-3-1904. R. D.

Certainly at Dhubri and, I think, it would be fas well to get all those cases tried there, but this for Assam Government. As regards our cases in what district are they? 31-8-1904. R. W. C. also I got four silver churies. Then I committed another theft at Lohajung, and then in three or four boats and got Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. After that I went home; on my return from home I committed a theft on barge at Goalundo. I got ornaments of both silver and gold, ornaments for wrist, waist, neck and head. Another theft was committed in village near Noahat. There I got four silver ornaments for wrist, two silver ornaments for waist, one silver baju, golden nose ornaments, and four round golden ornaments. Another theft was committed in a shop. There I got 2 lotas and some molasses. Another theft we committed in a village. We got there the iron-safe before the Court. In this iron-safe was a wooden box. In that wooden box we got some golden ornaments, Rs. 26 in cash and some documents, and also a silver hasuli, ornaments for ankle and some ornaments for neck. Ramdin Pachi with me. He is also native of village Kamasin. He is now dead. Jokhan, Sheonandan, Lachman, Funnan, Gozadhar, Bahori, Jethu and Raghunandan also were with me and committed theft on the barge at Goalundo and Nowahat.

Last year Jethu, Raghunandan, Funnan, Jokhai, Anugarh and Lachman and Gozadhar were with me. They were also with me when I committed theft at Belgachi and Lohajung.

# Confession of Lachman.

Q.—What have you to say?

A.—I started from home in Paush last and reached this part of the province in Magh. Met these people on boat at Goalundo. There was one boat at first, and in that boat were Ram Tahal, Sheonandan, Thamman, Ram Narain and myself. Afterwards there came two boats. Those people were also of our district. In one of those two boats were Sita Ram, Mahadeo, Raghu Rai, Raghunandan, and in the other were Raghunandan (manjhi), Alopi Gor, Baroi chamar, Jaymongal chamar, Riga kahar. There was also a small boat, and in that small boat were Lali and his brother Jagram and my brother Funnan and another man named Jethu.

We first committed a theft in a village. They broke open a tin-box and found the following silver ornaments in it:—

4 churies.

1 Chain.

4 bala.

Ear ornaments.
4 small ornaments.

Then these people committed another theft. I was then not with them. On that day I was indisposed; they brought some mollasses. I do not know whether these were stolen or not.

We then committed another theft. We brought out that iron-safe which I saw only a few minutes before. There were ornaments in the iron-safe. Small ear ornaments, rings, baju. We broke open that iron-safe on a char called Baghchar. After taking out things we threw away the iron-safe into the water; we showed the Sahib the place where we threw the iron-safe and the Sahib got the box there.

In our box there were 27 big iron keys and also two sindh kathis.

We also committed a theft in a barge at Goalundo, and we got some golden and silver ornaments.

There were also Rs. 25 in the iron-safe.

# Confession of Bahori mallah.

Q.—What have you to say?

A.—I want to make statement from the time I have been with the gang. I came from my own district last year with Sitaram. They had two boats moored at Mathura near Goalundo. In those two boats there were eight persons, viz., Lachman, Funnan (Lachman's brother), Jithu, Sheonandan, Ram Tahal, Raghunandan, Ramnarain and Thamman. In my boat there were four persons, viz., Sita Rammanjhi, Raghurai chamar, Mahadeo and myself. They told us to halt and my manjhi halted. From there we four associated with them. From Mathura we came

direct to Nowahat. There we seven, viz., Lachman, Jithu, Sheonandan, Lali, Thamman, Raghunandan and myself committed a theft on a boat. We seven went by boat, Lalu and Jithu remained in boat, and the remaining five went over the boat to commit theft. In our boat remained Ram Tahal, Ramnarain, Funnan, Sitaram, Mahadeo, Raghu Rai and Jagaram, Lalu's brother.

We committed another theft and got the following things:-

- 1 silver baju.
- 2 chains for waist.
- 4 churies.
- 4 ornaments for wrist.
- 2 nose ornaments.
- 4 small ornaments for ankle.

After taking these things we came to our boat and made over the stolen property to Lachman. Lachman is our headman.

From Nowahat we went to the other side of the river. There were three boats and two dinghis with us. There we seven committed another theft. There we got two ghatis (pots) and 10 or 15 seers of molasses. We brought those things to our boats. On the following day we went down a little and committed another theft in a house. There we stole an iron-safe (identified the safe), and we took the iron-safe to our boat. Then we took our boat at a little distance on the char. From that char the place where we committed the theft will be about 4 miles. There we broke open the iron-safe and found the following articles:—

1 golden baju.

Some small golden ornaments.

2 Ornaments for ankle.

Silver hasuli.

2 neck ornaments.

There was a wooden box within that iron-safe. Within that wooden box there were some stamps. We took other articles in the boat and thrown away the papers and the iron-safe.

On that day Sahib and Babu and constables searched our boat and found out everything, and for this I am making confession. I did not commit any other theft. I know commitment of theft in these three places.

#### Confession of Raghunandan.

Q.—Have you anything to say?

A.—I was servant in Sitaram's boat. Met with these people and committed theft with them. These people stole an iron-safe. I did not go with them. I saw when the iron-safe was broken. I did not see what things were brought out of the safe.

S. L. "Sherlock Holmes" en route to Chilmari, 27th March 1904.

From—P. BRAMLEY, Esq., District Superintendent of Police (on special duty), To—A. H. Davis, Esq., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, Assam, Shillong.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, in continuation of my telegram of the 13th instant, that I arrived at Dhubri on the 18th and started enquiries in connection with the river criminals who visit these parts annually from the United Provinces. The Goalpara police are fully cognizant of the character of these people and have of recent years obtained several convictions against them.

On the 20th March I held a conference, at which Mr. H. C. Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, Dhubri; Mr. G. D'Souza, Joint Agent, Assam Railway and Trading Company, and Inspector Rafi-ul-Haq, Assam police, attended. A copy of the proceeding has been left with the District Superintendent of Police, who will presumably forward the same to you for information.

There can be very little doubt that the Mirzapur river thieves make the country between Dhubri and Goalpara their base of operation during their sojourn in the east. This is due partly to the fact that the log trade is entirely in the hands of the Mirzapuris and partly to the excellent cover afforded by the numerous deep channels into which the river is divided, and in which criminals are in the absence of river police absolutely secure from molestation or pursuit.

The Goalpara District Police have some cases now in hand in which Mirzapur mallahs are concerned, and in the event of convictions being obtained, I would recommend pardon being offered under section 401, provided the selected convict or convicts undertake to give full and true accounts of all their depredations, associations and modus operandi. I have explained this to the District Superintendent of Police. It is clear from the inquiries made that several colonies of Mirzapur mallahs have settled down at various places between Dhubri and Goalpara, in both of which we unearthed persons who acted as agents to these mallahs, and from whose possession much apparently questionable correspondence has been recovered. The letters and moneyorder receipts found are all from and to mallahs. In both cases the men are upcountry barbers who have settled down here, viz.:—

- 1. Misri hajjam, late of Dinapur, now of Dhubri.
- 2. Sita Ram, hajjam, late of Mirzapur, now of Goalpara.

On the former were found letters for absconded offenders from the United Provinces, and on the latter was found a letter for a certain Mirzapur mallah, warning him to be careful how he showed himself about the bazar, for the Benares police had gone to hunt them up! Steps are being taken to translate these letters, and pending possible proceedings against them hereafter under section 110, C. P. C., it has been recommended that the names of both should be brought on to the local Suspects Register in order to ensure their adequate surveillance in future.

In addition to these there are a number of up-country sunars settled in many villages around this locality who are strongly suspected of disposing of property stolen by criminals from their country, and who should be closely watched.

On the 23rd March, on the strength of certain information received, we made a raid on a party of four Mirzapur boats moored in an out-of-way khal, about 15 miles below Dhubri, and (as far as can at present be ascertained) in the Rungpur district, and found them in possession of much very suspicious property in the shape of jewellery, clothes, master-keys, implements of burglary, etc., etc. Inquiry resulted in the tracing of this property to a money-lender called Fakir Chand Sil, village Satimari, police-station S. Salmara, Dhubri district, who was robbed of his safe containing all his deeds, documents, jewellery and cash. On the 24th two of the accused confessed, upon which the cash chest was recovered from the river near where the boats were moored, and all the stolen documents and papers were found in the sand close by. The complainant has identified his property and the Satiamari case can therefore be fully proved against the gang. As to the other property recovered, the confessing prisoners have stated that it belongs to the thofts committed in Goalundo, Nowahat and other places down stream and in Bengal.

The confessions of four men have been recorded, and application has been made for the remand of two to police custody so that their statements may be verified locally by some magistrate.

Seven persons have been arrested and are now in custody at Dhubri, five absconded before the boats were seized, and seven against whom at present there is no evidenc have been left in charge of boats which are being sent into Dhubri. I am asking District Superintendent of Police, Dhubri, to forward to you copies of the confessions.

I am also now recommending to the Inspector-General, Bengal, that he might in consultation with you suggest to the Assam Government that the gang be tried as a whole under section 401, I. P. C., instead of on each specific theft separately. Inspectors Harihar Charan of the Bengal Police who is in charge of the mallah gang

case could then take the case up. Should it be decided to try the gang under section 401, I. P. C., I would beg that the services of the following officers be placed at the Special Inspector's disposal, for the first-named has exceptional knowledge of the riverain criminals working in these parts, and the second has done very good work in the case now in hand:—

Sub-Inspector Rajan Kanti Bose, police-station Lower Salmara, Dhubri. Head-constable Har Kumar Bose, Dhubri police.

From the inquiries made it is clear that Assam is as much interested in this question of river crime and police arrangements as Bengal, and I would venture to suggest that copies of Inspector Harihar Charan's report of 5th March 1903 be obtained and circulated amongst Police officers in Assam for information. For the Mirzapur and other river thieves and as far up as Dibrughar and Tezpur, I must apologise for a hasty note, but must eatch the steamer.

N.B.—I have to acknowledge the assistance given by Mr. H. C. Gordon and his police. In respect to my inquiry they placed every facilty at my disposal in this respect and co-operated heartily.

# Dated S. L. "Sherlock Holmes" Chilmari, River Brahmaputa, 28th March 1904.

From—P. BRAMLEY, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, To—The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

I have the honour to confirm my wire of date, intimating the apprehension of a second lot of Mirzapur riverain criminals. I forward Lieutenant F. S. McNamara's report of this interesting and excellent capture, and I trust the services rendered by him will meet with your approval and recognition. I would also commend to your notice the excellent work done by constable Mustak Husain and Gopi manjhi and the others mentioned in Lieutenant McNamara's report, and which I trust will be rewarded appropriately. The value of the property found on them (vide the list enclosed) must amount to Rs. 1,200, or thereabout, and as it all belongs to Assam I have handed the accused and all the property over to the Assam police at Dhubri for disposal (vide my report to Inspector-General of Assam, and District Superintendent of Dhubri, copies enclosed), and I have recommended that a special Sub-Inspector be deputed to take up the enquiry.

In respect to the case of K.-E. vs. Thamman and others already reported, I have to report that Sita Ram, mallah and manjhi to one of the captured boats, surrendered voluntarily to Lieutenant McNamara yesterday. He turns out to be a mere lad who has evidently been imposed upon by Lachman and others. As he does not appear to have taken any actual part in the thieving expedition, nor to have received any share of the stolen property, I have decided to cancel his warrant of arrest, and will make him a witness for the prosecution should you have no objection. He says Jithu and the other pasis returned to the boats on the evening of the 23rd; but seeing the police there made off down stream for Goalundo, and arrangements are therefore being made for their apprehension on arrival there.

I have been unable to make a copy of Lieutenant McNamara's report, and I would therefore ask that a copy be made in the head office and forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, for information in respect to the services rendered by constable Mustak Husain of the Benares police.

In conclusion, I cannot commend Lieutenant McNamara's conduct too highly; he was out practically for 48 hours, and I believe captured one man himself, after a fight of which he has made no mention.

Report of the arrest of pasis at Jatrapur on 27th and 28th March.

ARRIVED at Jatrapur on morning of 26th to try and trace the whereabouts of absconders in recent arrest of gang at Bhagmari Char, Lachman pasi. About midday started in country boat, and attempted to get up a sota. After going about three miles, could get no further owing to an adverse wind. Sent back for the launch, and as it was too late, stopped for the night.

Copy sent, vid Memo. No. 5472, date 13th April 1904.

Early on the 27th morning sent constables (1) Chanderdip Singh, (2) Sheodayal Updhiya, (3) Benares River Police constable Siriram mallah, (4) Benares River Police constable Jighar mallah, (5) Kali Charan mallah, (6) Baldeo mallah, (7) Gopi mallah to Jatrapur and Nankhan to try and get clue of these men. Halted with launch at the junction of two sotas near Jatrapur. In the evening while I was walking about a mile from the launch, I heard some shouts, etc., and came up to one of my servants who said the "Chars" had been seen, and that the jollyboat was after them. I ran to the launch, and we got up stream (which had been dropped), and went off after the boats we could just see in the distance. The sun had gone down before we started on the launch. I learnt that Gopi mallah (No. 7) who had returned early had said he had seen the boats we were after, and this was reported to the constable Mustak Hosain Khan. This man tried to find me, but failing to do so and seeing that the boat might escape, took the following crew of the launch, (No. 8) Ilakhi Shaikh, (9) Feroo Shaikh, (10) Misser Shaikh, and my bearer, (11) Sumiran Dusad with my gun, and were in pursuit of the boat which was bolting away. From Mustakh Husain Khan I found that when he got near the boats he asked them who they were, and they replied "They had no fish," evidently thinking When told to stop, they bolted and the jolly-boat went in they wanted fish. pursuit. They were repeatedly told to stop, and that they would be fired on if they did not do so. The boatmen replied in abuse, and laughed at the idea of the jollyboat catching them, and the pursuit went on down the river. Seeing some Bongali boats ahead, the men in the jolly-boat shouted to them to stop the thieves. They delayed, but eventually chased the boat. The boats were fishing boats with crews of about 10 men on each using about six oars. The chase made for the western bank, and Mustakh made for the shore and jumping out of the jolly-boat with Sumiran (No. 11) and Feroo Shaikh (No. 9), and pursued the boat (which was going along the edge of the bank) on foot. The chase then seeing they were likely to be ent off, doubled across the river, and made for the eastern bank about 400 yards across. The Bengali boats still continued the pursuit, and practically kept up with the boat which kept doubling backwards and forwards and gained a long distance each time. In the meantime I had got steam up, and had gradually closed up and arrived about 50 yards behind the chase as it reached the opposite bank, and in the moonlight I could see the men bolting away. The Bengali boats arrived at the bank soon as the chase, but did not attempt any further pursuit till the launch had been run on shore, and the whole of the crew of the launch and myself were in pursuit. I came up with one man who threw away a bundle when I was nearing him, and as I came up he stopped and turned round with an oar, but on seeing me come up, he again bolted and jumped off the bank into the river, and I managed to catch him in the water and handed him over to some of the crew who came up soon after. One of the crew in the meantime picked up the bundle which contained the silver and gold ornaments. I then went to see what was happening in the other direction in which a party headed by the serang had started after one of the men who (the Bengalis shouted) had gone off in the easterly direction. On coming up I found another man had been arrested. A third man had not bolted from the boat till the steamer arrived, and he was also caught by Sabdar (No. 12) and Abdar Jabar (No. 13) of the crew of the launch.

On the man caught by serang and party another bundle of gold and silver ornaments were found tied in his clothes. The chief credit of the capture should go to constable Mustakh Husain Khan of Benares. His promptness in pursuing the boat instead of waiting for orders and his energy displayed all through in the pursuit of the men in the jolly-boat which was quite unable to keep up with the country boat and in turning the men across the river by cutting off their retreat on his side resulted in the capture. All men named in this report, I think, deserve some acknowledgment for carrying out the pursuit to a successful issue.

It was later found that one man had escaped, and though guards were kept round the jungle all night and endeavours made to capture him, he got away.

I forgot to mention that constable Mustakh Khan twice fired off my gun to frighten the thieves, but they took no notice except to go all the harder.

The three men caught give their names-

- (1) Baijnath Chatturi.
- (2) Musai pasi.
- (3). Sheo Bandan pasi.

And the man got away-Bidesi pasi.

Soon after the capture of the men the constables, etc., sent to Jatrapur in the early morning returned having found Sitaram mallah, one of the absconders, they had been sent to look for. Constable Chanderdip Singh and Sheodayal were accountable principally for this man's capture, though all the men sent practically deserve credit for it. All did excellent work. Gopi mallah deserves a substantial reward, as he was the first to point out the boat and to recognise it was a thieving one. Owing to its being past midnight, the search of the boat and making list, &c., of property was left till morning, and on thorough search a quantity of stolen gold and silver ornaments and eash, keys and knives, etc., were found and the proper lists made out in presence of witnesses, etc.

F. S. McNamara,

Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

The 27th March 1904.

Dated S. L. "Sherlock Holmes," Chilmari, 28th March 1904.

From-P. BRAMLEY, Esq., District Superintendent of Police,

To-The Inspector-General of Police, Assam.

I write to confirm my telegram of date, intimating another capture of upcountry river thieves, who were evidently trying to escape unobserved from Assam with their booty.

They have been handed over to the Dhubri police, and as the property found on them was evidently stolen in Assam, I would suggest that a special officer be deputed to take up the enquiry. The accused are all members of a large gang of river oriminals who leave Mirzapur annually on thieving expedition in Bengal.

I have asked District Superintendent of Police, Dhubri, to have complete lists of the property (which is mostly broken up and whole, jewellery, gold and silver, new cloths, etc., all of very considerable value) being speedily made out and submitted to your office for speedy publication.

The special officer I would recommend being employed in this case is Sub-Inspector Rajani Kanta Bose, who appears to me to be a specially qualified officer, though Mr. Gordon may perhaps have a better officer.

I have, in conclusion, the honour to forward for your persual a copy of Mr. McNamara's report regarding the existing chase and capture of this lot, and trust the excellent work done by him and his men, specially Gopi (manjhi) and constable Mustakh Husain of the Benares police, will be brought to the notice of the Assam Government, with a view to the good work done being suitably acknowledged.

I have also the honour to forward, for your information, a copy of my letter of 28th March 1904, to Inspector-General of Bengal on the subject of the trial of the accused in the case of K.-E. vs. Lachman and others, vide my report to you, dated 27th.

Sheobandan, son of Ram Tahal pasi, village Kamasin, police-station Kotwali, Mirzapur—(See No. 64 of printed list).

ALL, this property is from one theft, from Algochi, near Gauhati. The burglary was committed about four or five days ago. All the cloth and everything belongs to the same man. I do not know who he is.

I left home in Sawan, with Musai, on a dongi. We first did palwari work for Jaffer manjhi. Do not know where he came from. At Sirajganj we took up the Thakur and Pardesi (absconded). We went up together to Algochi or Sialgatchi.

(Former conviction, Rajshahi, two years' rigorous imprisonment, section 457, Indian Penal Code.)

(2) Musai, son of Ram Tahal pasi, village Kamasin, police-station Kotwali, Mirzapur—(See No. 63 of printed list).

ALL this property was stolen at Sialgatchi, Gauhati; only two cases. I left home in Sawan with my brother Musai. The Thakur and Bideshi met at Sirajganj. Bidesi, son of of Naunpur, police-station Pardari, Mirzapur district.

(Former conviction, Mirzapur, 16th September 1870, section 457, Indian Penal Code, two years).

(3) Baijnath Singh, son of Lachman Singh, Thakur, village Teksari, police-station Mirzapur.

LEFT home 18 months ago; went to Sirajganj, was in service with Mangui Ram Birdhi Chand Kariyas for one month. Then served with Lalji Babu, who deals in salt, one month. Went by steamer to Gauhati. Bideshi was at Gauhati. I met him there with Shewbardan and Musai. I joined them at Sialgatchi. We committed a theft, in which we got all this property. Bideshi committed the burglary.

Have not been convicted before.

P. BRAMLEY,
District Superintendent of Police.

The 28th March 1904.

Statement of Sitaram, son of Mata Parshad mallah, village Dulapatti, policestation Kotwali, Mirzapur.

I left home two years ago. When I left home Bhowanidin, my grandfather, was manjhi. My father left ill at home, and he died there last Phagum. We first went to Bokribari, above Dhubri, and carried logs to Bhadesar. We then went to Jhalokati in Barisal, and took a cargo of cocoanuts, and brought it for sale at Goalpara. At Belgatchi Ghat we met Ram Tahal's dongi, on which were Jamman, Lachman, Ramnarain, Phundan, Jethu, and Sheonandan, Bharoa. My grandfather was alive when they came. When he got ill and died, also six weeks ago at Khatimari, he warned me before dying not to have anything to do with this lot. We met Raghunandan's boat at Sirajganj. Ragunandan pasi joined us at Belgatchi. He offered himself for service.

They told me they were thieves and offered me two-thirds of the shares, but they never gave me any. They used to go off at night. I never went. I always tried to get away from them, but they stuck to me and told me not to be afract. They never showed me any property when Jhamman joined me. I never went out thieving with them. The thieves are Raghunandan, Lachman Jhamman, Sheonandan, Jethu, Lalli. The latter we met near Chilmari. My crew complained that we should not keep company with thieves, and I was foolish enough not to shake them off. The only thief I had on board was Raghunandan pasi, and Bahori went on the night they brought away the iron-safe. I tried to shake them off several times, but they would not go.

When they broke open the box, they sent me away to look out. The box was brought out at night by Bahori on the dong: and was kept in Raghunandan's boat.

Raghunandan chamar is son of Jaibandhan chaukídár of Bathua, police-station Mirzapur.

I was never given any stolen property, and I only had sticks. I have only my mother left at home. On the day the box was broken, we went, viz., self, Ramnarain, Sheonandan, Jethu, and Phullan went to buy rice. On returning Jethu saw the police, and said all the others had been caught, and they bolted off. I wanted to go back to the boat, but they prevented me. I then left them at Khatiamari, as I would go no further. This was four days ago. I had a gold earring which I sold

at Khatiamari for Rs. 12 with which I bought a ticket to Jatrapur, and gave myself up to the Sahib.

P. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police.

The 28th March 1904.

# List of property found in boat.

ONE silk shawl, 1 silk bag, 1 piece yellow silk, 2 khaki silk vests, 1 embroidered silk banian, 1 white silk pugri, 1 Assam silk sheet, 1 Kashi silk sheet, 1 red Rampur chaddar, fancy border, 2 black Rampur chaddars, 1 white vest, 1 nainu white pugri, 1 short sleeved white waistcoat, 1 white pugri, black border, 2 white pillow cases, 1 chintz kurta, 2 complete pieces of white malmal cloth, with black border, 1 Bombay chaddar, 1 malmal pugri, yellow border, 1 with pugri, red border, 1 markin waistcoat, 1 piece malmal, complete, and 1 piece, about 1 yard short, 2 malmal kurtas, 15 new black border dhotis, 3 new dhotis, red border, 1 markin handkerchief, 1 silk sheet, embroidered border, 1 khaki silk chaddar, 2 old doshalas, 1 chaddar andi (old), 1 black blanket, 1 embroidered cap, 1 piece of an embroidered cap, 1 white dhoti with 3 black stripes, 1 white dhoti, with 3 red stripes, 9 pieces of oiled cloth, 11 matches in bag, 1volume Ramain, 4 looking-glasses, 2 brassthalis, 5 brass lotas, 3 brass katoras, 1 black purse, 1 brass spoon, 1 iron karhai, 19 large master-keys for opening safes, cash Rs. 105, nine 8-anna bits, 27 4-anna bits, 43 2-anna bits, 7 2-anna bits of another currency, 45 pice, 2 half-anna pieces, 4 adhalas, 4 pies, 9 Gorakhpuri pice, 1 knife, 1 sabri, 1 saw jewellery.

Seventeen beads golden of joshum both sizes, 77 beads golden, 9 beads golden, broken 1 pair silver bracelets, 1 pair silver bangles, 1 anklet (silver), broken, 2 pieces silver 3 silver rings, 3 gold rings, 24 coral beads, 1 pair stud ear-rings, 8 silver charms, 3 pieces silver charms, broken, 5 ghungar silver beads, 2 silver tooth-picks, 1 bag small pearls, 1 bundle broken up gold ornaments, 1 Waterbury watch, 2 seissors, 4 penknives, 1 sarauta, 1 razor, 1 money bag, 1 purse, 1 daw.

# List of property found on Baijnath Chattri.

Jewellery.—Six silver karas (broken), 6 dana joshan silver, 3 beads silver backhi, 3 broken silver and gold work bangle, silver anant 16 beads, silver ghungur, 16 beads bazus (2 broken), 7 beads dhulua, 3 bits of silver bangle, 1 silver shirt stud, 9 pieces silver (broken karas), 4 pieces broken silver, 1 copper nail, 1 piece melted silver, 4 broken churis, 2 pieces silver stud, 1 silver bangle, 1 penknife, 1 stringbeads (beth), 1 piece silver, 1 pearl and 2 coral beads on a string, Rs. 60 cash, 1 money-bag, 3 pieces silver kazri, 3 thin silver bangles, 4 pieces silver chain, 2 pieces anklets, silver, 1 bhundi (silver), 1 silver shirt sleeve link, 2 collar buttons (silver), 1 round silver bead for waist belt, a lot of pieces of broken silver in a cloth.

# List of property found on Musai pasi.

Four silver broken karas, 4 pieces silver, 2 josham beads (silver), 1 dana bankhi 1 bazu mundi silver, 1 silver öhundi kara, 1 silver chain, 6 bazu beads, 1 pair child's silver bangles, 2 pieces of silver and gold bangles, 1 ear-chain, silver, 5 silver ghungur, 2 beads (sinthi), 1 piece silver pin, 3 jantra beads on string, 6 pieces of gold ornaments, cash Rs. 6-2, 58 coral beads.

For Police Gazette.

Bengal River Police Notice.

T.

Cancellation.

Vide notification of on page Police Gazette of strike off name of (1) Sitaram, son of Mata Parshad. The man having surrendered on 27th March 1904.

#### II.

The following descriptive-roll of a person who absconded from a party of river thieves who was apprehended, with much stolen property in their possession, on the 27th March on the Brahmaputra river in the neighbourhood of Chilmari is published for general information.

If arrested, he should be sent in custody to Dhubri (Goalpara district, Assam):—

Bideshi, alias Pardesi, son of Chingan pasi of Nankupur, police-station

Pindari, or Bhawanipur, police-station Awai, Mirzapur.

Sallow complexion, round face, boil marks on each calf. Both ears bored with straws let in. A mole on left side of the nose, and a lump (or birth mark) on his forehead. Age about 30 years.

The fact of his arrest should be communicated direct by wire to District Superintendent of Police, Dhubri, and Mr. Bramley, District Superintendent of Police, on special duty.

Reward

#### P. BRAMLEY.

Further notes of confession made by Thamman mallah, approver, 28th March 1904.

THE following comprised the gang in the Rajmahal cases mentioned by me in my confession:—

1. Ganesh pasi, Kamasin,

- 2. Ramdin pasi, ,, (deceased).
- 3. Daulat Kahar ,
- 4. Phundan pasi,

5. Gajadhar mallah.

- 6. Augher Kowat.
- 7. Lachman pasi.
- 8. Self.

Lachman pasi owned the boat, a pataili. This was about five years ago. We came down to Rajmahal and robbed a boat there in the month of Bhadon. It was an up-country boat. We only got a few rupees.

At the "Mukh" near Dharian, we got Rs. 25 out of one heat, and Rs. 50 out of another, both "Deswali" (i.e., up-country boats).

At Godagari we got Rs. 40 out of a boat, and in this way robbed several other boats, and made in all about Rs. 500 which was divided up and we returned home. I can point out where the boats were robbed, but cannot say who the owners were. We never knew them. We got some old pots and pans, which we changed at a "Karekeras" shop in Mirzapur. But we do not usually steal pots and pans.

Next year we came down in the same boat, some crew and we went to Patna, where we robbed a boat of Rs. 50. Our boat was near the Government ghat, and the other was across the river. We then worked down stream, and committed series of thefts on boats, almost entirely in the neighbourhood of Godagari. We thus made Rs. 400 and got plenty of grain. We never committed any thefts on land that year.

Lachman then bought a new boat and brought the following crew:---

1. Jokhai gorh, Kamasin.

2. Aughar Kewat, ,,

· 3. Sheonandan pasi, ,

4. Jethu pasi.

- 5. Raghunandan pasi.
- 6. Gajadhar mallah.
- 7. Phundan pasi.
- 8. Self.

We pilfered boats as usual, and at Belgatchi near Goalundo we committed a burglary in a house which I can point out if still standing. In that we get Rs. 100 cash and some silver bangles (same gang as above). We then went down stream, looted boats and managed to get Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 in three or four boats. Lachman then sold his boat at Goalundo to Pyag mallah, who makes a regular business of buying old boats, and we returned home.

My next raid was with the present lot. I never worked with Phagoo, but I once worked with Sheu and was in the Karabantnagar affair spoken of by him in his confession.

I cannot say where the keys are made, they can be bought cheap in Calcutta and Dacca, but these have mostly been stolen from baiparies' boats. They always carry their money in iron safes.

Babban, Laggan, Ramdas, Bhagwanta are down south, whilst Darsan Bechan\* and Newaz\* are up in these parts somewhere. Musai pasi, and the others, who were caught yesterday, were with Darsan.

Sita Ram never went out thieving, nor did he ever receive any share of the stolen property.

P. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent.

\* Note .- Bachan and Newaz (mentioned above) were arrested on the 29th near Chilmari.

P. B

# RIVER DACOITY. Notes, 22nd to 29th March 1904.

Full reports of arrests, &c., made during this week have already been submitted.

(1) Following notes on point of interest may be placed on record:

As an instance of the absolute necessity for proper river police arrangements and equipment, it may be mentioned that the Sub-Inspector, Salmara, stated that he suspected river thieves in the Satimari case but had absolutely no means of searching the adjoining khals of the river. The dakus evidently knew this perfectly well, for after committing the Satimari burglary on the night of the 22nd March, they merely dropped down stream about 2 miles and pulled up in the cove where they were caught by us on the 23rd. Then again I requested the Deputy Commissioner, Dhubri, to depute a magistrate to verify the approver's statements regarding this case. He desired that the launch (which was then at Chilmari) be placed at his disposal. This not being possible, he has, I understand, not even yet been able to obtain a suitable boat to convey the magistrate deputed though the waterways to be examined are within 16 to 20 miles of Dhubri. At Chilmari the Rangpur district includes the whole breadth of the river; the area concerned in this particular locality is a tract of riverain country of about 30 miles × 14 miles, for the whole of which there is 1 head-constable and 2 constables, and the former has only within the last six months been authorized to investigate crime.

- 2. The terror inspired by the Mirzapuri river thieves has been fully gauged in the course of this investigation. Muari and the others openly threatened constables, Mustak Husain and Gopi manjhi and others of vengeance on their release, as also did Bechan yesterday.
- 3. I notice Bechan and Newaj are both mentioned in Thamman's confession as being always in these parts; they are all therefore members of the same gang and can be tried collectively under section 401, I. P. C., if Government decides upon this course.
- 4. The District Superintendent of Police, Rangpur, complains of regular outbreaks of burglary during the winter when the up-country boats travel up the rivers Tirta and Dharla, which with much other ground requiring attention in this neighbourhood, we cannot for want of time now explore. My period of special duty terminates on 15th April 1904, and the Dacca approvers have now to be released. Moreover, information has been received of a heavy burglary or two in the neighbourhood of Dacca, which apparently bears out the information already received to the effect that Bhagwanta and Laggan and the other lot are now working their way home up the Ganges where, it is to be hoped, they will be run into.
- 5. The value of the gold alone received by Lieutenant McNamara on the 27th from Musai and the others was valued by a jeweller at Dhubri yesterday at over Rs. 2,000.
- 6. We are now proceeding down the Brahmaputra as fast as possible. The rewards for Gopi and the others should be sent, if possible, to Goalundo.

P. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police, on special duty.

Reward Rs. 95 sent to Mr. Bramley at Goelundo by money-order on 6th April 1904. (Memo. No. 140, dated 5th April 1904.) Dated S. L. "Sherlock Holmes," Chilmari, River Brahmaputra, the 30th March 1904.

From—P. BRAMLEY, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, To—The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

- Bechan, son of Bija mallah, village Tiksari and Maladharpur, policestation Kotwali, Mirzapur.
- 2. Newaz, son of Parshan mallah, village Majgawan, police-station Kotwali, Mazapur.

In continuation of my letter of the 28th, I have the honour to report another capture yesterday by Lieutenant McNamara of a boat containing the marginally noted thieves from the Mirzapur district.

Lieutenant McNamara's report is forwarded in original, and I have again much pleasure in bringing the excellent work done by him, as also by "Gopi" manjhi of Margura, police-station Kotwali. Mirzapur, to your notice.

From the evidence of Bundi kurmi, and Bhaghwan mallah of Benares, who were recently taken on by Bechan as working hands, as well as from the burglary instruments and property found on them, it is clear that they are members of the large gang of thieves now working in these waters.

Newaz, moreover, turns out to be the person mentioned by Sub-Inspector Rajani Kanta Bose in his report, dated 20th March 1904, as being an absconded offender in a Dhubri district burglary in which one Lalua mallah has already been convicted. I have informed District Superintendent of police, Dhubri, accordingly.

The accused have been handed over to the Rangpur Police, and Mr. Plowden District Superintendent of Police, has started off with the property found for Khatiamari (Phulchari), where according to the witnesses (Bundi and Bhagwan) Bechan and Newaz committed some thefts.

I would now beg that the reward already recommended in my letter of the 25th March 1904 be disbursed as soon as possible, and that Gopi manjhi be paid an additional reward of Rs. 25 for the services rendered in the last two captures.

Rs. 25+70 sent on 6th April 1904 (vide Memo. No. 5140, dated 5th April 1904.)

# Report dated Chilmari, 29th March 1904. Arrest of Bechan and Newaz mallah.

After my return from Jatrapur after arresting the pasis, vide report dated 28th March 1904, I received information from Gopi mallah that he had seen a boat hidden away in a khal that he recognised as being a boat belonging to a suspicious character. I started with him to a place about 5 miles up the river from here, and there was shown the boat. The behaviour of the crew was very suspicious, as directly they saw the launch, there was a tremendous commotion in the boat. Through the glasses I could see the men running about. On asking how Gopi recognised the boat, he said he knew it was one of two boats, and if it had a big brassplate on the bows, it belonged to Bechan. This was easily distinguishable through the glasses, and on Baldeo looking at the boat through the glasses, he easily recognized the boat. Making a detour I landed and came up to the boat and immediately noticed the position had been changed since we first saw it as the bows now faced away from the river so that the brass-plate could not have been seen by anybody on the river. The boatmen gave their names as

Bechan mallah of Teksari and Newaz mallah of Majgawan

Bhagwan mallah of Benares ... ... ... ... Mirzapur.

Bundi kurmi of Chapra district, Mataini village, police-station Mirganj (Siwan).

The last two had only been on the boat for 15 to 20 days. It was nearly sundown, and so as there were no witnesses I did not search the boat. But sent in Benares river police contables Siriram and Jinghai to search in the water round the boat. Constable Siriram immediately found a bamboo chungi near the rudder of the boat, and on opening it I found it contained some instruments used for cutting sindha, a knife and two silver rings. There were no witnesses except my orew and constable Gopal Singh, Inspector of Kurigram staff. The boat I brought

with me to Chilmari and there next morning had it searched and a small amount of property was found and a list made and handed over to Inspector, together with the articles found in the bamboo.

Suspecting some more property might have been thrown in the water where the boat was found, I again went in the afternoon with some mallahs and searched the water and surrounding country, but found nothing. From statements made to me by the two men Bhagwan and Bundi kurmi, it was quite evident that during the 20 days or so since they had been with the boats, both Bechan and Newaz had frequently been out all night and came back in the early morning. The statements of both men should be recorded as soon as possible.

F. S. McNamara,

Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

The 29th June 1904.

Inquiry notes, 30th, 31st March and 1st April 1904.

PLEASE read my note of 14th March 1904, re arrest of one Parahu, son of Lokai mallah, of village Lamasath, police-station Madhuban, Azamgarh.

On handing over the prisoner to the Mymensingh police, the Sub-Inspector Jugganath received specific written instructions as to the procedure to be adopted, and I requested to be kept informed of the progress of the investigation. No report having been received up to the 30th, I decided to go to Mymensingh personally and inquire. From the enclosed it will be seen that very little progress has been made. In fact, the Sub-Inspector Jugganath informed me that there was one chaukídár at Pachla, named Gudir Bhar. But this is a matter requiring careful further enquiry, for at the thána Parahu was arrested, the accused and the zamíndár's men who assembled to see the search, as also the chaukídár who received custody of the boat all knew Gudir chaukídár. Mr. Roddis has promised to give the matter his personal attention.

3rd April 1904.—Released Phagu and Sheo, pardoned by Government. Also interviewed Sukhu mallah, now in hajut. Dacca Jail-Absconded offender Benares district, section 29, Act V, stated that he first came down from Bilasipara in Assam. He stated he had left Laggan, Baban and Ramdas, all in small dingis with about 16 men, in the neighbourhood of Bilasipara (Goalpara district). This was about a month ago. They had heard that the Benares police were on their tracks and they therefore meant to keep in Assam till the coast was clear, and even to settle down there in the end if necessary. Musai and Jagubundhu (arrested) were with them up there and they were evidently trying to escape home with their share of booty. Laggan and others kept close to the junction of the thana and the Brahmaputra, as the former afforded some very secure retreats in case of pursuit. He undertook to conduct the police to where these gangs were to be found, and as he appears to be a person who is likely to give no doubt useful information, I have applied to the magistrate for an order authorising his release from hajut on bail and have offered him a withdrawal of the charge of desortion pending against him if he gives us information which will result in the capture of the criminals now said to be in hiding in Assam.

Mr. McNamara reports that the absconders from the gang captured have not passed through Goalundo.

P. Bramley,
District Superintendent,
(on special duty).

Dated Mymensingh, 31st March 1904.

DEAR RODDIS,

WILL you kindly let me know what has been done in the Subornakhali case in which an Azamgarh Bhar was arrested, and who gave as his reference his alleged money-lender and employer one Gadir chaukídár of village Pachlla, police-station Gopalpur, in this district.

I gave the Sub-Inspector of Jugganathganj written instructions regarding the case and directed that I should be kept informed of the progress of the enquiry. But I have hitherto received no reports at all, and as this is one of a series of similar cases reported to Government, I will be much obliged if you will kindly consider the matter as urgent and let me know what has been done.

Yours sincerely,

P. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police,

(on special duty).

The 30th March 1904.

DEAR BRAMLEY,

The Sub-Inspector of Jugganathganj (to whom you gave instructions concerning this man) was sent off to help enquiry into a datoity case at Gopalpur and a man sent in his place temporarily to Jugganathganj. This last man has now returned to headquarters and has given me the accompanying notes this afternoon. I have not received any information in addition to this, but have wired to Sub-Inspector Jugganathganj to let me have a report at once. The accused is probably still at Gopalpur. I will let you know at once when a reply comes.

I am sorry for the delay, but than officers here appear to think that a month's delay is of no account.

Yours sincerely, F. Roddis.

The 31st March 1904.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour most respectfully to submit that after my joining Jugganathganj outpost but before the Sub-Inspector in charge of the outpost had left for Gopalpur, an up-country mallah (perhaps Mangroo by name) was brought under arrest with some suspicious clothes and ornaments to Jugganathganj by Mr. Bramley, the District Superintendent of Police, on special duty. The accused was made over to Sub-Iuspector Babu Chandra Kumar Guha for transmission to Gopalpur police-station and instructions were received by the Sub-Inspector for necessary enquiry into the matter.

The accused was forthwith sent to Gopalpur with the suspicious properties and an enquiry was started.

I know enquiry has been made by both the Sub-Inspectors of Gopalpur and Jugganathganj. References were made to Azamgarh police and also to Sub-Inspectors of Sheraganj and Shariakandi, etc., and probably final report in the case is being delayed on account of the non-receipt of the replies from the various districts.

Your worship's order on the subject is pending with the Sub-Inspector of Jugganathganj and he may be asked to expedite the submission of the report.

> I have etc., Kamini M. Banerji.

SECOND CLERK-

Wire to Sub-Inspector Jugganathganj to report at once.

F. Roddis.

WIRED-

Report wanted immediately concerning mallah arrested by Mr. Bramley.

Dacca, the 2nd April 1904.

From—P. Bramley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, To—The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

I have the honour to report that I took over the prisoner approvers Sheo and Phagoo mallahs this morning and await orders as to the appointment of a Magistrate to vorify their statement.

Magistrate, Dacca, bas been written to depute a magistrate, vide memorandum No. 77D., dated 26th April 1904.

I have also this morning seen Sukhu mallah, a deserter from the Benares River Police, and an absconded offender under section 39, Act V of 1861. He was recently arrested here by my river police as already reported. This man has been working for some months in Assam, in and around Bilasipara and Goalpara, and he informs me that Baban, Ramdas, and Oria pasi and their gangs are all up working in small dongis above Gauhati. He says they all went up stream when they heard police had been specially deputed to capture them and that they mean to stay in Assam till it is safe to return home. Should the latter be impossible without being involved in a criminal prosecution, they mean to settle in Assam. There these gangs (numbering in all about 16 men) are all hardened criminals and expert burglars. I have therefore wired for instructions as to what I am to do. It will be impossible for me to carry out the work between this and the 15th, as I have much other work in hand and I cannot start back before the 10th April, and Mr. McNamara has now to hunt up the Gauges for Bhagwanta's lot, and it seems a pity that Baban and the others should be given a chance of escaping. If not permitted to go personally after 10th April 1904, I can of course place my informers and river police at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Police, Assam.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th April 1904.

From—P. BRAMLEY, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, To—The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

(Through Deputy Inspector-General).

I HAVE the honour to report that I arrived in Calcutta last evening, and as I have to take over charge of the Benares district on the 15th instant, I beg that early orders be issued in respect to the following matters now pending in connection with the results of the recent operations against riverain criminals in Eastern Bengal:—

- (1) My letter, dated 9th March 1904, to Inspector-General, Bengal, re pardon under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code, to prisoners Sheo and Fagoo mallahs, who have now, in accordance with Government Order No. 1961J., dated 14th March, been duly released, and are now with me awaiting verification of their statements (vide my suggestion in my letter, dated 28th March 1904) by a magistrate.
- (2) Re the further investigations in connection with the following agents and receivers discovered in Bengal, and who were arrested under section 54 and are now on bail:—
  - (a) Darga Saran Pande, son of Hari Narain Pande of Bhartauli, Mirzapur, and now of Serajganj Kol, Pabna district (vide report, dated 13th March 1904).
  - (b) Misri hajjam, late of Dinapur and now of Dhubri, Assam (vide report, dated 18th March 1904).
  - (c) Sita Ram hajjam, late of Mirzapur, and now of Goalpara (Assam) (vide Lieutenant McNamara's report, dated 21st March 1904).
- (3) Re case of Parahu, son of Lokhai mallah, arrested at Subernakhali (vide report, dated 14th March 1904) and now pending in Mymensingh district.
- (4) Re further investigations in Assam, vide statement made in Dacca on 1st March by Sukhu mallah (vide notes, dated 30th March 1904 to 1st April 1904) represence of Mirzapuri riverain criminal gangs in Assam.
- (5) Re my report, dated 28th March 1904, asking for instructions as to disposal of the cases now pending against those now under arrest at Dhubri and Rangpur (vide my reports, dated 25th, 26th and 28th March, re capture of Lachman and others). The accused are under remand till the 11th April, and so an early decision in the matter is very desirable, and Inspector Harihar Charan is now at Dhubri awaiting orders.

Inspector Harihar Charan Lal has been written to about this man, vide No. 5399, dated 13th April 1904.

Magistrate, Dacca, has been written to.

Case against Darga Saran Paude of Serajganj khal may for the present be dropped, there being no satisfactory cvidence.

(b) and (c). The Assam police may be asked to Letter to Inspectorcarry out Mr. General of Br s m l e y's recommende-Police, As-Po... sam, No. 5407, dat-4 13th tions, dated letter, dated 27th March April 1904. 1904, to Inspector-Goneral.

that they should be kept under close surveillance and if possible, be prosecuted under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code,

Inspector Charan Lal
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ain criminals.
Written to the Inspector Harihar Charan Lal,
memorandum No. 5899,
& ated 13th April 1904.

Awaiting results of trials.

- (6) District Superintendent of Police, Muttra's report, dated 4th March 1940, re gang of Muttra mallalis now said to be in Calcutta (vide enclosure A).
- (7) District Superintendent of Police, Allahabad's memorandum and report, dated 29th March 1904, re information acquired from one Damodhar Babu, which (like 6) calls for further investigation.

I have brought the informers and the river police into Calcutta with me, and the approvers (Sheo and Fagoo) will arrive to-morrow, and instructions are solicited as to who they are to be made over to. The steam-launch Sherbock Holmes I have directed to proceed to Sara Ghat and there await further orders, as it will probably be required by the magistrate, who is deputed to take charge of the approvers.

Licutenant McNamara has also come into Calcutta, and should, I think, be deputed to follow up the clues up the Ganges. Should his further retention on special duty be considered advisable, instructions may perhaps at the same time be sent to Inspector Harihar Charan as to the disposal of the cases noted above.

Calcutta, the 9th April 1904.

From-P. B. Bramley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police (on special duty),

To-The Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

THE operations against the up-country river criminals having for the present been suspended, I have the honour to submit a preliminary report on the work actually done up to date. A full report on the whole question of river crime, in so far as it is committed by up-country criminals, together with the proposal of measures for the prevention thereof in future will be submitted hereafter through the Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces. Meanwhile, I propose to review briefly the details of the operations just closed.

I was placed on special duty in this connection on the 22nd October last, and Lieutenant Mc Namara, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, was about the same time placed on special duty in Bengal. The scope of the enquiry was originally limited to river crime and criminals, but very soon afterwards the Phars, Dusadhs and Doms were all included and the whole question of inter-provincial crime had then to be gone into. This naturally caused a delay in the commencement of actual operations, as figures had to be obtained and the groundwork for future operations had to be propaged. The entire subject will be dealt with in detail hereafter by me, and it will be sufficient if I here note that between October 1903 and February 1904 all the available data in regard to inter-provincial crime had been collected, and has now been properly classified; the differences in the surveillance of criminals in both Provinces has been investigated, one entire Dom gang has been broken up and apprehended, and material assistance has been given the Bengal police in respect to the collection of evidence and information in respect to the several important prosecutions now in progress in the 24-Parganas and other districts. A full report on the subject will be submitted separately hereafter.

In respect to river erime, the investigation was based on the lines of the investigation already made by Special Inspector Haribar Charan Lall and Salik Ram Sahai (vide Deputy Inspector General's No. 1073,\* dated 9th March 1903), in which it was stated that "the river dacoits and thieves of Mirzapur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gházipur and other districts in the United Provinces habitually exploited the Bengal rivers for purposes of crime." Attention was also drawn to the case which had recently occurred in Dacca, and in which 22 accused have since been convicted under section 400 and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 7 to 2 years. This necessitated an exhaustive and extensive enquiry into the whole of the interprovincial river traffic. With the Inspector-General's sanction, therefore, a complete enumeration was made in each district in the United Provinces of all trade boats and others which plied either for trade or other purposes between that province and Bengal. A list was prepared in each district giving the names of the boatowners and the crews thereof, and showing whether they were about in Bengal or not. Conviction statements of all such people were also carefully prepared and

\* Put up.
17-4-1904. A. V. K.

grouped. Steps were then taken to obtain information of the movements or whereabouts of the suspected parties. The result was that by January the criminal localities had been satisfactorily grouped and indicated, and I was in a position to propose certain repressive measures (viile my letter of the 4th January to the Deputy Inspector-General, Bankipur, and the Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces), which on being sanctioned resulted in the issue of the "Memorandum of instruction in connection with the operations against up-country river criminals on thieving expeditions in Eastern Bengal," dated 11th February 1904.

Lieutenant McNamara meanwhile had been busy exploring the rivers and collecting information in Bengal itself.

The "Memorandum of instruction," which is full and covered all the ground concerned, may be referred to as indicating the nature and extent of the operations, It was known that there was at least a hundred well-known dangerous criminals absent from their homes and at work on the rivers in Bengal, whilst the number of suspicious characters (without actual conviction) was very many more.

The operations commenced at Dacca on the 28th February with an interview with the prisoners in the Dacca Jail. By the 2nd the narratives of the two approvers (Sheo and Phagoo) had been recorded, which, after consultation with the Magistrate and Commissioner of Dacca, were forwarded to the Inspector-General on the 3rd March, with a recommendation for offer of a pardon by Government under section 401, C. P. C.

The Benarcs River Police and other informers, who had been brought down, were distributed up the various rivers in Eastern Bengal to collect information regarding the criminal gauge which were known to be still at large, viz., those referred to in my investigation notes of the 3rd, 19th December 1903, 4th, 8th January 1904, and Lieutenant McNamara and I then proceeded up the river Podda to Goalundo and commenced checking all the up-country shipping we met. Each boat was stopped and examined and particulars were compared with the District Registers in our possesion. Up to Goalundo which was reached on the 5th, nothing satisfactory had been discovered, and from there, acting on information received, we proceeded to hunt up the Brahmaputra. The up-country shipping was closely scrutinized and checked, and at Scrajganj a raid was made on one Durga Saran Pande, son of Har Narain Pande, a Mirzapur Brahman, who had settled down at Serajganj as a purchit or priest, but who really was an agent and receiver for the Mirzapuri gaugs of river criminals (see No. 4, Appendix V of Inspector Harihar Charan's report) and vide enquiry note, dated 13th March 1904.

At Scrajgauj the river police brought in information which necessitated a further search up-stream, with the result that at Subarnakhali (Mymensingh district) we arrested one Parahu, son of Lokai mallah of Maduban, Azamgarh district, on whose boat very suspicious property was found (vide enquiry note, dated 14th March 1904). This case is still pending with the Mymensingh police and is one which for the reasons given in my enquiry notes, dated 30th March to 1st April, requires the most careful supervision.

On reaching Phulchari, 16th March 1904, further information was received which indicated that certain of the notorious Mirzapuri gangs were at work still further up the Brahmaputra, and it was decided accordingly to make for Dhubri (in Assam). At Chilmari (Rangpur district, 17th March 1904,) complaints were rife regarding recent depredations, and it was perfectly evident that we were coming in touch with the gangs.

At Dhubri on the 18th one Misri hajjam was seized and searched, and (like Durga Saran Pande at Serajganj Kel) was found in possession of much incriminating mallah correspondence (vide enquiry note, dated 17th, 18th March 1904). A prosecution under section 110, C. P. C., has been recommended in this case, and the matter is still pending with the District Superintendent of Police, Dhubri.

On the 20th a conference was held with the police officers at Dhubri, and between that date and the 22nd Mr. McNamara checked the shipping as far up as I await this.

A. V. K.

Ask District Superintendent what is

A. V. K.

Ask him for report. 3-4-1904. A. V. K. 18-4-1904.

Goalpara, and there on the 21st searched one Sitaram hajjam, in whose possession also incriminating letters were found and who should also be dealt with under section 110, C. P. C. Meanwhile I visited and made enquiries in the settlements of upcountry mallahs in the neighbourhood of Dhubri itself (vide enquiry notes, dated 19th, 20th and 21st March 1904).

On the 22nd precise information was received of the presence of a gang of river thieves some 10 to 15 miles south of Dhubri, and in accordance with which Lieutenant McNamara and I made a raid down stream, with the result—

- (A) that on the 23rd we succeeded in capturing, with four exceptions, the entire gangs of Lutchman Pasi and Thamman Mallah, comprising in all 14 persons, in whose possession much stolen property was found (vide my report dated 24th March 1904);
- (B) continuing the pursuit on the strength of further information received,
  Lieutenant McNamara succeeded in capturing on the 27th Sheobandan
  Pasi's gang (four persons) with property worth about Rs. 3,000 (vide
  my report dated 28th March 1904);
- (C) and again on the 29th March 1904 the same officer captured Bechan and Newaz mallah near Chilmari.

In consequence of these captures my term of special duty which was to expire on the 1st April was extended to the 15th, and on the 28th March I submitted a full report to the Inspector-General, Bengal, making certain suggestions as to the trial of the accused in these cases. The accused were all sent to hajat on 15 days' remand—those in (A), (B,) being confined in Dhubri (Assam) and those in (C) at Rangpur. The cases are still pending and the remand expires on the 11th April. Inspector Hari Har Charan has meanwhile been deputed to Dhubri to watch the cases and to assist the Assam Police in respect to further enquiries.

One of the results of these captures was that information now began to come in freely of the movements of the up-country river criminals, and it was ascertained that there were still at least two more big gangs in Assam, and the others were in the Barisal, Faridpur, and other districts in the lower reaches of Eastern Bengal. Arangements were, therefore, being made for the interception and arrest of all these gangs. It, however, became necessary for me now to return to Dacca to give effect to Government order No. 1961 J., dated 14th March 1904, offering a pardon to the confessing prisoners Sheo and Phagoo, mallahs. There was considerable delay in this order reaching the jail authorities at Dacca, and I was thus unable to obtain release of the prisoners till April 2nd.

Meanwhile further reliable information was received of the presence of the other gangs in Assam and up the Ganges valley, and accordingly I wired this information to both Inspectors-General, Bengal and United Provinces, on the 2nd, and also wrote on the same date asking instructions, but pointing out that the work could not then be completed by the 15th April. Information had also been received of the presence in Calcutta of a gang of Muttra Mallah criminals, and this information was also communicated to Inspector-General (vide my letter dated 28th March 1904.) Application was also made at the same time for the deputation of the magistrate to record and verify the statements of the approvers Sheo and Phagoo, Thamman and Bahori. On the 4th April orders were received for me to resume charge of Benarcs on the 15th, and on the 5th Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, intimated that he was unwilling to apply for a further extension. All further operations therefore against river criminals in the rivers of Eastern Bengal and Assam were closed from this date, and I left for Calcutta with the approvers Sheo and Phagoo on the 6th.

At Goalundo on the 7th the informers were paid their rewards and discharged, and Lieutenant McNamara and I reported our return on the 8th April 1904.

In addition to the arrests and captures made by us in the rivers, the following persons have been arrested by the United Provinces Police in pursuance of the order issued in the memorandum of instructions:—

Ask District Superintendent, Dhubri, for report.

Ask Rangnur to report.

What action.

Put up, what action.

Since arrested.

Unfortunate. Just as he was in the very ruck of things.

- (1) 1st February 1904.—Athal and Nohar mallahs of Kamasin, Mirzapur, arrested at Bhatni Junction, Bengal and North-Western Railway (Gorakhpur), with property (mostly broken up jewellery) valued at about Rs. 250; accused were duly convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and are now in the Gorakhpur Jail.
- (2) 17th February 1904.—Dullan, son of Luggan mallah, Kamasin, Mirzapur, arrested at Mirzapur on his return from Bengal, with property suspected of having been stolen in Malda district, Bengal, and regarding which enquiries are pending.
- (3) 4th March 1904.—Purbhu, son of Pitambar, Bhár, village Etali, police station Haldanpur, Ballia district, arrested at Mau Junction station, Bengaland North-Western Railway (Azamgarh district), with property said to have been stolen from the Bogra district, which is still being made the subject of enquiry.
- (4) 6th April 1904.—Jugrup, son of Latchoo Pasi, police station Anrai, Mirzapur district, arrested at Bhadoi railway station, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, a member of Sheo Nundan Pasi's gang (see No. 14 of the Kamasin list, with much property suspected of having been stolen from the environs of Calcutta.

The property in all these cases have been carefully advertised in large printed paten and the enquiries are still pending. I am therefore now instructing District Superintendents concerned to correspond direct with each other in these cases.

The following therefore is a list of nersons who have been arrected on the absc and

The follor	wing there	efore is a list of persons who have	ve been arrested or have
conded from	a gangs dis	sposed of during the repressive open	rations in Eastern Bengal
		s lasting from the 1st March to 5t	9
1. 1st Feb	ruary 190	4-Athal mallah, section 109, C.	P. C., one year's rigorous
	•	imprisonment, Gorakhpur.	
2.	29	Nabar mallah, section 109, C.	P. C., one year's rigorous
	,,	imprisonment, Gorakhpur.	, , ,
3.	"	Dulan, son of Luggan malla	h, Mirzapur, section 54,
	,,	C. P. C., pending.	, - ,
4. 4th Ma	rch 1904-	-Parbhu, son of Pitambar Bhar,	Ballia, section 54, C. P.
		C., pending.	
5. 6th	"	Jugrup, son of Latchoo Pas	si, Mirzapur, section 54,
		C. P. C., pending.	
6. 13th	>>	Durga Saran Pande of Sera	jganj Kol and Mirzapur,
		sections 54-110, C. P. C.,	pending.
7. 14th	"	Parahu, son of Lokhai malla	h of Azamgarh, sections
	~*	54-411, I. P. C., Subarna	akhali, Mymensingh dis-
		trict, pending.	-
8. 18th	79	Misri, son of Hajja	m, Dinapur, sections 54-
		110, C. P. C., Dhubri, Ass	sam.
9. 20th		Sitaram, son of Hajja	m, Mirzapur, sections 54-
~1 MUULL	27	110, C. P. C., Dhubri, As	sam.
		IIU. U. I. U. IIIIIII 220	DEGITE

110, C. P. C., Dhubri, A Thamman, son of Bhairan mal-10. 23rd lah (Mirzapur). Bhori, son of Hazari mallah 11. 23rd (Mirzapur).

12. 23rd Raghunandan, son of Sheonarain Pasi (Mirzapur). 13. 23rd Ram Tahal, son of Musai mal-

14. 23rd Lutchman, son of Sheopal Pasi

15. 23rd Raghunandan, son of Ramparshad mallah.

Arrested, section 411, I. P. C. Dhubri (and also in Nawahad and Goalundo cases).

16.	23rd	March 1904—Sl	neonandan Pasi, son of , Mirzapur.	
17.	23rd	"	Jithu Pasi, son of Ramdin Pasi, Mirzapur.	Absconded from
18.	23rd	,,	Ram Narain Bhanja, alias Narain Kahar, Mirzapur.	Absconded from above (Nos. 10 to 16).
19.	23rd	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Phandau Pasi, son of Sheopal Pasi, Mirzapur.	
20.	$27  ext{th}$	. ,,	Sheobandan Pasi, son of Baij Nath Pasi.	Sections 411-457,
21.	. 27th	»	Musai Pasi, son of Baij Nath Pasi.	Sialkotchi, Gau- hati district.
22.	. 27tb	ı "	Beij Nath Singh Thakur	
23	. <b>2</b> 7tb	,,	Baidesi, son of Chingan Pasi, Mirzapur (absconded from Nos. 20 and 22).	
24	. <b>2</b> 9tl	1 22	Rechau, son of Bija mallah, Mirzapur.	Section 411, I. P. C. Rangpur and
25	. <b>2</b> 9tl	h ,,	Newaz, son of Panchu mallah, Mirzapur.	Dhubri.
		, , ,,	Or the State of the second state of the second	- to the TT-ited Prove-

These arrests (excluding those made at the railway stations in the United Provinces, viz. Nos. 1 to 6), were all made on the river Brahmaputra between Scrajganj Kol (Pabna district) and Dhubri (Goalpara district, Assam), to which section of the river, owing to the very limited time at our disposal, the operations were confined. At the same time reliable information was forthcoming indicating the presence of active gangs of riverain criminals in and around Bhoirub Buzar on the Megna, between Mymensingh and Tippera, as also in the rivers in Barisal. Another gang was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Madaripur (Faridpur district); another between Dacca and Jugganathganj on the river Dulasari near Manikganj, and another somewhere in the neighbourhood of Godagari on the Ganges in the Rajshah, district. The information in respect to the lastnamed centre, received from the District Superintendent, Allahabad, was most important and interesting, and indicated the existence of a thoroughly well-organized gang which included amongst its associates and supporters certain petty officers of the local police.

It will be seen therefore that only a very small portion of the area affected has up to date been dealt with.

The up-country gang leaders still absent from their homes and now present with their gangs in Bengal or Assam are:—

- (A) In Assam-
- 1. Ramdass mallah, Kamasin, Mirzapur, with a gang of 4 mon.
- 2. Gajadhar ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 4 ,, 3. Ori Pasi ,, Anrai, ,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
- 4. Darsan, ,, Kamasin, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
- (B) In Bengal-
- 5. Baban mallah, Kamasin, Mirzapur, with a gang of 6 men.
- 6. Bhagwanta mallah, " " " " " 5 "\*
- 7. Behari mallah, Tiksari, ", ", 5 "

There are therefore still on the rivers in Bengal and Assam some 40 well known criminals of the Kamasin group alone, and with them must be almost as many more whose presence with the boats of the gang leaders is unknown to the police of the Mirzapur district since they join in Bengal after journeying over land by rail.

As far as we could judge from the information available when operations closed— Nos. 1 to 4 were on the Brahmaputra above Gauhati.

- No. 5 (Baban) was somewhere in the vicinity of Dacca.
- No. 6 (Bhagwanta) was near Godagari.
- No. 7 (Behari) was somewhere up the river Tista in the Rangpur district, and Ananta Pasi (whom I have omitted to mention) is or was down Barisal way.

In addition to the Mirzapur gangs, the register prepared in the United Provinces shows that the following gangs of river thieves from other districts are also working somewhere on the rivers in Bengal:—

- (1) A Khatik gang of boatmen from Tanda and the neighbouring villages on the river Ghogra in the Fyzabad district (about 20 persons).
- (2) A mixed gang of Thakurs, Ahirs, Kewats and Khatiks from police station Churni, Basti district (about 20 persons).
- (3) A mixed gang of Mallahs and Bhars from the villages on the river Gumti, in the Jaunpur and Benares districts (about 15 persons).

We did not come upon any of these gangs on the Brahmaputra. It will be observed, however, that there is evidently still no dearth of up-country river criminals on the Bengal and Assam rivers.

It is too late now, even if such a course is desired, to resume repressive operations against these criminals with any reasonable prospect of success. They have a n excellent system of communication for the steamer "Arakatis" (pilots), all of whom are up-country Mallahs, (?) are in many instances in their pay, and they must therefore all have heard of the captures made, and have no doubt by this time disposed of all incriminating property and turned the valuables into cash. I do not think therefore that further operations by Lieutenant McNamara are likely to produce satisfactory results, and the only measures I can now suggest are that those already arrested be dealt with separately in each case in which the property found on them can be indetified. Inspector Hari Har Charan can watch these cases and personally assist in the prosecutions, and he can also still continue to work at the material available in case collective prosecutions under section 401, I. P. C., are directed hereafter. Meanwhile I might be permitted to work up the information given by the approvers and Damudhar Babu, at leisure hereafter in Benares, where the river police and Head Constable Mohammad Idris can continue checking the Mirzapur boats. Mr. Adams, whom I relieve, goes as District Superintendent of Police to Mirzapur he will be given copies of all my notes, and this should facilitate any future operations the two Governments may mutually decide on.

In this connection I would, however, beg to point out that the province of Assam is obviously as much concerned as Bengal. I would therefore suggest that the Inspector-General, Assam, be furnished with copies of all reports, correspondence, and enquiry notes, so that the rivers in Assam be included within the sphere of future operations, which must of course include the co-operation of the Assam Police.

In addition to the actual pursuit and arrest of known up-country river criminals, we also made careful enquiries as to the real prevailing state of affairs on the riverain tracts visited by us. From the notes which have from time to time been submitted it will be seen that much information has been adde dto that already collected by Inspector Imdad Ali and other police officers deputed to make similar enquiries in previous years. The whole of this question will be dealt with hereafter by me in the report on river crime and criminals. For the present it will be sufficient to note that we found that crime on the great rivers in Bengal was by no means confined to the up-country boatmen. The "Sondars" and other aquatic predatory tribes are responsible at certain seasons of the year for almost all the really heinous crime, such as river dacoities, with murder, &c., whilst the Muhammadan "Chassas" and other Nomads who go up and settle temporarily every year on the "churs" of the Brahmaputra and other rivers rob all and sundry-Mirzapuri boatmen, Sondars, and all—with the strictest impartiality! Apart from crime, there are no rules for the regulation of navigation, and the steamer companies have already complained of the want of regulation in this respect. It will be seen therefore that in respect to the suppression of crime and the establishment of law and order on these great water Send papers to Assam.

ways very much remains to be done. At present it is no exaggeration, as pointed out by Mr. Bell and other witnesses, that, owing to the entire absence of river police arrangements, there is no protection of life and property at all on these rivers so far as country craft is concerned, and that between the two extreme banks of the large rivers in Eastern Bengal and Assam it was not "amaldari sirkar," but that of the "Mallah." All this undoubtedly calls for serious attention.

In conclusion I would be again to draw attention to the excellent work done throughout by Lieutenant McNamara, whom I have so frequently mentioned in my reports, and I now also take this opportunity of bringing to notice the good work done by the following officers and men, and I would beg that the rewards proposed in each case be sanctioned. I have grouped each lot in the province to which they belong so as to prevent confusion and facilitate disbursements, and also because, I presume, that each province will pay its share in this respect:—

I .-- BENGAL.

- (1) Inspector Hari Har Charan Lat.—This officer's character and work is well known to the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, and needs no eulogy from me. He has done exceedingly good work in collecting and classifying evidence and information, and is still employed in this respect.
- (2) Sub-Inspector Akbar Khan (Gaya district) has been on duty with Lieutenant McNamara throughout these operations and rendered valuable services in checking the passage of up-country boats, and in the collection of much useful information at Scrajganj Kol, Goalando, and other places. He is an intelligent young officer and has worked very willingly and well, and if too junior for promotion, I would recommend a complimentary note being made in his roll, and the reward of a sum of Rs. 25.
- (3) Constable Chadardip Singh \(\cap of \) the Dacca Police.—These two constables
- (4) , Sheodoyal Updhya I have special claims for promotion in the Dacca gang case. They were the men who arrested (on suspicion) the two men whose capture led to the exposure and apprehension of the entire gang by Sub-Inspector Sarat Chandra Bose. In the subsequent proceedings the good services rendered by these two constables in the first instance appear to have been entirely overlooked. As a matter of fact, but for the promptitude and honesty displayed, it is probable the case would never have been worked out at all. Phagoo approver himself told me he offered these two men Rs. 200 to release him when they had it in their power to do so, but they refused. Moreover, the Dacca gang case is the most important prosecution of river criminals since the Rajshahi case of 1885 and led to the enquiry which has now been made and has resulted in a complete exposure of the deplorable state of affairs which has for years past been prevalent on these rivers.

I would therefore strongly recommend that both these constables be promoted as soon as possible to the 1st grade for services rendered by them in the Dacca gang case of December 1902.

Since October last they have worked directly under Lieutenant McNamara's order and have again rendered valuable services in the collection of information, and they both took part in the capture made between the 25th and 29th March. They had very hard work to do and always did it cheerfully and well, and in these cases I would recommend them for a reward of Rs. 20 each.

(5) Head Constable Rajendra Nath De (Pabna District Police)—In charge of the Pabna Police boat at Serajganj Kol, was the only head constable in the River Police boat we met who took the best interest in his work or who worked with any intelligence or zeal. He did excellent work

Copy to Inspector and pending. (Vide Memo. No. 7143, dated 12th May 1904.)

Copy to Inspector and give him Rs. 25. (*Vide* memo. No. 7134, dated 12th May 1904, to District Superintendent, Gaya.)

Deputy Inspector-General and give them Rs. 20 each and copy.

Yes. (Vids Memo. Nos. 7139 and 7139A, dated 12th May 1904, to District Superintendent, Dacca, and Deputy Inspector-General, Southern and Eastern Range.)

Depaty Inspector-General to promote and give him copy of this. (Vide Memo. No. 7185, dated 12th May 1904, to District Superintendent, Pabna, and No. 7186, dated 12th May 1904, to Deputy Inspector-General, Northern and Western Range.) at Serajganj in watching and recording the passage of up-country boats and in collecting information. He is distinctly deserving of encouragement, and if his promotion in a grade is possible, I would recommend it. Failing this I would suggest that an appropriate note be made in his roll.

- (6) Constable Ram Dewan Singh, Rajshahi District Police, also did well
- (7) , Jai Ram Singh, I and I would recommend them for a reward of Rs. 5 each.

The following officers and men of the stream launches Helen Henry and Sherlock Holmes which were requisitioned for special service, did extremely good work. The launches were at times under steam for days from dawn to dusk, during which the entire crews were at work, and moreover they had frequently to coal at night to be ready for work next day. All hands worked cheerfully and well throughout and never gave any cause for complaint. They also took part in the capture made between the 25th and 29th March when, besides attending to the launches, they had to assist in guarding the prisoners.

The serang and crew of the *Helen Henry* did specially well on the 27th March, when Jagbandhan and the others were captured with much property in their possession. I would therefore recommend a reward of Rs. 50 being awarded to each launch to be disbursed as below:—

Sanctioned. (Vide Memo. No. 7133, dated 12th May 1904, to District Superintendent, Rajshahi.)

Sanctioned.

Sanctioned. (Vide Memo. Nos. 7137 and 7138, dated 12th May 1904, to District Superintendents, Pabna and Faridpur, respectively.)

S. L. "	Helen Henry" (F	aridpur).		S. L. "Sherlock Holme	8."
			Rs.		${ m Rs.}$
Serang	Kurban Ali	• • • •	10	K risto Chandra Manjhi	, 10
Engineer	Mazarullah	. 4 4	10	Abdul Majid	. 10
Fireman	Abdul Aziz	)		Abdul Jabbar	
,,	Alimullah			Sheikh Safdar	
Lascar	Shazadul Haq	· ·	5	Misri Khan	5
"	Amir Ali	Í	each.	Sheikh Elahi	each.
,,	Meher Ali	Į		,, Piru	
,,	Yusuf Ali	j		,, Budai	
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The following private persons also did well, as previously reported, see Lieutenant McNamara's report of 28th March 1904, in capturing the gang on the 27th, and are recommended for rewards accordingly:—

There are also some Bengali boatmen who joined in the chase (and whose names have been given to District Superintendent of Police, Rangpur), and who might be paid Rs. 10.

Total of rewards recommended from Bengal Rs. 200.

A report in original submitted by Lieutenant McNamara re service rendered by these officers is appended.

### II.—UNITED PROVINCES.

- (1) Head-Constable Muhammad Idris—Rendered excellent services in compiling and classifying the district registers, &c., as also in assisting in the local enquiries and in checking the shipping. He also took part in the captures reported above, and I would beg to bring his conduct specially to the notice of the Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces. I would recommend his being given a chance of qualifying for the rank of Sub-Inspectorship by being admitted to the Police Training School and for which he has already been recommended. In the present case I would also recommend him a reward of Rs. 25.
- (2) Constable Mustak Husain.—Besides having done exceedingly well in the preparation of the registers and in collecting and classifying information, rendered specially good service on the 27th March, when he displayed great promptitude in

Yes. (Vide Memo. No. 7140, dated 12th May 1904, to Lieutenant McNawara, Purnea.)

Ask District Superintendent to reward them. (*Vide* Memo. No. 7141, dated 12th May 1904.)

immediately taking up the pursuit of the gang in the absence of Lieutenant McNamara, and he has already been recommended for a reward. The most suitable form of recognition in this case would be, I think, promotion to head-constable, 2nd grade (Rs. 15), and the bestowal of a reward of Rs. 25.

- (3) Constable Lal Batadeen Singh, Benares District Police, has done extremely good work, and to him chiefly belongs the credit of acquiring the information collected from the Mirzapur district, which enabled us to tell exactly what gangs were out on thieving expedition and when they were likely to be found in Bengal. He is a resident of Kamasin and has incurred the odium of his brother Thakurs in consequence. He also rendered valuable assistance in conjunction with Constable Achaibar Singh of the Mirzapur Police, in inducing the approvers Sheo and Phagoo to make full confession. In fact the successes ultimately achieved were primarily due to the excellence of the information supplied by Constable Lal Batadeen Singh, who should be promoted to the rank of the head constable, 4th grade (Rs. 10), and be paid a reward of Rs. 25.
- (4) Constable Achaibar Singh (Mirzapur district)—A very steady, experienced and reliable old constable, who rendered much assistance to both Inspector Hari Har Charan and myself in collecting information in Mirzapur, and I would recommend him for a good conduct allowance of Rs. 2 and a reward of Rs. 20.
- (5) Constable Jai Karan Singh, Benares Police, did very good work also (6) Office—Bachan Ram, and assisted in the capture made on the 25th and 29th March. Rupees 10 each. The following river policemen of the Benares River Police Section also did excellent work. They were employed in scouting up all the backwaters and creeks up the Brahmaputra from Chilmari to Goalpara. They also did excellent detective work disguised as ordinary mallahs, and managed to completely hoodwink Misri Hajjam, the agent at Dhubri, who advised them to clear before the police got them. It was the information acquired by these men which in a way led to the raids of the 25th, which resulted in the capture of all the Mirzapuri gangs in the immediate neighbourhood of Dhubri. I would therefore recommend them for a good conduct stripe and a reward of Rs. 20 each:—

River Police Constable Changar,

", ", Sri Ram,
", ", Ram Khilwan,
", ", Jhingai,
Rs. 20 each.

Woman mallah (informer), of Benares, was brought by me from Benares and has been of much use to me. He had been for 25 years on the Benares toll-bar, and the unique knowledge he possessed of all up-country manjhis, with all of whom he was personally acquainted, proved of the greatest value in identifying persons of doubtful character, &c. He materially assisted the river police, and talked over the manjhis, &c., who were reluctant to give information. I would therefore recommend him for a reward of Rs. 25.

Total rewards for the United Provinces, Rs. 220.

### III.-ASSAM.

The following officers and men of the Assam Police did specially well:-

Head Constable Har Kumar Bose, Dhubri Police, took part in the capture of Thamman and Lutchman and the others on the 25th March, and displayed much intelligence and zeal in the subsequent enquiry, which speedily resulted in the discovery that the property recovered had been stolen the previous night in the Satamari case. I would suggest a complimentary note being made in his roll and a reward of Rs. 20.

Three constables, Assam Police, names known to District Superintendent of Police, Dhubri, also did well and are recommended for a reward of Rs. 5 each.

Total reward proposed for Assam ... ... 35
,, ,, three Provinces ... 455

Copy to Inspector-General, Assam. (Vide Memo. No. 7142, dated 12th May 1904.)

These rewards may perhaps at first appear a bit excessive, but when we consider the time and labour involved in the preliminary inquiries necessary for the collection and classification of all the available information, the great quantity of loot recovered, and the temptation rejected by some of those now recommended for rewards, it will not, I think, be too high a recompense for the services rendered. I trust therefore that the proposal made will meet with your approval, for encouragement given on this occasion is certain to prove beneficial to any future measure of repression which may be decided on in the future.

Enclosure to my letter, dated 9th April 1904 (re Riverian operations), to Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

P. BRAMLEY.

The 12th April 1904.

District Superintendent of Police.

From—F. S. McNamara, Esq., Assistant District Superintendent of Police, on special duty,

To-P. B. Bramley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, on special duty.

THE following constables:-

- (1) Chandudip Singh,
- (2) Sheodeyal Upadiah,

both of Dacca Police, were placed at my disposal, on special duty, as being the proper men for the work, as they were chiefly responsible for the capture of the Dacca gang. During my enquiries I have come to learn they did some excellent work in that case for which they have received no acknowledgment, I believe, from Government.

During their period of duty with me, since December 1903, they have both done excellent work. During the first months of my deputation I found their services invaluable owing to my ignorance of the river districts, &c., not only from their knowledge of these districts, but of a great deal of information which they gave me from time to time of the criminals and suspects having dealings with the persons we were dealing with. They accompanied me throughout the period of enquiry and worked in a most satisfactory manner, often having to do duties they were not accustomed to and not always pleasant.

They were instrumental in the arrest of Sitaram mallah and all the persons arrested by us, and I should be very much obliged if in your report you would bring their good work to the notice of the authorities and get them a reward they deserve for their good work.

- (3) Rajendra Nath Das, head constable, specially deputed to work at Siraj-ganj on the Police patrol boat, is also deserving of notice. He did some excellent work, and sent in very good lists of up-country boatmen visiting Sirajganj and gave a great deal of assistance. His name might be noted as a good, willing man to put on to river work if operations are started in future again.
  - (4) Akbar Khan, Sub-Inspector of Gaya district, did very good work too.
  - (5) Ram Dower Singh, Constable,
- (6) Jairam Singh of Rajshahi district, worked well throughout.

I will read through my notes and diaries, and send you further notes of importance that may be noted in your report, if you think fit.

### RIVER DACOITY INQUIRY.

MEMORANDUM regarding cases referred to by the following approvers and confessing prisoners, and which require to be verified by a magistrate and local enquiry, or by an examination of the records.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT-What is being done ith regard to verticawith regard to A. V. K.-18-4-1904.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S ORDERS-

Vide Memo. No. 77D, dated 26th April 1904.

Write to Magistrate, Daeca, to have the cases numbered A (3) (4), (6), B (3) and C (1) and (2) verified by a magistrate by local enquiry. The officer deputed way, be instructively enquiry. The officer deputed may be instruct-ed also to verify A (1) and (2) by reference to the records. Local inquiry

trate, Rangpur, to depute Vide Memo. a magistrate to verify C 80D, 26th No. (3) by local enquiry.

3. Send copy of our letters to Magistrates, Dacea and Rangpur, todated April 1904. Vide Memo Nos. 80D and the Commissioners condated corned andto Mr. Bram 26th April 1904, and 79D and 82D, da ted 26th April

4. Enquire where Shee, Phagu, Thamman and Bahori are at present. R. D.

does not seem necessary in these cases. [A (5) does not admit of verification. being a boat robbery.]
(2) Write to magis-

1904. Vide Memo. No. 83D, da ted 26th April 1904.

A.—Vide Sheo, son of Jhagru Mallah's statement:—

- (1) Case at Munshigunge, in which Jhagran Bisseswar Mallah and Gajadhar Mallah were captured and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment cach [1884?].
- (2) Case at Rajshahi, in connection with which Baban's boat was captured at Dhubri in 1885 (?).
- (3) Burglary at Narayanganj (about 1890-93 approximately) in Pasis on board of Shankar Chamar's boat of village Pacharia (Mirzapur district).
- (4) Burglary at Khandarpur Bazar near Goalundo.
- (5) Boat robbery at Parakantnagar (Purnea district).

Burglary at Rajapore (Pabna district).

- B .- Vide Phagu, son of Sheo Lalla Mallah's statement:-
- (1) Burglary in Baturanullah's shop at Narayanganj (1900).
- (2) Burglary in Bengali's house at Narayanganj (1901).
- (3) Burglary at Bathabanda (Pabna district).

Note.—Of these Nos. 1 and 2 have already been verified by Mr. Coutts, c. s., Sub-divisional Magistrate of Narayanganj, and also from the local police records.

- C.—Vide Thamman, son of Bhairan Mallah's statement:—
- (1) Burglary at Belgachi (near Goalundo) (five years ago).
- (2) Boat robbery (about two months ago) at Goalundo.
- (3) Burglary at Nowahat (Rangpur district) about one month ago.
- (4) Burglari at Satimary, police station South Salmara, Dhubri district, on 22nd March 1904.

Note,-Of these No. 4 has by this time been disposed of by the Extra Assistant Commissioner deputed for this purpose by the Deputy Commissioner, Dhubri.

CALCUTTA: The 9th April 1904.

P. BRAMLEY, District Superintendent of Police (on special duty).

3, KYD STREET:

Calcutta, the 11th April 1904.

From-P. Bramley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, on special duty. To-Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

In continuation of my letter, dated 28th March 1904, and in confirmation of my telegram of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inform you that on the 4th ultimo Mr. C. E. W. Sands, District Superintendent of Police, Muttra, forwarded to me a very full and interesting note\* on the mallah thieving gangs of Muttra, and offered the services of a reliable informer, should it be possible to undertake the arrest of some of the gangs then absent from home and supposed to be in Bengal on thieving expeditions.

Arrangements were made accordingly, in consultation with the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for the apprehension of a gang said to be in Calcutta, and on the 9th March the informer arrived. His services were placed at Mr. Bignell's disposal, and a special officer was detailed to make the arrests. On the evening of the 9th the following gang was captured at Sealdah and Howrah:-

- (1) Pamma, son of Kuar Sen, Thakur, village Shiamon, police station Suni, Muttra district.
- (2) Ram Sarup, son of Sobaram, Thakur, village Nagaria, police station Shergarh, Muttra district.
- (3) Natha, son of Nand Kishore, mallah, Nabaria-ka-Nagla, police station Suni, Muttra district.

\*P. A.-Ask for copy. A. V. K.

I have not yet seen my police report on this matter, so I suppose the Calcutta Police are dealing with it. Mr. Daly might inquire.
A. V. K.—17-4-1904.

Memo. No. 5885, dated 20th April 1904, to C. E. W. Sands, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Muttra.

Letter No. 5884, dated 20th April 1904, to Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Memo. District to Superintendent of Police, Howrah, No. 5883, dated 20th April 1904.

- (4) Nathu, son of Gopal, mallah, Nabaria-ka-Nagla, police station Suni, Muttra district.
- (5) Lakha, son of Nathu, mallah, Nabari-ka-Nagla, police station Suni, Muttra district.
- (6) Huttu, alias Mulli, son of Bhura Lock, Nabaria-ka-Nagla, police station Suni, Muttra district.
- (7) Kumlan, alias Chinman, son of Neta, mallah, Shiari-ki-Nagla, police station Shergarh, Muttra.
- (8) Hira, son of Gauga, alias Dhanna, Bamnia, Pewan-ka-Nagla, police station Tajganj, Agra.
- (9) Rupram, son of Bhullan mallah, Pewan-ka-Nagla, police station Tájganj, Agra.
- (10) Bhup Singh, son of Kishna, mallah, Pewan-ka-Nagla, police-station Tájganj, Agra.
- (11) Chedda, son of Khiali, mallah, Pewan-ka-Nagla, police-station Tájganj, Agra.

Those marked have been traced in the Muttra lists, and have previous convictions against them. The remainder have probably given wrong names. The finger impressions have been taken, and the cases are in the hands of the Calcutta and Howrah Police. Property has been found on several of them which they cannot satisfactorily account for. The accused are at present being charged under section 109, C. P. C.

District Superintendents, Agra and Muttra, are being communicated with.

I would recommend a sum of Rs. 50 being allotted as rewards by Inspector-General, United Provinces, in this case to be disbursed by Mr. Sands at Muttra, as he thinks fit.

### Confidential.]

### BENGAL RIVER CRIME INQUIRY.

Notes of an interview with one Damodhar Dass, son of Tulsi Ram Agrawala, of Jhusi, police station Sarai, Enya village, Allahabad district, who has to-day been brought down by Sub-Inspector Nityanand, on special duty, 28th April 1904. (For previous references to this man, please see Sub-Inspector Nityanand's report, dated 29th March 1904.)

I was for ten or eleven years in Rajshahi, at Sultanganj, police station Godagari. The firm was owned by my brother-in-law, Ram Charan, son of Bhagwan Dass, of Muthiganj police station, Allahabad district, and traded under the name Rambux Bhagwandass. Ram Charan owns zamindari, and he dealt in rice. I left Sultanganj about two years ago after Ram Charan came of age, and he now manages the concern. Some years ago I remember I first came across a gang of Mirzapur river thieves when they came to the shop to demand a Holi reward. They were all half drank and I gave them Rs. 3 and asked them to show me their beat. This was Ram Dass' gang; there were in all about 22 persons. The boat was literally full of loot.

The gangs I know of were led by (1) Gajadhar and his brother, (2) Majadhar, (3) Ramdass Mallah, and (4) his brother, Bhagwanta. They loot freely all the way up to Dibrugarh and as far down as Barisal.

In Godagari their receivers and supporters are :-

- (1) Bissessar Sah of Sultanganj, a money-lender.
- (2) Ram Lall Potar, a Kulwar of Godagari.
- (3) The "hauli," drinking shop, in Godagari, is a very favourite resort.
- (4) M. Mulia—is known as the Mallah's Naika, who lives at Sheoganj, near Sultánganj.

PERSONAL ASSISTANC — With papers, please. 4-5-1904. A. V. K.

(5) The than people all knew of these gangs and systematically realized money from them and connived at their depredations. Sub-Inspector Jogesh Chandra Upaudhia was thanadar at the time, and in Malda there is a head constable named Sahjewan Singh who helps them.

Ramdass and the others always paid visits regularly to the darogha whenever they passed through, and on one occasion I know the thanadar got a valuable "doshala" from Ramdass.

When Ram Charan Lal and the others come home next rains, I will be able to find out a lot and can let you have further information.

P. Bramley, District Superintendent of Police.

Dated Benares, the 6th May 1904.

From-P. Bramley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police,

To-The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, Darjeeling.

I HAVE the honour to report that intimation has been received from special Inspector Harihar Charan Lall that the following accused were convicted at Dhubri on the 3rd instant in the Satiamari burglary case:—

1.	Thamman mallah	)	ገ
2.	Bahori mallah	[	Section 457, Indian Penal Code, two years'
3.	Luchman Pasi	}	rigorous imprisonment and 3 months' solitary
4.	Raghunandan Pasi		confinement each.
5.	Lali mallah	j	j
6.	Ram Tahal mallah	)	)
7.	Raghunandan mallah		
8.	Alopi Gorh		Section 411 Indian Panal Code two wound
9.	Rigul Gorh	}	Section 411, Indian Penal Code, two years' rigorous imprisonment.
10.	Jaimangal Chamar		rigorous imprisonment.
11.	Buragi Chamar		
<b>12.</b>	Jagran mallah	ز	j

The Manirchar case (section 457) will now be proceeded with and form A has been submitted, and the above, excluding Nos. 6, 7 and 12, will be retried. In this case the names of Sheonandan and Jethu Pasi will also be included.

The cases against Musai and the others come on at Gauhati on the 12th, and Lieutenant McNamara has been summoned to give evidence. Some of the property found on this set of accused has been traced to belong to persons as far up the Brahmaputra in Assam.

Inspector Harihar Charan Lall brings to notice the valuable services rendered by Court Sub-Inspector Babu Tarini Charan Dutt of Dhubri, in connection with the recent prosecution in that district, and which I have much pleasure in endorsing, and trust it will meet with your approval.

I have also to report the seizure of certain very interesting correspondence between certain members of Mirzapur Pasi gang which contains much important information in connection with the recent operations (vide copy enclosed).

### [Strictly confidential.]

Bengal River Crime Inquiry Notes.

A REGISTERED letter was received this morning from Serajganj Kol, Pabna district, from Durga Saran Pande (vide inquiry notes, dated 13th March 1904), saying that the two letters translated below were obtained by him at Serajganj and were forwarded.

Chaitoo Pasi, to whom they were addressed, is a Mirzapur Pasi working with one Moti Babu at Serajganj Kol. The postman brought the letters to District

Superintendent, who reads Nagri, and who undertook to deliver them, and this is how he came in possession thereof.

Durga Saran himself arrived during the day, and says he has left his brother, Sheo Saran Pande, in charge of his business at Serajganj, and that he will give all necessary assistance in respect to getting hold of Chaitoo.

(a) Bearing letter, Hindi, sent by Mata Saran Pasi, of village Sanua, and posted at Gopiganj post office, Mirzapur district, on 24th April 1904, and addressed to Chaitoo Pasi, care of London Clerk Sahib-ki-kothi.

"Sri Sarah Upma Joy Sripatri," written by Bachai Pasi and Mutasaran, who send greetings to Maggan and Chaitoo and also to Kaki (Chaitoo's wife), and informs Maggan that what he gave to Sukhdeo was never delivered. Sukhdeo says Maggan gave him Rs. 6, but that the sepoys at the railway station took it all from him. All the stations here are being closely watched, so do not come as yet: the Sirkár is very strict at present. Whoever is found in possession of Rs. 10 or new clothes is at once arrested and convicted. What is this we hear about Sheobandan? Pargasia is crying her soul out since Bidesi came home with the news. Whatever is the news, send it to Sanua; do not send it to Kamasin. Bidesi and Sukhdeo have told us all, and Pargasia will die of grief. We are all in need of funds: send some. Maggan should not return at present, but send some money.

Bachai Pasi's salaams to Chaitoo and Sundar. Sab des ma rahe.

(b) Post-paid letter addressed to Chaitoo Pasi, daharkd Ralli Sahib-ki-kothi me, at Serajganj Kol, or in Chaitoo's absence to Kanchain (Chaitoo's wife), to Jarbandhan Pasi, sent by Newasi Pasi, dated 16th or 18th April (?), Mirzapur City, reached Serajganj 20th April 1904.

"Sri Sarab Upma Joy," written to Jarbandhau Pasi, to whom everybody's greeting. Sukhdeo was arrested at the station here, with all the property he had. The sepoy took the money, and he gave his village as Mawaya and said he was a Kewat, and was working in Bengal, and only got off after much difficulty. He is now safe. Also Anantu had Rs. 500 worth of property, and was caught at the Pahari railway station and is still in hawalat. Raghu Mallah has also been arrested in Mirzapur railway station. But they only found nine piec on him and he is still in hawalat. They are fighting amongst thomselves, so be careful, work on as usual, but be careful lest they make inquiries there also. Whatever money you may have, send to the Pandit in Benares, and I will get it from there. The address in Benares is:—District Benares, post-office Shivala Ghát, mahalla Badheni, "Hrikhi Khes Jotashi." Write your letters to this address in Benares and the Pandit will send the letters on to me. When you write and want me, I will come to you. Bhadoi and the other stations are being watched. When you return, go first to the Pandit in Benares. I will meet you there and tell you all.

"MITI BAISAK BADI TEZ,"

### NOTE.

This is an important seizure. Inspector Hari Har Charan Lall will, when next at Serajganj Kol, make confidential enquiries about Chaitoo and the Pasi gang there. He will get much assistance from Sheo Saran Pande, but must work secretly through him, so as not to disclose the source from which the information has been acquired. Copies will also be sent to District Superintendent of Police, Mirzapur, who should have Semra V. carefully watched, since Bidesi is one of those who absconded from Dhubri on the 23rd March 1904. The information regarding Anantu is interesting. Arrangements will be made here for the arrest of Jarbandhan, if he visits "Hrikhi Khes Jotashi."

Benares: the 6th May 1904.

P. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police.

### APPENDIX VI.-5E.

SELECTIONS FROM JUDGMENT AND RECORDS AND REPORTS.

Copy of deposition of Sub-Inspector Sarat Chandra Basu in reference to the Munshiganj gang case.

On the 4th December last Constable Chaudra Dip Singh brought an up-country prisoner to the Munshiganj thána. That is the man (points out Dukharan, accused), The next day I saw Har Gobindo Misir, who told me that a man had enquired from him about the prisoner. I sent some constables to find out the boat in which the prisoners had come. That afternoon Shib Dyal, constable, gave me certain information, in consequence of which I went to Char, Jugini. I wanted to find the prisoners' companions because from the account of the theft-with which he was charged-it was evident that it must have been the work of more than one man. The Inspector instructed me to search for them. At Char Jugini ghat I found four up-country men in a dinghi. I asked them their pames. They gave them as Lali, Giridhari, Raj Narain and Gopal. That man Phagoo is the one who called himself Lali, That one Ram Charan called himself Gopal. I cannot recognise the other two. I searched the boat and found some keys, money, iron tools, apparently for house breaking and some doors. I made a list of the things. This is it (Ex. 13). Hem Chandra Kundu, Karimuddi, Tanai Bapari and Kein Bapari were present at the time, and signed the list.

The boat in which the men were was a dinghi. I brought the four men to the than in consequence of information given me by them. I started that night in the direction of Chandpore, taking with me seven constables and the four prisoners, and Har Gobindo Missir. We went in two "ghasi" boats. It was the 5th December. On the 6th we did not come across any up-country boats. We stopped by a char that night. Early on the morning of the 7th one of the four prisoners pointed out three boats lying by a char. As my boats were small and low in the rates and the other boats were high I thought it would not be possible to board them from my boat, so I looked for a fishing boat and got hold of Pohoy Manjhi's boat. I got into it with six constables, kept the four prisoners and Har Gobindo in one boat—no one stayed in the other. I made the constables with me lie down under the roof of the boat with their uniforms on, and cover themselves with clothes.

I put off my uniform and put a gancha round my head and worked the boat with the mallahs.

I told one of the mallahs to ask for a light from one of the up-country boats. The three boats were lying close together. There were men in all of them. Some sitting on the roofs and some inside. Some one asked if we had any fish and I said we had. Our boat was across the bows of their three boats and the men in them came forward to see the fish. Then I jumped on to the bows of the middle boat and the constables, according to the orders I had previously given, jumped on to the three boats. As soon as we had boarded the boats, the boat with the prisoners in it came up quickly. The constable in it was standing up. I arrested all the men on board the boats. They did not do anything. Seeing the constable in the boat following us, they must have thought there were more men with us. They could not run away, as the water there was 7 or 8 hats deep. Then I searched the boats and made a list of the things I found.

I kept Bodi, Phagoo, and Jhinguri with me and sent the other prisoners ashore with six constables. They were tied up in twos, threes and fours with their cloth.

According to what they told me one boat was Phagoo's and Jhinguri's and one Bodi's. I found things in all three boats and made a separate list of what I found in each. These are the lists (Exs. 22, 23, 24). There are no people living within 4 or 5 miles of that char. Har Gobindo and Abyam Chand Malo signed the lists: the other Malos could not write.

Then I started to get some chankidars to assist in escorting the prisoners. I put them in my two "ghasis" boats and I went in the fisherman's boat with all the property. These boats only include the things I suspected might be stolen.

There were other things in the boats which I did not write down. I stopped that night by a char in the jurisdiction of Rajabari outpast and sent for the dafadar and chaukidars and sent the prisoners to Munshiganj in their custody. I went on to Munshiganj by boat.

I lodged information. I got to Munshiganj late at night. I afterwards went to Pabna, Rajshahi, Maldah, Faridpur, and places in Dacca district, Mirzapur and Benares to make enquiries. I let Har Govind go because, being a Baráhman, he had not been able to eat for two days. None of us was able to cook any food on the Saturday night when we halted at the char.

Har Govind left the boat to suit his own convenience. I would have taken him with me if he had wanted to come.

One of the men I arrested—Shib Tahal—died in jail. The prisoners in court are the men I arrested.

X-xd. I took Har Govind with me because there are many tenants under him in that neighbourhood. I might want assistance. Haris Chandra De, constable, wrote the lists of property. I told him the names of articles as they were handed me by another constable. No people came there. Munshiganj is about 1 day's journey by boat from the place I stayed that night. Munshiganj is 17 or 18 miles from there by land.

I got to Munshiganj at 3 or 4 A.M. on the 9th. I made a separate list of the articles that were not suspicious.

I took the articles of value to Shialo thana, because it was a more central place for the people from other districts to come to.

I found two or three stone "batis" in Bodi's boat and no other stone were in the other boats. Har Govind did not object to come with me.

Sub-Inspector recalled.—The properties which I found on the boats and of which I made the lists, I brought to Munshiganj and kept there in the malkhana. The Inspector afterwards took some of them to Shialo and returned them to me later. I brought all the properties from Munshiganj to this court. They have been kept in the malkhana of the District Magistrate's court.

Har Govind Missir.—Jagira Char is south-east Munshiganj. I know that man (points out Phagoo accused) and that man (points out Sukdeo) and that one (points out Ram Sharan mallah). In Kartik last that man (Phagoo) came and asked me who was the malik of the kachahri. When I asked him his name he said it was Lali. He said he wanted to beach his boat. I said he could do so. They handed their boat on to the shore and kept it there three days. During those days the three men I have pointed out used to come to the kachahri and sit there and smoke, &c. There were 8 or 9 men altogether on the boat, but I did not see any of the others (i.e. to speak to). They wanted to beach the boat to do it up. After they had been there three days they went away.

About the 29th Agrahyan I was in Munshiganj on business. I was going to see a pleader, when I met the man calling himself Lali on the bank of the river Dholeshari. He said that one of his people had been arrested under Act V for being drunk, and asked me to see to the case. I told him I would see him about it later in the day. In the afternoon, about 4, I went with him to Munshiganj thana, and asked if there was any man there charged under Act V. I was told there was not. That was on a Thursday. A constable said that perhaps the prisoner would be brought next day.

Lali and three other men took me across the river that evening in their boat, as I could not get another boat. I went to the kachahri.

The next morning I went back to Munshiganj, on account of some business of my master's. I met Lali there and he said he had not found the prisoner. I told him to go and see at the *kachahri*. As I was on my way to the pleader's basha I met a constable, Chandra Dip Singh, with a prisoner and asked him if he had been arrested under Act V.

I asked him how much he had been fined and the constable said he had not been fined, but would be fined.

He asked me whether I would pay the pice if the man was fined Rs. 2. I said his people could pay it. Chandra Dip asked me to point out the people who had been enquiring about the prisoner, and I went with him to Sarat Babu, Darogha. I went with the Darogha to look for Lali and the others, but could not find them. Then I went to court about my business. At about 5 r.m., at the request of the Sub-Inspector, I went to the thana where I saw four men among whom was "Lali."

That night the Sub-Inspector and I and six constables and the four thieves left Munshiganj in two boats. All the following day (Saturday) we looked about for the boats we were in search of, but could not find them. Early on Sunday morning Lali pointed out three boats in the distance, saying that they were theirs. The Darogha then got hold of a fisherman's boat, and got into it with two constables. One of the ghasi boats went along with it with three constables, and the other constable stayed behind in the other boat with me and the four prisoners. Our boat followed them at a distance of about a "rasi" or so. Sarat Babu took an oar and a net and went up to the big boats.

On reaching them Sarat Babu and the six constables boarded the boats. Our boat also came up to them. The Sub-Inspector arrested 21 people. Most of them were sitting smoking on the free deck of one of the boats. Some two or three were on the other boats.

After arresting them the Darogha sent them ashore and began to search the boats. The constables stayed on the boats to prevent any one coming on board. I did not notice if any constables stayed with the prisoners. Then the Darogha called me and I got on to one of the big boats and saw gold and silver ornaments, five or seven dos and ram dos, balls of burnt clay, bags of rice, dál, sugar, &c.; some tins of kerosine oil and clothes; plain cloths, cloths with borders; alwans, silk clothes, an overcoat, &c. The Darogha made a list of all the things. There was some money. I counted it. There was Rs. 143; about Rs. 100 of it was in whole rupees and the rest in small silver coin and pice. I signed my name on the list. There were 13 or 14 pages and I signed each of them.

These are my signatures (on Exs. 22, 23, 24). After making the list the Sub-Inspector told me to go home.

I got off the boat and did not get home till Monday. I was not able to get anything to eat all the time. Mybari and Munshiganj are both north of Jahajmara Char.

X-xd.—My pay is Rs. 14 a month. The place where Lali beached his boat is in sight of my kachahri, and not far from it. It takes two hours to get from my kachahri to Munshiganj. It was 7 or 8 p.m. when I met Lali on Friday. I met him to the east of Munshiganj. I was not able to do my business that day either.

The men arrested on the boat were not tied. I did not go anywhere else before I left the boat to go home. Two village people came there.

It was 7 or 8 A.M. when we got to the boats. The list was not finished till 5 o'clock. Two or three stone "batis" were found in the boats, two grindstones, &c. The men on the boats were not using any thick clothes.

I did not know Sarat Babu before this. The people arrested did not say anything at the time.

### COPY OF JUDGMENT.

Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury, the court convicts the accused Bodi mallah, Seo mallah, Babu mallah, Rajkaran Bahelia, Kala Bahelia, Phagoo mallah, Ram Charan mallah, Behari mallah, Dukharan Bahelia, Daulat Kahar, Ramai Bahelia, Baldeo mallah, Jagan mallah, Domai Bahelia, Ram Bharun Bahelia, Srikrishna Bahelia, Jagrup Bahelia, Lalarak mallah, Somer Ahir, Chamka mallah,

Mahadeo Kahar, Jhinguri mallah, Sukdeo mallah, Srotam Bahelia, Tulli Khatik, of the offence under section 401, I. P. C., with which they stand charged.

There is no doubt whatever that they are habitual and professional thieves and take advantage of their native calling as boatmen to commit depredations whenever they have an opportunity. Although some of them are only lads, yet it is not possible to make any distinction in awarding punishment. They are one and all a source of nuisance and danger to the general community, and the only thing to do is to lock them up for a considerable length of time, so that during this period, at any rate, they will be unable to do any mischief.

Each of the accused persons is sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

(Sd.) B. V. NICHOLL, Sessions Judge. 16-11-1903.

Copy of the 13th report, dated 2nd May 1904, on Dacca special report case No. 89 of 1902, (Munshirhatganj case), from District Superintendent of Police, Dacca.

"On the 1st March the following order was passed by the High Court:-

"Appeals of Bodi mallah, Seo mallah, Babu mallah, Rajkaran Bahelia, Kala Bahelia, Jhoa mallah, Ram Saran mallah, Behari mallah, Doulat Kahar, Ramai Bahelia, Jagan mallah, Ram Bharas Bahelia, Samar Ahir, Mahadeb Kahar, Jhinguri mallah, and Tulli Khatik and Jagrup Bahalia are hereby dismissed. Baldeo mallah, Domai Bahelia, Siri Krisna Bahelia, Lalarak mallah, Chanka mallah, Sukdeo mallah, are each sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Dukhran Bahelia and Katari Bahelia are each sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment."

### MEMO No. 8117.

FORWARDED to P. B. Bramley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Benares, for information.

c information.

BENGAL'POLICE OFFICE,

CALCUTTA:

The 26th May 1904.

By order.

R. MEDLEYCOTT,
Registrar, for Personal Assistant.

# IN THE COURT OF EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AND 1sT CLASS MAGISTRATE OF GAUHATI.

Present:—BABU KISHORI MOHAN SEN, Extra Assistant Commissioner,

and 1st Class Magistrate of Gauhati.

CASE No. 165G. of 1904.

Emperor in the prosecution of Doctor Abdul Rahman,

versus

(1) Musai Pasi, (2) Baijnath Singh, (3) Subandhan Pasi. Sections 457, 457 109 and 411, I. P. C.

THE complainant in this case is a man of Maskhawa in Gauhati, but he is the doctor of the Amchang Bagicha, where he usually stops. There was a theft in his house when he was at Amchang. He received a letter (Ex. 1) on the 23rd March 1904 informing of the theft. He received another letter from his wife on the 26th March (Ex. 2). The letters contained lists of jewelleries and clothes stolen. He received another letter from his wife, saying a Darogha had come with the stolen things and three thieves, and requesting him to come home at once. The complainant came home on the 4th April. He learnt from his wife what things were stolen and lodged izahar (Ex. 3) before he saw the things. The Darogha then showed the complainant a heap of things from which he singled out Exs. 1 to 5 as belonging to him.

Mr. MacNamara, District Superintendent of Police, Purnea, says that he arrested the accused on the 27th March near Jatrapur. They were in a small boat. They tried to escape, but he chased them and arrested them. Baijnath and Musai had two bundles tied up in their clothes. All the things which form the subject of the case were found in the boat, as also a bunch of keys. He tied the accused's boat to his launch and nobody had access to it. He searched the boat the following day and found the things. He signed the list of things found in the boat. Two more witnesses identify the things as belonging to the complainant and testify to the theft.

In this case *izahar* was lodged after the theft was traced. Thieves with the stolen property were made over to Sub-Inspector Rajani Kanta at Dhubri; and it is creditable to the Sub-Inspector that he was able to trace out the theft at Gauhati without a formal *izahar*. The accused made a clean confession (filed in case No. 148G of 1904) which they now retract; but they have no witness to examine.

There can be no doubt that there was a theft in complainant's house and the things produced before court belong to the complainant. The short time that transpired between the theft and the actual arrest of the accused at a distance of some days journey from the place of theft leaves no doubt that the accused are the actual perpetrators and abettors of the commission of the offence. The conduct of the accused when they were seen by Mr. MacNamara, to whose skill the detection is due, leaves no margin for doubt that the accused had a guilty conscience. The accused made confession before the magistrate several times and in several places, and there is no evidence to show that there was any kind of threat or inducement offered them. It seems to me clear that the accused belong to a gang of habitual thicves and the present theft is only one of the offences perpetrated by them. I hold the accused guilty under sections 457, 457-109 and 411, I. P. C., but I think a conviction under section 457 or 457-109 will suffice. Having an eye to the serious and professional nature of the offence, I sentence each of the accused to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months, of which each will pass six weeks in solitary confinement.

(Sd.) K. M. SEN.

24th May 1904.

Extra Assistant Commissioner.

(True copy.)

H. M. DATTA,

Criminal Sarishtadár. 25-5-1904.

## IN THE COURT OF EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AND THE 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATE OF GAUHATI.

Present:—F. S. R. Anley, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate of Gauhati.

Case No. 148G of 1904. Santa Ram Shahu,

versus

(1) Musai Pasi, (2) Subadhan Pasi, (3) Baija Nath Chatri. Sections 457 and 411, I. P. C.

### JUDGMENT.

On the night of the 23rd March 1904 the house of the complainant, who is a well-to-do trader at Sualkuchi, was broken open and jewellery and other articles to the value of Rs. 1,585 were stolen. An entry was effected into the house by a hole being dug through the plinth, which was a pakka one, and was evidently the work of expert thieves. The complainant was not at home on the night in question, but his nephew, Lakhi Shahu, was in the house, but he heard nothing during the night

and only discovered in the morning. The articles were contained in three boxes which were afterwards found broken open and empty some distance away. The complainant returned home by steamer-his house is close to the river bank-in the early morning of the 24th March and was informed by his nephew, Lakhi, of what had occurred. The complainant then went to Hajo to give his izahar there, but not finding the Sub-Inspector returned home and the next day went to Sributi village and gave his izahar. Some few days afterwards the complainant was sent for to Gauhati thána, where he found that a large amount of his jewellery, in a broken condition, had been sent and he identifies it. It appears that Mr. McNamara, Assistant District Superintendent of the Bengal Police, had been put on special duty in connection with river dacoities and was in his launch near Jatrapur on the evening of the 27th March when he saw and gave chase to a small boat. The people, four in number, in the boat ran their boat into an island and bolted. Three of them, the present accused, were caught almost immediately, but the fourth man succeeded in getting away. Baijnath Chatri when being caught threw away some silver ornaments since identified by the complainant. The accused were taken on board the launch and their boat secured, and on its being searched the next morning a large quantity of gold ornaments, in a more or less broken condition, were found wrapped up in cloth and concealed in bamboo chungas in various parts of the boat. Mr. McNamara took the accused and the property to Mr. Bramley, District Superintendent of Police, under whom he was working, handed them over to him, and he in turn made them over to the Sub-Inspector of Dhubri, Babu Rajani Kanta Ghosh, who had been put on special duty in connection with other similar cases. Rajani Kanta Ghosh made enquiries and ascertained about the theft in the complainant's house and brought the accused and the stolen property down to Gauhati and there had the property identified by the complainant.

The accused plead not guilty, though previously they made confession, but do not cite any evidence and deny that the property was found in their boat.

The case is absolutely clear against the accused, and the short time that elapsed between the theft and their arrest at Jatrapur with the stolen property makes it evident that they were the persons who committed the theft. The accused are all natives of Mirzapur in the United Provinces and evidently expert thieves, the accused Musai Pasi having had two previous convictions under sections 457 and 411, Indial Penal Code. The credit of the arrest of the accused is with Mr. McNamara. Sub-Inspector Rajani Kanta Ghosh also did good work in tracing the connections between the theft at Salkuchi with the property found on the accused.

I convict the accused Subandan Pasi and Baija Nath Chatri under section 457, Indian Penal Code, and sentence them to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. I convict the accused Musai Pasi under section  $\frac{457}{75}$ , Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement. The property recovered to me returned to the complainant.

(Sd.) F. Anley.

Extra Assistant Commissioner.
23-5-1904.

(True copy.) H. M. DATTA, Criminal Sarishtadár.

> Fakir Chand Shah versus Bhagalan mallah. Behari mallah.

Charge under sections 411 and  $\frac{457}{109}$ , I. P. C. JUDGMENT.

On the night of the 11th February 1904 a burglary was committed in the house of Fakir Chand Shah, the complainant who is a well-to-do trader in the Gealpara

Jewellery and cash worth over a thousand rupees were stolen. was immediately sent to the thana, and the investigating police officer, Sub-Inspector Ananda Chandra Banerji, suspecting that the theft had been committed by some Mirzapuri boatmen, took a boat and went down the river towards Dhubri with a number of constables and a gomastha of complainant for the purpose of searching the up-country boats manned by Mirzapuri mallahs. For three days he searched several boats along the char and in the shallow streams of the Brahmaputra river, but no property was discovered. On the 4th day the Sub-Inspector found a boat moored on an isolated char, between Shagunmari and Bagribari, and on searching it he found jewellery as per Exhibit 3, with accused Bhagaban, who was the manjhi of the boat. This jewellery has been identified by the complaint as belonging to him and as a part of the stolen property. From this place the Sub-Inspector went to the Bilashipara thána, with the officer in charge of which he was in communication. There he found the other accused, Behari mallah, already arrested, with some ornaments, on suspicion. The ornaments found with him are those as per Exhibit 4 and these too have been identified by complainant as belonging to him and as the part of the stolen property. It appears that Behari after having left Bhagaban's boat with his share of the stolen property was going in a suspicious manner along a jungly path at Bilashipara with a bundle of clothes on the back. An inhabitant of the place, witness Ram Chandra Das, saw the accused, and suspecting him, asked what the bundle contained, but as Behari refused to show him the contents, he opened the bundle by force and discovered the silver ornaments. Ram Chandra then made over the accused to the Sub-Inspector of the Bilashipara thana. Both the accused persons were then brought to Goalpara and sent up for trial with the stolen property that was found with them.

It appears from the statements made by the accused persons and from the confession of Behari Mallah that two persons, named Durga and Deoki, who are also natives of the Mirzapur district in the United Provinces, came in Bhagaban's boat to Goalpara. Both the accused were in that boat. The boat was moored below the Nomuna bazár apparently to avoid observation. About midnight Durga and Deoki, accompanied by accused Behari, went ashore to the house of Fakir Chand Shah and there committed the theft mentioned before. The box containing the stolen property was broken in the jungle on the char adjoining the town and the contents were taken to the boat and made over to Bhagaban Manjhi, who did not go ashore. That very night all these men left Goalpara in their boat and they divided the spoil after arrival at Bilashipara. Durga and Dooki and Behari left the boat with their respective shares and went to different destinations apparently under a preconcerted plan. It would seem that Bhagaban Manjhi left Bilashipara after this and took his boat to an isolated char of the Brahmaputra, and there, little suspecting so early an arrest, awaited further developments. Bhagaban and Behari have been caught as narrated above, but Durga and Deoki are still at large. Although Bhagaban has not made a clean breast of the whole affair, there is no doubt whatever from his own admission about his guilt. He says that he suspected the jewellery to be stolen property, and the fact that, in spite of this, he retained the same is a clear proof of his dishonesty. But from all the circumstances of the case, and having regard to the confession of Behari, I have no doubt that Behari took a more active part in the crime than he has thought it prudent to admit, and that he is a member of one of the gangs of Mirzapuri thieves, who infest this district.

I find the two accused persons guilty of the offences with which they have been charged, and I convict Bhagaban mallah under section 411, I. P. C., and sentence him to rigorous imprisonment for 2 (two) years. I also convict Behari mallah under section 457, I. P. C., and sentence him to rigorous imprisonment for 18 (eighteen) months and to a fine of Rs. 20 (twenty), in default to rigorous imprisonment for two months. Property should be returned to complaint.

The ability and intelligence displayed by Sub-Inspector Ananda Chandra Banerjee in bringing the perpetrators of a serious crime to justice are worthy of notice, and I hope his labours will be suitably rewarded. The informer Ram Chandra Das, without whose prompt sagacity the accused Behari mallah would perhaps not have been detected, also deserves a reward.

GOALPARA:
The 5th April 1904.

(Sd.) A. S. GUHA,

S. D. O. and Magistrate 1st class.

MEMO. No. 2527-28.

Dated Shillong, the 31st May 1904.

COPY forwarded to Mr. P. Bramley, District Superintendent of Police, on special duty, Benares, for information.

(Sd.) T. N. For Inspector-General of Police, Assam.

То

### THE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE OF POLICE,

GOALPARA.

Dated Dhubri, the 6th May 1904.

SIR

I HAVE the honour to report for your information that the marginalty-noted

(1) Fakir Chand Nap,

versus

Versus

Lashman Pari and 11 others, sections 457 and 411 I. P. C.

cases, the offenders of which were arrested by Mr. Bram-

Lachman Pasi and 11 others, sections 457 and 411, I. P. C. (2) Makunda Kumar Chakrabarty

ley of the Benares Police and

Lachman Pasi and 8 others, sections 380 and 411, I. P. C. by Lieutenant MacNamara of the Bengal Police, have ended in conviction. I note below the term of sentence of

each of the accused persons:—

- 1. Lachman Pasi ... 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
- 2. Thamman mallah ... Ditto.
- 3. Behari mallah ... Ditto.
- 4. Lali mallah ... ... Ditto.
- 5. Raghunandan Pasi ... Ditto.

The above sentence includes 3 months' solitary imprisonment.

### Section 411, Indian Penal Code.

- 1. Barai mallah ... 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
- 2. Righat Gour ... Ditto.
- 3. Joymangal ... Ditto.
- 4. Raghunandan mallah ... Ditto.
- 5. Alapi ... Ditto.
- 6. Jagran ... Ditto.
- 7. Ramtahal . ... Ditto.
  - (2) Section, 380 Indian Penal Code.
- 1. Lachman Pasi
- 2. Thamman mallah ... 4 months' rigorous imprisonment each.
- 3. Raghunandan Pasi ...
- 4. Lali mallah ... 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- 5. Behari mallah ... 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Section 411, Indian Penal Code.

- 1. Righat Gour ... 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- Alapi ... ...
   Joymangal ... ...
  - ... 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

4. Barai ,. ...

In passing sentence in case No, 2, the trying magistrate took a lenient view in regard to Behari mallah, as he stuck to his confession from beginning to end. As Lachman, Thamman and Raghunandan Pasi pleaded guilty to the charge under section 380, Indian Penal Code, they were also sentenced to a shorter term of imprisonment.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) TARINI CHARAN DATTA,

Court Sub-Inspector.

### **Мемо. No. 625.**

Dated Dhubri, the 6th May 1904.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Assam, for information-

(Sd.) RAFIAL HAQUE,

Inspector in charge of Police, Goalpara.

Мемо. No. 2355-56.

Duted Shillong, the 19th May 1904.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, for information, with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No. 5876, dated the 20th April 1904.

(Sd.) (Illegible).

For Inspector-General of Police, Assam.

Мемо. No. 8132.

Copy forwarded to Mr. P. B. Bramley, District Superintendent of Police, Benares, for information, with reference to his note, dated 28th March 1904.

By order,

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE, CALCUTTA: The 7th May 1904.

(Sd.) R. Medleycott, Registrar,

For Personal Assistant.

Copy of letter No. 445, dated the 15/16th April 1904, from the District Super-intendent of Police, Rangpur, to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

"In reply to your No. 5405 of the 13th instant, I have the honour to state that I personally took the property found in the boat to Phulchari and traced the complainant in the case. Bechan and Newaz have both been sent up for trial. There were only two others in the boats, servants of the above. They had only been recently engaged and there was no evidence against them. They immediately gave me all the information they could, and but for this I should never have been able to find the complainant in the case as the burglary had never been reported. Crime has, I am afraid, been suppressed to a very large extent in this part of the district, which is infested with up-country men of suspicious character. I am at the present moment proceeding against a gang of thirteen Parsi Mallahs. A large amount of property has been found in their possession for which I can find no claimants; quite recently again a man was arrested on suspicion and the property found on him has been traced as the proceeds of three burglaries in this district, not one of which had been reported at the time of occurrence. I am getting a great deal of useful information from these two servants of Newaz and Bechan. They have informed me of another gang which has gone up the Dhurla to commit burglaries and whom I am trying to find now. They also tell me that Newaz has a relative named Lallu in Goalpara who is a notorious thief and robber. After the result of his case here I will send Newaz to the District Superintendent of Goalpara. Under these circumstances I think that it would be a mistake to proceed against the two servants under section 55 as there is really no evidence against them and they are the only witnesses against Newaz and Bachan, and are giving much useful help and information."

(True copy.)

R. MEDLEYCOTT,

Registrar, Bengal Police Office.

Sir,—These two mallahs had come from Bengal side and changed the train at Bhatni Junction on Bengal and North-Western Railway for Benares.

As there was some considerable delay for the Beneres train to start, these men were found scated at a far distance from the musafirkhana while all the passengers were in the musafirkhana.

Saspicien fell on them, and on being arrested search was made of their persons; some pieces of ornaments were found sown in bed cloth, while some tied round the waist.

There is not the least doubt that all the property recovered is stolen one.

Your most obedient servant,

BISHAMBHAR NATH,

Court Sub-Inspector. 10-2-1904.

#### River Police Notice.

On the 2nd January 1904 Atbal and Nohar, mallahs, of village Kamasin, police station Kotwali, Mirzapur district, United Provinces, were arrested, on suspicion, at the Bhatni Railway Junction (Gorakhpur district) by the Government Railway Police. On inquiry it was ascertained that they were returning home from Phulabari on the Brahmaputra river. On being searched, the property noted in the list below was found secreted in their bedding and on their persons, the jewellery being sewn into their quilts. They have been convicted under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, in Gorakhpur, and are now serving sentences of one year's rigorous imprisonment each in the jail there. The list of property found on them is circulated for general information with a view to tracing the rightful owners thereof.

It is requested that the greatest publicity be given to this list, which, besides being carefully compared with the lists of property stolen in undetected cases, should be posted for general information at all ghats and other public places, where they are likely to attract attention.

The districts in which the accused worked whilst in Bengal appear to be Bogra, Mymensingh, Pabna, Rangpur, Goalpara, and Rajshahi. On the 4th December 1903 Nohar sent a money-order for Rs. 6 from Subarnakhali post-office, near Jaggarnathganj in the Mymensingh district; it is therefore probable that thefts were committed about that time in that neighbourhood by the members of this gang.

All communications in respect to this property should be addressed to undersigned, who can arrange for its immediate despatch whenever required.

DACCA:

By order,

P. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police,

(on special duty).

List of property found with Nohar who was arrested in the Gorakhpur district under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.

Num- ber.	Name of property.		Weigh	Í#	Number.	Description of property.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Money in cash Farrukhabad rupee  Four-anna bits Two-anna bits One bag of thread Pice Half-pice Silver bijact Piece of kangna of silver Ghundis of silver of kara, etc.		2 bharis 1\frac{1}{8} ,,	***	41 1 1 3 1 24 48 1	Of British Government. Bearing the name of Emperor Shah Alam in Persian. British Government. With red tapes on both sides. Of British empiro. Ditto. Jalidar bearing three points in the middle with korah. With two korahs on two ends and broken in the middle. One chipti with marks, one plain and the other bearing lines in
11 12 13 14 15	Silver pieces of taria Silver pieces (dana) of baju Ghunghru of silver Silver pieces jalidar Gold pieces of nath, of kilin jhulni and chandak, etc., brok Pieces of chain Coral, red	ki,	4½ ,, 2½ ,, 3 mashas	***	4 } { 7   12   2   10   3   2	and the other bearing lines in long way.  Two plain and two with marks, All broken pieces of jewellery.

List of property found with Nohar who was arrested in the Gorakhpur district under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code—(concluded).

Num- ber.	Name of pro	perty.	" Weight.	Number.	Description of property.
16 <b>17</b>	Scissor of iron Razor	and #77		1 1	English-made with black handle of
18	Keys	144 ###	•••	7	One made of brass and six of iron, all English made and put in a ring.
19 20 21 22	Do Opium Mateh-box Green wooden small	box	5½ mashas	3 1	Tied in one thread (black). Tied with one paper. Nitedals. With red borders and yellow marks
23 24 25	Silver ring Gold utarna Silk sari	.,	4 rattis 3 ,,	1 1 1	showing a bird on the top.  Plain.  10 cubits long, 18 girahs broad, with white and yellow and red flowers
26	Now naiusukh	,	43 yards long, 20 girahs wide,	1	in baijni colour tied in one white cloth.  New.  With two black buttons and jhalar
27 28	Shirt of nainsukh Dhoti with black bo	rder	4½ yards long, 18 girahs wide.	1	on the breast colour (used). (Used).
29 30 31	Lungota, markin A piece of cloth A piece of markin	*** *** *** ***	***	1 1 1	Markin. In which all clothes are tied.
32 83	Ticket rail  Money-order receip	asa t	•••	1	3rd class from Phulchari to Bonares city, bearing Nos. 0062 and 0063 for 24-12-03. For Rs. 6 only from Subarnakhati, duted 4-12-04, addressed to Uthmo
34	Black stone	ena Su		1	Mallahin. One whole in the middle for strings
35 86 87	Tawiz of athdat  Lota of kaskut  Kathri (suzni)	440 Aph	61 bharis 2 yards long, 14	1 1 1	Bearing the shape of pan with one hole at the top. Little gera and flat mouth. (Used).
38	Angaucha, malmal	one sie	yards wide.	"	With borders on all sides (plain).

List of property found with Atbal Mallah.

No.	Name of a	cti ele.		Weight.	Number.	Description of property.
1	Mouey in cash Eight-anna bits	***		947	79 2	
2 3	Four-anna bits	***	***	***	5	11
4	Two-anna bits	•••		***	ĭ	British Government.
5	Pice (Latsahi)	***	***		10	1
6	Half-pice (ditto)	***	***		Ğ	<u> </u>
7	Pice half-anna	***	101	1	5	11
8	Chiti kauri		***	***	9	Six plain and 4 kanris with rang
9	Coral kachha	274	100		4	Plain with holes for stringing.
ıŏ i	Silver hasuli	4**	***	21 bharis	î	Nukchi with tars tied round on bot
+0		•••	•••		1 -	onds.
11	Gold utarna	***	000	4 rattis	1	With one moti in it (plain).
12	Silver chanderhar	***	481	21 bharis		With 19 flower sting.
13	Pieces of silver	***		4 annas (bhari)	1	Three plain pieces and one t
7-						turned round like ring.
14	Bali like gold	***	941	31 bharis	1	Light got with diamond and flow
T					}	with ring.
15	Tawiz of light gold	***	***	3f bharis	1	Square with korah, on both sid
1	,			·	1	phok, with lah inside.
16	Pieces of gold	***	***	9 mashas	18	Three kilinki with holes and re-
	•				1	dish, 4 jhulni, one piece resemb
					l i	ing peacock and 10 pieces
					1	nath, etc., of light gold.
77	One tawiz	851	***	4 anna. (bhari)	1 1	Two mungees and 2 gold piece
•						and one silver tawiz strung
					1	one red thread,
18		***	***	***	1 1	Resombling opium.
19	Karanja phal	***	200	a	1	Tables . It is a second of the
20	Dheti, nainsukh	***	***	81 cubits long, 16 girahs wide.	1	With holes in it,

<b>N</b> 0.	Name of arti	cle.		Weight.	Number.	Description of property.
21	Chadar	•		4½ cubits long, 2 cubits wide.	1	Cawnpuri with black chapa phuls on it.
22	Chadar of malmal	•		5½ cubits long, 18 girabs wide.	1	With plain kor on both sides.
23	Piece of malmal	•		5 yards long, 16 girahs Wide.	1	New, with black border on one kor.
24	Silk sari	•	•••	94 cubits long, 18 girahs wide.	1	Hashia and anchal of ordinary kalabattu (pure) and flowers of kalabattu in uda colour.
25	Malmal augaucha	•		5 cubits long, 16 girahs wide.	1	New ordinary malmal.
<b>2</b> 6	Thread net ,	14	***		1	
27	Brass wheel	14	41		1	For slipping and turning the thread round.
<b>2</b> 8	Plain musahri ,.	••	•••	***	1	Of ordinary malmal and tapes at sewing places.
29	Nainsukh	••	***	9 cubits long, 20 girahs wide.	1	New.
30	Jhalar	·• ·	***	4 cubits long	1	Made of ekranga with jal of black thread on the border.
31	Triangular flag	••			4	With black, green, yellow and
٠,	1 big .	<b></b>	,	7		white clothes in it.
32 {	1 small		,	3 "	1	Smaller than the above.
83	Flag of broadcloth	•	,	•••	1	In all colours of cloth.
34	Handkerchief			<b>500</b>	1	With red mark on it.
35	Thread (suta)	.•			16 pieces	
86	Røund batti		,	***	12	and red.
37	Match-box		***		1	
.38	One box containing (shining angle).	41 bu	nsis	***		
39	One small tin box wit	h glass		444'	1	
40.	One small box made o	of lead	•••	***	1	
41	Kabza made of brass		•••		1	
42	Iron lock with key, sn	nall size	,	•••	1	·
43	Rope of	••	***	***	1	
44	Bag of cloth	••	444	***	1	Small size with flowers of different colours on it, containing all the smaller articles.
45	Battu of dirty cloth,	big size			1	With thread and two parts in it.
<b>/ 46</b>	Handkerchief of white	e nainsuk	h	***	1	Containing flag, net, and jhalar, etc.
47	Bundler (gethribundh	a)	,	•••	1	Made of black cloth, containing all the cloth with tape, etc.

P. BRAMLEY,
District Superintendent of Police,
(on special duty).

Notes and Instructions in respect to joint inter-provincial action to be taken in connection with the suppression of Gang Dacoities committed in Bengal by Bhurs and other criminals from the United Provinces.

(1) Read file in connection with Bhur dacoities, and specially with reference to the Burdwan gang case of 1897-98, in which 37 dacoities were proved to have been committed, in which 43 persons (vide Special Inspector's report of 22nd March 1902) were concerned.

Read also the list submitted by the Special Inspector (vide his No. 4165 of 11th April 1901) containing mention of 10 describes committed by 147 persons.

Read also the records of the gang dacoities now under investigation in several districts in Bengal in which 67 other names have transpired (vide Special Inspector's report on the file).

(2) Read also, in addition to the above, reports on the following specific cases of dacoity in which convictions have been obtained:—

```
Kadihati, 24 Parganas... 3rd May 1897
                                               ... 4 convicted ... 1 discharged ... 10 untraced.
    Paskura, Midnapore ... 3rd April ,,
                                               ... 1 convicted
                                                                    3
                                                               ***
 3.
     Dovoke 24-Parganas, ... 8th November 1898 1
                                                                                    10 untraced.
     Madhpur, ditto
                         ... 11th April 1899
                                                   6
                                               ...
                                                                ...
     Gustia,
                ditto
 5.
                          ... 8th October ,,
                                                   5
                                                                                     3 untraced.
                                                                ***
                                                         15
     Bally, Howrah
                          ... 1st January 1900 ...
                                                   6
                                                                    5
                                                         39
                                                                                     1 approver.
                                                                         "
 7.
     Mathrupur, Malda
                          ... 30th
                                                   7
                                                949
                                                         ,,
                                                                                     7 untraced.
     Algupur, Assam
 8.
                          ... 5th February "
                                                   8 (river dacoity).
                                               ***
     Howrah ...
                          ... 25th August "
                                                    8
                                                                    3 aconitted
                                                                                    5 untraced.
                                              ...
    Natungram, Hooghly ... 19th January ,
10.
                                                                           . ..
    Barrackpore, 24-l'arganas 3rd
                                         1901... 4
                                                                                           ...
     Ballygunge, Calcutta ... 13th October , ... 8
                                                                ... 1 acquitted
```

(3) A revised list of the above containing full particulars collected up to date will now be prepared and sent to Mr. Bramley. Efforts should be made to fix the identity of all persons said to have been connected with the prisoners now serving sentences in the above dacoities. To this end the prisoners now in the Bengal jails might be transferred to the prisons in the United Provinces.

The Special Inspector should submit his revised list. Orders might issue to make such prisoner—

P. R.
T.
A. V. K.
Orders will issue to
P. R.
make the prisoner
T.
but this is not enough.
Government must be
moved to transfer them
when Mr. Bramley has
decided which of them he

B. D.-21-11-03.

There is no need to offer Kouleswar Singh a pardon, vida Inspector-General of Police of United Provinces' letter No. 34S. C., dated 27th January 1904.

wants transferred.

Sent to Chief Inspector.

- (4) Suggested that Kauleswar Singh, now in jail at Benares serving a sentence under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, be offered a pardon if he undertakes to give information regarding the identity of the Bhurs concerned in the dacoities now under enquiry, or if this be not possible, Mr. Bramley should try and obtain the services of other persons in Benares or other districts in the United Provinces who may be in a position to assist in this respect.
- (5) The Sub-Inspector and four constables from Benares who are now on deputation in Bengal, are to be employed in identification, in locating absconded offenders and in collecting evidence in Bengal of associates and the movements of the gangs, &c.
- (6) A list of the absconded offenders in the present gang case, with rewards in each case, will be made over to Mr. Bramley for publication in the United Provinces.
- (7) A smart Sub-Inspector of the Bengal Police will be associated with the Benares Police in this enquiry.
- (8) With regard to the registration and surveillance in their home districts of criminals from the United Provinces convicted in Bengal, attention is drawn to the case of the Ballia Pulwar Dusadh of 1898-99, when it was found that a large number of persons with several previous convictions was not entered in the local registers; and as a specific instance of a want of co-operation between the police of the two provinces mention may be made of one Mathura, alias Matur Dusadh, who, with 17 other Dusadhs of Ballia, has recently been arrested in Malda, and is now under trial in the Sessions Court in Mymensingh in connection with about 20 cases of burglary. This man in 1898-99 was arrested by the Bengal Police in Dinajpur in a similar case and was made an approver, which fact was duly notified to his home district, and therefore it should not have been possible for him to have organized another raid into the Lower Provinces. Enquiries should now be made whether the Ballia police were aware of the gang's departure, and whether, when they

The Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, was written to, vide memorandum No. 18508, dated 24th November 1902

The Isn pector-General of Police, United Provinces' roply, No 988, dated 2nd February 1904. received information of their arrest in Bengal , they brought it to the notice of the District Superintendent or not.

- (9) In all local gang or absentee registers care should be taken to ascertain and record the correct date of departure or return, noting the number of entry in the daily diary thus D. 24-1-03-45-JH R. 6-2-03-12-J-1, all movements being communicated without delay to the Officer in charge, Criminal Investigations, Bengal (Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).
- (10) When the criminal portions of the tribes concerned can be satisfactorily discovered and located, the impressions of each member of the criminal portion of the community should be obtained and recorded in a register in each province.
- (11) In the event of any person referred to in the above clause being arrested in Bengal under section 55, Criminal Procedure Code, joint action should be invariably taken by the police of the two Provinces.
- of the members of the criminal communities now being dealt with (e.g. Bhurs, Mallahs, Dusadhs, Pasis, &c.) shall be forthwith communicated to the Officer on special duty (Mr. P. Bramley, District Superintendent of Police, address Benares) by the Head Office, Bengal, in the form of an arrest slip to be written up in triplicate in the form given below:—

Name  Esther's pame
Father's name
Residence:—Village
Thána
District
Date of arrest
Brief note of circumstances under which arrested
Date on which F. I. was taken and despatched to Provincial Bureau
Officer in charge, C. I. D.

In the event of the C. I. Bureau of the United Provinces tracing previous convictions, they should, in addition, with the communication to Bengal, inform the Special Officer in Benares.

(13) All District Superintendents in Bengal will receive instructions to the effect that all convictions of members of the castes and tribes referred to above shall be made P.R. in cases coming under sections 109, 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and Chapters XII and XVII, Indian Penal Code, and that application be made for action being taken by Magistrates and Sessions Courts under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, as early as possible.

### A. V. KNYVETT,

BANKIPUR;
The 5th November 1903.

District \_

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, In charge C. I. D., Bengal).

Memorandum of Instructions for the surveillance of Bhur gangs of burglars and thieves, and Bhur absentees from villages in the United Provinces.

It having been considered advisable to extend the inter-provincial operations, now in hand, in connection with the mallahs and other river criminals to the Bhurs, large numbers of whom annually visit Bengal, the Inspector-General of Police has decided to deal with this tribe as a whole, and to specialize the surveillance over its criminal members.

Order may issue accordingly.

Send District Superintendent, Benares, a copy.
R. D.—21-11-03.

Copy sent, vide memorandum No. 18442, dated 23rd November 1903.

There should be such lists in both provinces.

A. V. K.
This quite at the wind

up of things, not now.

A. V. K.—22-11-03.

No action seems

necessary. R. D.—21-11-03.

Issued by means of printed memorandum No. 18437, dated 23rd November 1903.

The Bhur male population in the United Provinces, according to the census of 1901, was as follows:—

,								
1.	Azamgarh*	100	•••	•••	144	•••	•••	35,137
2.	Gorakhpur#		• • •	***	***	•••	***	34,810
3.	Ballia*		***	***	***		•••	23,084
4.	Ghazipur *	•••	•••	• * * *	,	•••	***	21,880
5.	Benares	•4•				***	•••	19,289
6.	Basti*				,	•••	***	12,906
7.	Fyzabad*	,,,,	***	•••	100		***	12,299
8.	Jaunpur*		•••	***	•••		•••	12.033
9.	Gonda		411	,,,	•••	•••		6,264
10.		***	•••	144		***		3,649
11.	Mirzapur*	•••	•••		***	***		3,373:
12.	Sultánpur		***		•••	***	•••	2,421
13.	Bahraich	***		***		•••		437
10.	Danraich	•••	***	***	***		***	101
						Total	***	187,582

In 1901, the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal (vide his No. 10049, dated 21st August 1901) circulated lists of Bhurs from the districts marked\*, then resident in Bengal, and called for particulars regarding the antecedents of each person mentioned therein.

It is presumed that copies of those lists have been kept, and that local surveillance and communication with Bengal in this matter has since been regularly maintained by the districts concerned. Where the lists exist, it now becomes necessary to revise and bring them up to date. District Superintendents of Police will, therefore, please see that this is done.

In the event of no list of absentees having been maintained, it is desired that a register in the form given in the enclosure 1, be started in each than in the districts noted above wherein Bhurs are to be found.

The than a registers should be kept up in vernacular, and the one at headquarters in English by a special English-knowing Sub-Inspector, who should be deputed for this purpose. In the districts, where such an officer has already been deputed in connection with the river-dacoity operations, he can do this work also.

The object in view in the registration of the absentees is to find out, as far as possible, their exact whereabouts in Bengal, in order that their surveillance by the police in that Province may be ensured whenever this may be desirable. Careful local enquiries with the assistance of Mukhias and panchayet chaudhris should, therefore, be made in each village and the results noted in column 11.

No sooner is reliable information received as to where an absentee is residing in Bengal (or elsewhere), no time should be lost in the despatch of Form A, information sheet, in the cases of those who may have been previously convicted or may locally have been known as persons of bad character. All chaukidars in villages where Bhurs reside should therefore receive instruction to report the arrival and departure of persons of this caste at their police-stations without the least delay. By this means, it will soon be possible to keep in touch with Bhur criminals in both provinces, and as it is proposed to start systematic action in Bengal under sections 109-110, Criminal Proceedure Code, against Bhurs of unsatisfactory character resident in or visiting that province, it is desired that special care be exercised in acquiring and recording full particulars of the character and antecedents of absentees, since the police of their home districts will be called on to furnish information and evidence, when this may be forthcoming, in such prosecutions under the bad livelihood sections as may hereafter be instituted against such persons in Bengal.

In respect to local crime committed by these people, there is every reason to believe that Bhurs are expert burglars and thieves who work systematically in gangs, composed mostly of caste-fellows, though in some instances it has come to light that persons of other castes are for the purposes of committing crime, associated with the Bhurs as well. It has, therefore, become necessary to specialize the

surveillance, and it is accordingly directed that no efforts be now spared to ascertain the gangs in each district, and to enter the same than by than in a second register which will be called the Gang Register (as per enclosure II), and shall be written up in the same manner as laid down for the Absentee Registers, with this addition that Court Inspectors will be responsible that all cases in which the "association" of these persons for criminal purposes may have come to light in the course of individual trials are carefully noted from time to time in the Gang Register.

The object in view in the preparation and maintenance of these Gang Registers is the systematic and careful collection in a concise and convenient form of all facts and evidence which may from time to time be forthcoming not only in respect to the constitution and organization of the gangs themselves, but of their supporters and receivers as well, which, when sufficient and complete, should enable local authorities to deal with each registered gang under sections 400 or 401, Indian Penal Code, as the case may be, and the registered supporter and receivers under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

The question of the surveillance of the supporters, receivers, and patrons is even a more important item in this scheme than the prosecution of individual members of the registered gangs. There is a tendency to deal with the latter to the exclusion of the influential man who works behind the scenes and who is in fact at the root of the evil.

Attention may here be drawn to the "Note on Registers VIII, X and  $X\alpha$ , and information sheets A and B with reference to crime against property," recently issued by the Inspector-General of Police. If the orders contained therein are carefully complied with and station officers exercise sufficient energy and maintain a close watch over all persons affected by these orders, and if the information regarding the house-breaking and thieving gangs is further specialized and carefully attached in the form desired, it should be possible, within a reasonable time, to produce satisfactory evidence against any given gang as a whole, and thus deal a severe blow to criminal associations of the type now being dealt with.

Assuming that the correct names have been ascertained, it follows that the majority at all events, already appear in Registers X and Xa and VIII, which will contain full particulars and details of the relationship, antecedents, and movements of each individual. The entries in the gang register should, therefore, only be of the nature of an *Index* to such evidence, documentary or other, which may have been acquired in respect to—

- (1) Each individual's connection with the remainder of the gang;
- (2) the movements of the gang, as a whole, and
- (3) habit, as shown by the aggregate of acts, recorded against the gang, and which can be proved to have been committed in pursuance of a common plan of action.

To sustain a conviction on a charge under section 401, there must be 1st, proof of association; 2nd, proof that the association was for the purposes of habitual theft, and that habit should be proved by an aggregate of acts.

The first requirement will be obtained in-

- (a) By a comparison of the movements of the individual member of each gang as recorded in the Gang Register.
- (b) By the information received and recorded from time to time as to members of gangs having been seen or found together under circumstances which preclude all chances of their having met for any purpose other than the commission of crime.
- (c) By identification by persons who saw them in company with other members of the gang at the time of the commission of offence.
- (d) By evidence contained as to the active participation in the defence of associaties under trial, &c., when no legitimate reason for the same existed.
- (e) By the seizure of correspondence which can be proved to have taken place between individuals and from which a common association is disclosed,

(f) By the evidence of approvers, &c., &c.

In the second instance the proof required will be of a statistical nature, corroboration being obtained from the records of each individual case included in the aggregate.

It is specially necessary therefore that none but the right names are entered in the Gang Register, since the entries made therein will have to be proved in Court, each such entry should be carefully signed by the officer entering the same. The whole secret of success lies in the care and watchfulness exercised in the surveillance of local criminals combined with careful and painstaking investigation of cases in which it is known or suspected that professional criminals are concerned.

Zamindars, mukhtars, panchayat chaudhries, beat constables and village chaukidars should therefore be encouraged to acquire and communicate information in this respect, and goodservice rendered should be promptly and appropriately rewarded.

In addition to Bhurs, this system will be found efficacious in dealing with such similar oriminal communities as the Palwar Dusadh, Chain mallahs, Pasis, &c., and I am desired to ask that the collection of information and the preparation of the Absentee and Gang Register be taken in hand as soon as convenient.

By order,
P. Bramley,
District Superintendent of Police
(on special duty).

Benares, The 27th November 1903.

Copy forwarded to Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, for information of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

P. Bramley,
District Superintendent of Police
(on special duty).

A copy of the notes and instructions in connection with the joint inter-provincial action to be taken in respect to the suppression of gang describes committed in Bengal by Bhurs and other criminals from the United Provinces is also forwarded for information.

By order,
P. Bramley,
District Superintendent of Police.

Enclosure I. Absentee Register.

Coots Ro	Casto Residence	Regi	hich	Record	record of convictions.	ous.	Result of inquiry in	Record of movements	nonta	Russera
ard a	ă l	appears.	•	Date, Offen	ce. Sentenc	Offence. Sentence District.		TARROLA OF MOVE	4.CH 53.	L'ELLAK L'S.
	1			-		,				
			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,							
			<b>4</b>	, 144 - Taraba						
				<del>ya da ka ka ka ka ka ka ka ka ka ka ka ka ka</del>						
٠			1977 - Davidson & De Tamber (1987)	tang tiga da tiga mili mili mangapana manga						
		National distriction and an analysis and an an	,		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
		to Millionia ediliki delper que juga (magnesia			***************************************					
•				no national designation and						
		<u>.</u>	****************	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	H					

ENCLOSURE II.

cang Register (Examples).

( 192A )										
Result of inquiry on opening the register.		11	Was found absent from home on the 15th November 1902 and has gone to Calcutta. Address there unknown, 10th December 1903. Discovered in Pran Ram's Jute Mill, Balliganj. Form A, No. 15 despatched.	Reply received 21st March 1903, stating that his presence was noted.  Left with No. 1 on the 15th November 1902, not heard of since 15th October 1903, Silp received from Detective Police, Calcutts, entered C. O. No. 40, record No. 8, with a Mursa Mursa.	Present at home on 15th November 1903. Left with Nos. 1 and 2. Now at home. Left home one year ago and convicted in Cal- cutta on 4th October 1903 along with No. 3.	Particulars of Harbourers, Supporters, Receivers, and Patrons.	Particulars of convictions of cases in which convictions were known or suspected.	15 16	No. 3X Stood bail for No. 2.	,, 6X
Record of convictions.	District in which convicted.	10	Benares Do Do		Calcutta Benares Do Calcutta	ticulars of Harboure	Name, parentage and address.	14	arumar Singh, son of Junli Hathi,	Kauleshvar Singh, son of Bijaib Singh,
	Sentance.	6	years B. I year's B. I years' B. I		years' B. L years' B. L months' R. L ditto		appropriate team on the		# 	ณี
	Обвасе	8	D, 1st GANG.  2   147, I. P. C   2   411     1   6   411     1   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6	110, C, P, C, 8  \$11, I, P, C, 1  832 879 879 879 879 882 882 879 879	457, I. P. C 4 457, I. P. C 6 879 ,, 6 457 ,, 2	Index to cases in which it was brown or suspected that the	gang was concerned other than those in which convictions were obtained (vide columns 7—10).	-wei[{ 1-mi	Case No. 74, Sec. 457. P. S. Benares, S. D, No. 3., p.	24. No. 36, sec. 3:00, P. S. Chilganj, S. D. No 2, P. 4.
	Date.	4	EATION MIRZA MUBAD, 1st GANG, 18th March 1890,   147, I. P. C. 10th July 1883,   411 ", 19th November 1882,   109, 110, C.)	16th May 1888 16th August 1883 24th June 1886 13th September 1890	4th June 1894 4th October 1908 9th November 1899 13th January 1889 9th November 1899 4th October 1902	Ind	gan those	ALL MARKETON	(1)	6 :
Name. Parentage. Caste. Residence, in which name appears.		9	POLICE-STATIO No. 4 X   13th   10th   19th   19	3, no.2 X	Jagdispur No. 26 X A No. 14X A	Records of movements.			angkreassyn-fransfriedrich (mingeskein) Ming Ming Min Min Min Min Min Min Min Min Min Min	and Appellation of the Control of th
		ro	Mirza Murad				Destruction of the state of the	12	*	entregenosens on the fit toward
		4	Bhur		n Dusadh "				continue opposite	National support to produce and support to produce the support to
		ಣ	Shiu Narain	Bamphal	Shinpahal Mangau Daulat				D, 2 <sup>41</sup> 23	R. 25 14 20
		G)	Mathura	Ramessar alias Khuswa.	Bhaggu Balak Bambarak			-	1	*
Serial No.		63	H	Ø	ಬ 41 70				D 15 7445	D, \$11 457

### APPENDIX VII.

BARWARS.

CONVICTION ROLLS AND STATISTICS.



### APPENDIX VII-1.

Conviction roll, Gonda district.

Wazirganj. Siri Nagar. Siri Nagar. Remarks:—
(1) Register in which conviction has been registered locally. Siri Nagar Register No. 8, police station Siri Nagar. Sri Nagar, Andhiari. Andbiari. Andhiari. Andbiari. Andhiari. Andhiari. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. dit to. (2) Other notes, etc. Statement of conviction slips received in the Gonda district from districts in Bengal from 1st January 1900 to 1st October 1903 Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto : ፡ Two years' rigorous impri-፧ One years' rigorous impriin. 80 3 im-: Six months' rigorous imprisonment. One years' rigorous impri-: ፧ Four years' reformatory Seven years' rigorous im-Three months' rigorous im Six months' rigorous im-Six months' rigorous prisonment. Two years' rigorous Two years' rigorous and Sentence, imprisonment. Thirty stripes prisonment. Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto prisonment. prisonment. prisonment Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Seven stripes sonment. sonment. stripes. schoo : ፤ : : ፧ ፥ : ; : : : ፧ : **3**2 ፧ : : : : ፧ Date of conviction. 12th September 1900 25th September 1900 28th December 1898 24th November 1899 12th December 1898 3rd September 1900 28th February 1900 23rd January 1900 17th January 1900 16th October 1900 15th October 1900 3rd August 1900 12th June 1900 14th May 1900 Sth May 1900 Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto : 379 I. P. C. ... Sec. 379, I. P. C. ... Sec. 379, I. P. C. ... : : ;; : Sec. 380, I. P. C. ... ፡ : ; : ፥ 379 75 , I. P. C. 379, I. P. C. 414, I. P. C. Sec. 109, C. P. C. Sec. 379, I. P. C. Offence. Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Sec. 379 Sec. Sec. Sec. Sec. Siri Nagar. Kaloo alias Nerbu, son of Bale, Barwar of V. Pura Mathra alias Wazir, son of Bishan, Barwar, of V. Paljhan, son of Mussi, Barwar of V. Pura Dalip, P. S. Andhiari, Shobrat, son of Parson, Barwar of V. Pura Basti, P. Siri Nagar. Nerhú, son of Eshri, Barwar of V. Dulhapur, P. S. Gulzar alias Mahabali, son of Baldeo, Barwar of V. S. Siri Nagar. Mahadal alias Mahabali, alias Dahrú, son of Ebunn, alias Ehunai, alias Suraj Bali, Barwar of V. Oudh Bihari, son of Lodhe, Barner of V. Balipur, P. Dulhapur, P. S. Siri Nagar.
Antar, son of Gulzar, Barwar of V. Balipur, P. S.
Andhiari. Lautan, son of Chingoo, Barwar of V. Bankati, P. Bahori, son of Matai, Barwar of V. Dulhapur, P. S. Bhagan, son of Bale, Barwar of V. Bangain, P. S. Nepal, son of Ajudhia, Barwar of V. Dalhapur, P.S. Kalpi, son of Karia, Barwar of V. Pura Piare, P. S. Audhiari. Ram Adhian, son of Ghiran, Barwar of V. Pura Basti, P. S. Andhiari. Bishan, son of Ram Din, Barwar of V. Pura Basti, P. Ø ø Ganeshi, son of Jhangur, Barwar of V. Pura Dalip, Sumer alias Bandhu, son of Nanku, Barwar of V Sital, son of Chhatkai, Barwar of V. Kharhan, P. S. Sital, son of Mahabir, Barwar of V. Pura Dalip, P. S. Bhageru alias Mata Din, son of Gya, Barwar of V. Matai, son of Jagoo, Barwar of V. Kanurli, P. 러 Name, caste, parentage and residence of person convicted. Kali, son of Baldan, Barwar of V. Balipur, Pura Piare, P. S. Andhiari. Pura Suba, P. S. Andhiari, Kanuri, F. S. Siri Nagar. Jaitapur, P. S. Andhiari. Newal, P. S. Andhiari, P. S. Andhiari S. Andbiari. S. Andhiari Siri Nagar. which accused was convicted and from which P. B. slip was despatched. Ē : : : : 3 : : i • : : : į 1 : : ī District in Bengal in ě ï : : : : : : 3 ። : Darbhanga ... Darbhanga ... ፥ : ŧ : \*\* ï : ; ÷ ; Shahabad Shahabad Chhapra Rajshahi Santhal Bogra Saran Saran Saran Patna Saran Pabna Gya Lo. Ď. Ų, å Do. Do. Ď. Do. S. B. ŝ 2 T çtə Ų, ro 9 œ ¢, 10 11 13 5 16 53 E 18 19 8 12 

Calcutta Saran Raj Syahi Sealdah	:		Matwari, P. S. Siri Nagar. Lautan alias Jeorakha, son of Ram Din, Barwar of	Ditto	29th July 1900	One year's rigorous impri-	Ditto	Andhini
aran aj Shah			TOTAL WE WIS BOUNTERING, SOIL OF THAIR LIM, DOLINGE OF					
ıran 1 <b>j</b> Shah 11dah				O.10				Augunden.
ıj Spah aldab		i	V. Deorahna, P. S.	Sec. 775, I. P. C	13th October 1900	Two year's rigorous im-	- Ditto	ditto.
aldah	1	:	Mahabir, son of Serju, Barwar of V. Pura Dalip, P.	Sec. 379, I. P. C	29th December 1899	One year's rigorous impri-	i- Ditto	ditto.
	:	<u>:</u>	Paljhan, son of Kalpi, Barwar of V. Pura Suba, P. S. Andrion:	Ditto	22nd September 1900	<u>-</u>	- Ditto	ditto.
Gya	•	:	Patan Darin ari. Patan Din, Son of Gya, Barwar of V. Dalhapur, P. S. Siri No. con	Sec. 109, C. P. C	13th October 1900	ō	- Ditto	Siri Nagar.
Do.	•	:	Balbladar, son of Gya Din, Barwar of V. Banipur, P. S. Andlar,	Ditto	Ditto	prisonment. Ditto	Ditto	Andbiari.
Dφ.	:	:	Mohrat, son of Ganga, Barwar of V. Balipur, P. S.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	. Ditto	ditto.
Do.	:	:	Sita Ram; son of Chhotan, Barwar of V. Kharhari, P. S. Wariners,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Wazirganj
Do.	:	:	Jakin of Pereg, Barwar of V. Khirya, P. S.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	ditto.
Faridpur	•	:	Sheo alias Bhalai, son of Dukhi, Barwar of V. Museganj, P. S. Andhiari.	Sec. \$75, I. P. C	7th December 1900	Two years' rigorous im-	Ditto	Andhiari.
Jalpaigori	į	;	Raghoo Singh alias Chamru, son of Parson, Barwar	Sec. 379, I. P. C	13th December 1900	Rs 5 and 30 stripes Six months' rigorous im-	. Ditto	ditto.
Saran	:	;	Kair alias Kaloo, slave of Kalpi, Barwar of V. Palbanar B S S S No.	Sec. 379, 1. P. C	14th May 1900	prisonment.  Two years' rigorous im-	. Ditto	Siri Nagar.
Bardawan	n	•	Kali Din alfas Fakir, son of Bali, Barwar of V. Pullyann P S Sin N.	Ditto	9th June 1900	prisonment. Ditto	. Ditto	ditto.
Ditto	:	:	Alpi alias verdin, son of Patli, Barwar of V. Dulha-	Sec. 379, I. P. C	Ditto	Six months' rigorous im-	. Ditto	ditto.
Rajshahi	Ē	:	put, F. S. Shri Angair. Paljina Glica Jeonathan, son of Kalpi, Barwar of Pura Glica. P. S. Andhiori	Sec. 379, I. P. C	Sth October 1900	Two years' rigorous im-	- Ditto	Andbiri.
Darbhanga	38 ***	;	Wazir, son of Bishan, Barwar of Para Basti, P. S.	S2c 379, I. P. C	21st September 1900	Six months' rigorous im-	. Ditto	ditto.
Gya .	:	:	Gold, Son of Ganga, Barwar of Balipur, P. S.	Sec. 109, C. P. C	13th October 1900	One year's rigorous impri-	- Ditto	ditto.
Ďo.	:	:	Bandaran of Nirhu, Barwar of V. Kharhari, P. S. Wazingani.	Ditto	Ditto	Somment. Ditto	. Ditto	Wazirganj.
Сһћарга	:	:	Timal, son of Ishri, Barwar of V. Pura Basti, P. S.	Sec. 379, L. P. C	4th September 1900	. Ten stripes	Ditto	Andbiari.
Msabham	:	:	on of Nanku, Barwar of V. Pandaran, P.	Ditto	18th January 1901	Z	.   Ditto	ditto.
Bardwan		:	ρ.;	Sec. 379, I. P. C	13th September 1900	É	. Ditto	ditto.
Manbhum	:	:	ulam, Barwar of V. Matwaria, P. S.	Sec. 379, I. P. C	9th November 1900	ξ	Ditto	Siri Nagar.
Saran	1	i	Bladmin alos Sandhri, Barwar, son of Fakir, of V.	Sec. 109, C. P. C	24th October 1900	ō	Ditto	Andbiari.
Do.	:	:	Surai Bali, Munang, 1. S. Anuniari. Surai Bali, Son of Mahabir, Barwar of Matwaria, P.	Ditto	Ditto	somment. Ditto	Ditto	Siri Nagar.
Rangpur	:	:	Ram Phal and Lautan, son of Debi Barwar of V.	Sec. 379, I. P. C	9th February 1901	Six months' rigorous im-	Ditto	Andhiari.
Cooch Behar		i	Bipat, son of Darshan, Barwar of V. Fura Basti, P.	Ditto	25th February 1901		Ditto	ditto.
$\mathbf{H}$ ughli	5	ì	Lautan alica Debo, son of Mathra, Barwar of V. Pura	Sec 379, I. P. C	24th March 1901	Three months, rigorous	s Ditto	ditto.
Mymensingh		:	Para after Mahabir, son of Jokhan, Barwar of V. Pura Dalip, P. S. Andhiari,	Ditto	18th April 1901	<u> </u>	Ditto	ditto.

Statement of conviction slips received in the Gonda district from distructs in Bengal from 1st Junuary 1930 to 1st October 1903-(continued). 

P. B. slip was despatched	rom which	Name, caste, farentinge and residence of person couricted.	Offense.	Date of conviction.	Sertence.	(1) Register in which convibeen registered locally. (2) Other notes, etc.	conviction has
53 Darbhanga		Bansi, son of Sampat, Barwar of Pura Dalip, P. S. Andhiari.	Sec. 381, I. P. C	6th March 1901	T.	Register No. 8, police station Andbiari.	ation Andhiari,
54 Saran	į	Shahadat, son of Mangru, Barwar of V. Dhanipur, P.	Sec. 109, C. P. C	81st October 1900	Ö	Ditto	Siri Nagar,
55 Do	i •	S. Mr. Aagar. Bandhu, son of Palhar, Barwar of Eankasia, P. S.	Sec. 109, C. P. C	24th October 1900	prisonment. Ditto	Ditto	Andhiari.
56 Do	:	Andniari, Nepal, son of Ajadhia, Barwar of V. Dulhapur, P. S. Siri Nagar.	Sec. 379, I. P. C	11th October 1909	Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 30	Ditto	Siri Nagar.
Do.	:	Surajbali, son of Mallu, Barwar of V. Matwaria, P.	Sec. 109, C. P. C	20th October 1900	ő	Ditto	ditto.
58 Mymensingh	:	Manhgoo, son of Ori, Barwar of V. Bangain, P. S.	Sec. 379, I. P. C	25th June 1901		Ditto	ditto.
59 Rangpur	•	Gannat alias Ram Nath, son of Hari, Barwar of V.	Ditto	10th June 1901	<u>5</u> 2	Ditto	Andhiari,
60 Patna	*	Mata Din alios Bal, son of Eshri, Barwar of V.	See 379 I. P. C	10th August 1901	prisonment. Ten stripes.	Ditto	Sini Nagar.
Faridpur		Dunapur, F. S. Srr. Nagar. Sbeo <i>alits</i> Phali, son of Duklii, Barwar of Museganj. P. S. Andhiari.	Ditto	14th August 1961	Ĕ.	Ditto	Andhiari.
Burdwan	W SA	Ganpatalias Gauri, son of Nankoo, Barwar of Dulhapur, P. S. Siri Nagar.	Ditto	14th May 1901	- 13	Ditto	Siri Nagar
63 Dhabri	:	Kalpi, son of Bhawani Din, Barwar of Bankasia, P.	Sec. 373, I. P. C	2nd May 1899	Ę	Ditto	Andhiari.
64 Monghyr	\$ 7 8	S. Andurer Sital Parshad alian Paishan, son of Sumer, Barwar of Pura Patak, P. S. Andiiari.	Sec. 379, I. P. C	14th Angust 1901	prisonment Ditto	Ditto	ditto.
Shahabad	,	Eshri, son of Jurawar, Barwar of V. Dulhapur, P. S.	Sec. 379, I. P. C	27th August 1901	<i>Vi</i>	Ditto	Siri Nagar.
Rajshahi	;	Basheshar alice Baswari, son of Ram Charan, Barwar	Ditto	20th August 1901	One year's rigorous impri-	Ditto	Andhiari.
Rangpur	1	Ganpat, son of Ram Dhani, Barwar of V. Pura Dalip.	Ditto	21st August 1901	One months' rigorous in-	Ditto	ditto.
Saran	*	Shahadat, son of Mangru, Barwar of Dianepur, P.	Ditto	11th September 1901	Two years' rigorous im-	Ditto	Siri Nagar.
Bardwan	in in in in in in in in in in in in in i	Lakhiat, son of Guptar, Barwar of Pura Dalip, P. S.	Dirto	17th September 1901	Three mouths' rigorous	Ditto	Andbiari.
Bajshahi	PATE POSITION OF THE PATE PATE PATE PATE PATE PATE PATE PAT	Andniari. Ondh Bihari alias Ram Saran, sen of Sumer, Berwar	Dit:0	3rd August 1901	Ę	Ditto	ditto.
Bordwan	The deliteration		Ditto	25th July 1901	18 menths' rigorous im-	Ditto	ditto.
Ditto	risingrazor are	Kendri, F. S. Ardinari. Sobbat, son of Perag, Barwar of V. Kounrohi, P. S.	Sec, 411, I. P. C	21st August 1901	One year's rigorous im.	Ditto	Siri Nagar.
Ditto	d d d	Chulkai, son of Phawani, Barwar of V. Shewa Nager,	Ditto	21st August 1901		Ditto	Andhiari.
Manbhum		F. S. Andriari, Sukhi, son of Parag, Parwar of Khirva, P. S. Wazir-	Sec. 109, C. P. C	8th August 1901	Ditto	Ditto	Wazirganj.

												( .	1997	A )											
Andhiari.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	Siri Nagar.	ditto.	ditto.	Wazirganj.	Siri Nagar.	Andhiari.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	Wazirganj.	Andhiari.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	Siri Nagar.	Andhiari.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	Wuzirganj.	Andbiari.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Initto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Difto	Difto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto (	Ditto	Two years' rigorous im-	Two years' rigorous im-	Three months' rigorous	Two years' rigorons imprisonment and 30 strings	Three months' rigorous	Three years' rigorous im-	Six months' rigorous imprisonment.	Three months' rigorous	Nine months' rigorons	One years' rigorous imprisor ment.	Three years' rigorous im-	Six months' rigorous im-	Three years' rigorous imprisonment.	One months' rigorous im-	Bighteen months' rigorous	Fifteen stripes	Six months' rigorous im-	Ten stripes	Six months' rigorous im-	Ditto	One year's rigorous im-	One year's rigorous im- prisonment and 30	stripes. Three years' rigorous im-	Two years rigorous imprisonment and 25 stripes.
;	:	:	;	:	:	:	i	i	;	:	:	;	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	i	i	:
Ditto	Ditto	28th August 1901	2nd May 1899	12th September 1901	29th October 1901	12th November 1901	23rd November 1901	7th October 1901	19th September 1901	10th July 1901	14th June 1901	Ditto	Ditto	23rd November 1901	26th August 1901	30th August 1900	14th October 1900	6th December 1900	18th July 1901	16th January 1902	17th December 1901	24th October 1901	27th Janusry 1902	25th November 1901	28th January 1902
Ditto	Ditto	Sec. 379, I. P. C	Ditto	Sec. 380, I. P. C	Sec. 379, I. P. C	Sec. 379, I. P. C	Ditto	Sec. 775 , I. P. C	Sec. 379, I. P. C.	Pitto	Sec. 379, I. P. C	Ditto	Sec. 379, I. P. C	See, 379, I. P. C	Sec. 379, I. P. C	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sec. 379, I. P. C	Sec. 109, C. P. C	Ditto	Sec. 379, I. P. C	Ditto	Sec. 879, I. P. C.
Jageshar, son of Parshadi, Barwar of Kounroh, P. S.	Shouthatt. Shouthatt, Son of Charan, Barwar of Pura Dalip, P. S.	Muni, son of Noman, Barwar of V. Bastipurwa, P. S.	Ralpi, son of Bhawani Din, Barwar of V. Bankasia, P. S. Andhiari.	Parsban, son of Churaman, Barwar of V. Mura Deb,	Pargat, son of Anandi, Barwar of V. Dulhapur, P. S. Siri Nagar.	Lodbe alias Budhia, son of Nidhan, Barwar of V. Benneir P & Siri Name.	Gangain, 1. S. Mit Augar.  Gangat alloa Ragnindan, son of Darshan, Barwar of	Timal, son of Esluri, Barwar of V. Dhanepur, P. S. Siri Nagar.	Lakipat, son of Guptar, Barwar of V. Pura Dalip,	Chhulkai, son of Bhawani Din, Barwar of V. Pura	Bipat alias Purai, son of Ram Jiawan, Barwar of V. Pura Piare, P. S. Andhiari.	Bandesri, son of Hira Lal, Barwar of V. Pura	Palak, F. S. Andnari. Phulwari aftas Mani, son of Nanku, Barwar of V.	Turk Tiere, F. S. Andhart. Dlanni, son of Darshan, Barwar of V. Khiria, P. S. Wazirganj.	Baswari, son of Ram Charan, Barwar of V. Pura	Easty, F. S. Andhasti. Mahabir, son of Baldi, Barwar of V. Pura Piari, P.	Sita Ram, son of Kalpi, Barwar of V. Motwaria, P.	E. Lautan, son of Dukhi, Barwar of V. Karaundi Dial,	Ghiran, son of Bundhai, Barwar of V. Dulhapur,	Raghunath attac Baleshar, son of Matai, Barwar	of V. Jigna, F. S. Andniari. Jagoo, son of Kali, Barwar of V. Pindaran, P. S.	Andhuari. Bandhu, son of Bhodar Barwar of V. Bankasia, P.	S. Andhiari. Bipat, son of Darshan, Barwar of V. Pura Basti, P. S. Andhiari.	Raghunandan alias Gannat, Barwar, son of Nage-	enar of V. Aniria, F. S. Nazirganj.  Gurdin alías Jokhan, son of Jhaggu, Barwar of V. Chhajuwa, P. S. Andhiari.
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Ditto	Ditto	Bogra	Dhabri	Dumka	Midnapur	Rangpur	Rajshahi	Raniganj	Ditto	Ditto	Maldab	Ditto	Ditto	Rajshahi	Ditto	24-Parganas	Patna	Rangpur	Puri	Shahabad	Darbhanga	Saran	Rajsbabi	Ditto	Burdwan
75	94	22	78	49	08	81	82	83	87	85	86	87	88	89	05	91	26	63	94	95	96	97	98	6	100

has Register No. 8, police station Andhiari. Siri Nagar. Siri Nagar. Wazirganj Andhiari Andhiari. Andbiari. Andbiari. ditto. äitto. ditto. ditto, ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. conviction (1) Register in which convector been registered locally. Statement of conviction slips received in the Gonda district from districts in Bengal from 1st January 1900 to 1st October 1903—(continued). Remarks :-(2) Other notes, etc. Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto ፥ ፧ rigorous Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 15 in 20 : : : months' rigorous Eighteen months' rigorous One years' rigorous imyear's rigorous imä ė. Two years' rigorous imyears' rigorous imprisonment. Two years' rigorous im-Six months' rigorous im-Six months' rigorous iminne year's rigorous prisonment. Two year's rigorous Five year's rigorons prisonment. One year's rigorous prisonment and Sentence. imprisonment, imprisonment, Three months, imprisonment Twenty stripes Fifteen stripes Ditto prisonment. prisonment. prisonment prisonment prisonment. prisonment. Ten stripes stripes. Three Two One : : : ። : : : E : : ፥ : : ፤ : ፤ : ፧ ÷ : : : Date of conviction. 16th December 1901 17th February 1902 10th February 1902 10th October 1901 15th March 1902 20th August 1902 7th October 1901 6th August 1902 1st Angust 1901 30th April 1902 25th April 1901 28th April 1902 23rd April 1901 14th June 1902 7th June 1902 Ditto Ditto 5th July 1902 9th May 1902 Ditto Difto 379, I. P. C. ... ፥ Sec. 379, I. P. C. ... ; ፧ : ፡ : ፤ ፥ ፥ 75 , I. P. C.... : ፡ ፤ Sec. 109, C. P. C. ... : Sec. 379, I. P. C.... ፧ ; Sec. 109, C. P. C. Sec. 579, I. P. C. ರ Sec. 109, C. P. C. 379, I. P. C. Sec. 379, I. P. C. Offence. Sec. 379, I. P. Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto 379 Sec. Sec Sec. S. Siri Nagar.
Lalta, altas Bhai Lal, son of Ram Din, altas Bhawani Din, Barwar of Dulhapur, P. S. Siri Nagar.
Kali Charan, altas Ganri, altas Musaini, altas
Bihari, son of Dukhi, Barwar of V. Pura Basti, Matai, alias Kutai, son of Udit, Barwar of V. Dulhapur, P. S. Siri Nagar.
Mekhu, son of Shobrat, Barwar of V. Dulhapur, P. S. Siri Nagar. Mangra aftas Lalua, altas Mahabir, son of Karia, Barwar of V. Pura Suba, P. S. Andhiari. Kali Din, son of Dharkhan, Barwar of Pura Dalip, Main Din alias Matai, Barwar, son of Bhildu, alias Nankoo of V. Bhitaura, P. S. Andhiari. Partab Bali, son of Jurai, Barwar of Pura Dalip, P. ďΩ Bhunu, son of Jokhan, Barwar of V. Pura Piare, P. Phulwari, son of Nanku, Barwar of V. Pura Piare, P. S. Andhiari. Timal, son of Anari, Barwar of Dhampur, P. S. Mata Din, son of Eshri, Barwar of V. Dulhapur, P. Ori, son of Gauri, Barwar of V. Dulhapur, P. S. Guthai, son of Nerhu, Barwar of Dulhapur, P. S. Ganeshi, alias Chaban, son of Eshri, Barwar of V. κò Jaggo, son of Lale, Barwar of V. Pindara, P. S. Andhiari. Gothe, alias Patan Din, son of Pilai, Barwar of V. Jairampur, P. S. Andhiari. Bbola, son of Mahesh, Barwar of V. Mathepur, P. S. Wazirgani. Mohrat, son of Lautan, Barwar of V. Pura Suba, P. S. Andhiari. Muns, son of Bale, Barwar of V. Bhuraha, P. Siri Nagar, Udit, son of Nirji, Burwar of V. Pura Basti, P ij son of Budhai, Barwar of V. Kounthi, Name, caste, parentage and residence of person convicted. Manhgoo, son of Bhawani Din, Barwar Dulhapur, P. S. Siri Nagar. Benipur, P. S. Andhiari. S. Ándhiari, Sukhai, son o Siri Nagar. Siri Nagar. : ŧ : : : 3 : : ; : : which accused was convicted and from which P. R. slip was despatched. : : : ፧ , ŝ : District in Bengal in ፧ : 3 ። : Darbhanga ... : Mymersingh Muzaffarpur Jalpaigori Shahabad Rajshahi Dinajpur Faridpur Burdwan Rajshahi Burdwan Ditto. Muthari Hughli Maldah Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Nadia Patna Nadia S. B. 110 112 113 114 115 116 118 305 108 117 101 103 104 105 106 101 103 111 120 122 123 121

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Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
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Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	24th July 1902	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	19th September 1902	28rd July 1902	Ditto	28th November 1902	2nd December 1902	23rd December 1902	19th January 1903	27th February 1903	28th January 1903	6th April 1903	2nd March 1903	Ditto	Ditto	13th July 1903	28th September 1903	14th September 1903	17th September 1903	2nd May 1900	12th May 1900	17th December 1900	21st September 1901
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Lachbman, son of Debi, Barwar of Pura Basti, P. S.	Bauthe, atias Siri Kishan, alias Jurai, son of Kali,		H	Phul	٦		- -	N. Fura Hash, F. S. Anddiari. Shobrat, son of Sital, Barwar of V. Motwaria, P. S.	Dars	S. Wazirganj. Sarju, son of Ghiran, Barwar of V. Dulhapur, P. S. Siri Nagar.	Ä	۵	Wazirganj. Jakhpat, alias Anlar, son of Chingoo of V. Pura			Z	-F	Alpi, son of Jurai, Barwar of V. Dulhapur, P. S.		Bam Phal, altas Ram Autar, son of Matai, Barwar		<u>~~</u>	P	Siri Nagar. Ram Lal, son of Lale, Barwar of Muru Deh, P.		0	Katra Peer, Peerland Rechu, sweeper, of V. Rampur, P. S. Balrammr.	Pa
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Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jabblipur	Dinajpur	Mymensingh	Darbhanga	Jalpaigori	Shahabad	Ditto	Saran	Do.	Darbhanga	Buxar	Patna	Chhapra	Howrah	Parneah	Ditto	Alipur	Calcutta
124	125	126	127	128	125	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	143	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152

Statement of conviction slips received in the Gonda district from districts in Bengal from 1st January 1900 to 1st October 1903—(concluded).

Remarks:— Register in which conviction has been registered locally.	Register No. 8, police station Paraspur.  Ditto Nawabganj.  Ditto Gonda,  Ditto Wazirganj.  Ditto Iteal Thoke.
Sentence, (C	Eight months' rigorous imprisonment and fine Rs. 15.  Three months' rigorous imprisonment. Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Five years' rigorous imprisonment. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine Rs. 25.
Date of conviction.	21st February 1902 30th August 1902 18th Marcii 1903 30th April 1903
О́тепсе.	Sec. 379, I. P. C  Ditto Sec. 395, I. P. C Sec. 454, I. P. C
Name, caste, parentige and residence of person convicted.	Gopli Singh, alias Lachhman Singh, alias Sakru, alias Bandharan, alias James, son of Audan Singh of V, Past, P. S. Paraspur. Ram Bharath, alias Ram Harakh, son of Subdhar Brehman of V. Nagwa, P. S. Nawabganj. Jal Mohamad, son of Maka, Kunjra of Gonda, P. S. Gonda. Man Khan, son of Bhogu Khan, Pathan of V. Barahmathur, P. S. Wazirganj. Ramzan, sou of Ali Bakhsh, Bhans of V. Babhaxin, P. S. Itaal Thoke.
District in Bengal in which accused was convicted and from which P. B. slip was despatched.	Dharbhanga Sealdah Hoshangabad Saran
<b>4 4</b>	153

GONDA DISTRICT:

For District Superintendent of Police (in Camp).

C. GRANGE,

93.	San Brks
eline monimed in the Sultanpur district from districts in Bengal from 1st January 1900 to October 1903.	_
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 	Pistrict in Bengal in		Offen ees.	Date of conviction.	Sentence.	has been registered forward: (9) Other notes, etc.
S. B.	which accused was convicted and from which P. R. ship was	Name, easte, parentage and residence of person convices.				
Ì	despatched.	Upadhia V.	Section 379, I. P. C	18th December 1890 .	6 months' rigorous imprisonment and 30	Name entered in Register No. 8. Is a Barwar.
Н	Saran			30th Januar 1900	stripes. I year's rigorous im-	Ditto ditto.
c.	Ditto	Gauga, son of Sadho Brahman, V. Padarathpur, P. S. Kadipur		03th October 1900	prisonment. 6 months' rigorous im-	Name entered in Register No. 8.
1 0	dobad	Sukh Lall, son of Bachoo Mallab, V. Katghar, P. S. Kadipur			prisonment. 1 month's rigorousim-	Ditto ditto.
0 4	Murshianaaa	Muneshar, son of Ranjit Upadhia, V. Khatibpur, P. S. Kadipur	Section 411, I. F. C	20th march 1501	pri sonment. 6 months' rigorous im-	Is now living at village Dhanipur,
110	ar	Behari, son of Baktoo, alias Bakhtn Goals, V. Susapur, T. Kadinur.	75 ,		prisonment and 20 stripes.	F. S. Usaka, Morristor No. 8. Is
		<u> </u>	Section 379, I. P. C	27th September 1900	6 months' rigorous imprisonment and 10	a Barwar. F. I. taken.
φ	Gya	Dostpur.	D:++0	ott December 1902	stripes.	Ditto ditto.
1	Сћашрагап	Raghubir, son of Shukdhan Pandey, V. Sariyan, F. S. Doscpur			prisonment and 21 days salitary confine-	
		real Dr. Bredhman. V. Harthua, P. S.	Section 109, C. P. C	30th January 1900	ment. 1 year's rigorous im-	Ditto
φC	Saran	Ram Nandah, son or trent this Sariva, P. S. Dostpur	Ditto		prisonment.	Ditto dibtos sees Nos. 8 and Is entered in Registers Nos. 8 and
6	Ditto	Baschee, son of Thak ur rangel, " 3. " 7. " Chedipur, P. S. Jager Nath, son of Debi Din, Brahman, V. Chedipur, P. S.	Ditto	Ditto	mi morro.	10. F. I. taken. Is a Dallwar. Entered in Register No. 8. Is a
3	Dieco		Section 379, I. P. C	8th December 1902	4 months' rigorous 1m- prisonment	Barwar, F. I. taken.
-	Champaran	Dostpur.	Ditto	7th Soptember 1900	6 months' rigorous im-	Is a Barwar, F. I. taken.
ьч 92	Gya				stripes.	Is entered in Register No. 8. F.
•	7	Rafipal, son of Pudai Shukal Brahman, V. Para Machli Sukal	1 Section 408, I. P. C	21st June 1901	9 months righted in	
E	Calcutta	ka Pura, P. S. Kuraybhar.	, Section 381, I. P. C	26th April 1901	1 year's rigorous impri-	
7	Sealdah	V. Nanayman, P. S. Jai Singhpur, V. Rawaniya, P. S. Jai Singh-	-   Section 454, I. P. C	22nd July 1901	4 months' rigorous im-	
10	Howrah	Santokhi, 80h 0i bhajan Chamai.	Section 379. I. P. C	15th October 1901	18 months, rigorous	
16	Gya			1 1 4 2 2 2 2 1001	c <sub>1</sub>	Rei
7	Reishalt	Abdul. alias Abdul Ghafur, son of Mohammad Alj Fakir, V.	Section 594,	Terrangna 1st		Reg
ત	- Transferre		Section	24th September 190z		Die Die
18	Howrah	analysed 5 ct. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	379 I P C		Ditto	line slip. Is no
19	Champaran	Gaya Din, son of Chandka Brahman, V. Herthna, F. S. Dostpur	Section	8th December 1502		
		Y. T. T. T. D. Blonnon. P S. Jai	Section 381, I. P. C	28th April	I month's rigorous imprisonment.	Register No. 8.
20	Hoursh	.~ fradament			Or it is a thought the coort to the state of Gonda and	1:1.5 those of Bermans of Conda and

ISLAMUL-LA KHAN, Norz.—Persons noted as "Barwars" in the remark column are petty thieves who go out for thitving to Bengal and other districts of United Provinces. 'I Norz.—Persons noted as "Barwars" in the remark commit simple theft in day time only. They inhabit some villages in P. S. Dostpur and Kadigur. They are not Kurmis like the Barwars of Gond They often go out on occasions of gatherings, fairs, etc. They often give false names when arrested.

District Superintendent of Police.

### Dated Sultanpur, the 25th March 1904. No. 420/B-I. XVIII, dated 24th March 1904.

From-Islam-ul-lah Khan, Esq., District Superintendent of Police,
Sultanpur,

To-P. Branley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, (on special duty),
Benares.

SIR,—WITH reference to your demi-official dated 19th February 1904, I have the honour to forward a statement showing the number of Barwars residing in this district from which it will appear that out of 135 males 50 are ex-convicts and of 107 boys 26 have been convicted before. All these persons, who reside in different villages in different police stations, are of different castes but most of them are brahmins.

There is no doubt that they are addicted to commit thefts only by day time and for that purpose they generally leave their villages for other places in these and other provinces and never give correct account of their movements. From their character, number of convictions and constant absence from home, it is deemed necessary to have them proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act, but from the detail given in the column of remarks of the statement it would appear that out of the total number, 44 are zamindars, 75 cultivators and only 18 have no special occupation. Their means of livelihood are fairly adequate, and if they give up their habits of thieving and take interest in improving their cultivation, they are expected to become more prosperous in earning their honest living.

These so-called Barwars are not of any special caste or tribe—boys of any easte from brahmins down to chamars—who commit thefts in the day time are locally called "Barwars," which is only their secondary and not primary avocation; in some families some members are of good character, while some become thieves; therefore it will be a great difficulty in specifying the families to whom the provisions of the act should apply.

Apparently for these reasons no proposals for the proclamation of these persons had ever been submitted before.

For the present to keep these persons in proper check I would propose to start a special register in each police station, where they reside, in which their movements should be noted and information sheets A be issued for the absentees. Their finger impressions should also be taken so that they can easily be traced out if they change their names, etc; in other places and on arrest could be dealt with there under section 109, Civil Procedure Code.

When they return home and fail to give correct accounts of their whereabouts, they should be prosecuted here under section 110, Civil Procedure Code.

I agree with Mr. Islam-ul-lah Khan that it would be hard on the respectable Barwars to apply the Criminal Tribes Act.

Though apparently the number of convicts among the Barwars is very large, the number of respectable citizens is also large, and would be demoralizing to them to be proclaimed. I agree with Mr. Islam-ul-lah Khan as to the steps he proposes to take to keep the bad characters in check, and consider that if such action were taken energetically, the evil would be removed.

D. L. Johnston, Deputy Commissioner.

Etatement showing criminality of Barwar gangs or funilies residing in Sultanpur district.

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	Remarks.		Zemin- Culli. Other oc- dars, valors, cupation.	8 14 3 9 6 2	: :	I 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		::::: 	3	16	2 1 2	1		44 75 18
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of gang.	Minors.	Male.		31	61 70	e 9	co 44 c	: :	63	:	6 :	H	:	107
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	Adults.	Male.		25	₽₩F	4 67 00	4 73 -	100 11	က	16	7	H	н	135
	Village in which families or gang reside.	<u>'</u>		Harthua Babhanpur (ham-let of Harthua).	Jaffarpur	Sukhanpur Tikwa Jalalpur	Maona Sarayan Gobind	Paodhan misra Pabhan Baha-ud-dinpur	Durgapur hamlet of Bhoren	Daurwa (hamlet of Bhoyen.)	Padarathpur Mohomedpur Jan-	Birapur Maruj-	Ramnagar Baraul,	Total
	Police station.				,	Dostpur				Peeparpur		Kadipur		

ISLAM-UL-LAH KHAN, District Superintendent of Police,

Hardoi: 28th February 1904.

MY DEAR BRAMLEY,

With reference to your demi-official dated 19th February 1904, I amse nding you the statement asked for, from which it will be seen that there are 101 Barwar families in this district scattered over 8 villages and 2 hamlets in two police circles (police circle Hardoi 6 villages and 2 hamlets with 65 families; police circle Sandi 2 villages with 36 families) with a total of 530 souls. Counting minors as those of 14 years and under, there are 186 adult males of whom 151, or 81 per cent. have convictions and 145, or 78 per cent. are absent including six known and two believed to be in jail. There are 611 convictions on record against these 145 males, or an average of 4 convictions per man and 508, or 83.2 per cent. convictions were obtained in other districts, chiefly in Bengal, but also in some districts in these provinces such as Agra, Aligarh, &c.

The majority of these Barwars are Lodhs (known locally as Kissans), but there are also a few families of Thakurs, Kalwars and other castes amongst them. The Barwars rarely bring any stolen property with them on their return from their depredations but freely use the post office for remitting the proceeds of their ill-begotten gains by money-order or in G. C. Notes; almost all transactions are carried out through the post office at Bawan, a large village in the Hardoi circle, round which the villages in which the Barwars reside are grouped.

- 2. No proposals appear to have ever been submitted for the proclamation of these Barwars.
- 3. Both the Deputy Commissioner and myself are of opinion that they should be proclaimed as there is scarcely any other way of keeping a check on them and preventing them from going to other provinces and districts to carry on their thieving operations. In the district they are particularly well behaved and give the police no trouble or anxiety, so that it is difficult to apply the bad livelihood sections to them.

I shall be glad to know whether you will yourself submit proposals for bringing the Barwars under the operations of the Criminal Tribes Act, or whether it is likely that the Inspector-General of Police will call for proposals on receipt of your report.

Yours sincerely,

E. J. W. BELLAIRS.

ï. One absent, believed to be in jail. ij. pe-One of those absent One of those absent One of those absent, lieved to be in jail. Remarks. Total absentees. 22 0-00-00-00 --3 Female. **:** : : : : : : 111 11111 : : Minors. Absconders or absentees. Male. 1111 : : : 11111 Female. **:** ; : 1::: 1:1 Adults. Male.  $H \cap \Omega$ 4424 ⊶ ಣ ಣ : Total convict-ed. 100 m m m ca m ca Female. :::: **! : :** ::::: 1111111111 ::: Minors. Record of convictions. Male. ::: **:** : : : ::: 111111 Female, : : : : : : : : : : 1111 : : Adults. ---SHSH ~ co co Total of gauge or families. 11 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 85 T Z 4 400000 03 CQ Female. 4 Ø : : : : : Minors. Male, Strength of gang. ଦ୍ଧ ଶ 10000 : ž **: :** : Female. Adults. 2518888834 Male. Ø 11 Ø 01 H 4 H **™** co co **THH000** Village in which families or gangs reside. Geyan p ur wa, hamlet of Sathra-Kalan ,, ፧ Sathra-kalan.... Kaunthillia Madhopur Sarrah Peng Police station. 2 Hardoi

Statement showing criminality of Lodh Barwar families residing in the Hardoi district.

One of those absent in jail. Remarks. Total absep-tees. ∞ ~ 95 : : 1 1 : Female, Minors. Absconders or absentees, Male. Female, Adults. Male. Total convict-85 ed. Female. Minors. Record of convictions. Male. Female. Adults. Male. 8 gangs or families. Tckal of 350 Female. 45 Minors. Strength of gang. 63 120 Female. Adults. 122 Male. Village in which families or gangs reside. Total Hardoi Circle 65, Surjipur, hamlet of Madhopur. Shahabuddinpur Madhopur Police-station. Haidoi

Statement showing criminality of Lodh Barwar families residing in the Hardoi district.

	One absent in jail. One of those absent in jail.		
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E. J. W. BELLAIRS, Officiating District Superintendent of Police.

Haudol: The 28th February 1904.

Brick red.	
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E	rown.
APPLICATION COLUMN COLU	Scarlet.
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	Blue.
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	Yellow.
the firm of the transfer of the second secon	Orange.
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Statement of conviction slips received in the Hardoi district from districts in Bengal from 1st January 1900 to 31st December 1903.

District in Bengal in which accused was convicted and from which P. R. slip was despatehed.	Name, caste, parentage and residence of persons convicted.	Offence,	Date of conviction.	Sentence.	Remarks:— (1) Register in which conviction has been registered locally. (2) Other notes, etc.	: conviction has d locally.
	Tilthe and of Tahlur easte Lodh Barwar, resident of V. Madho-	Sec. 109, C. P. C	22nd January 1900	I year's rigorous im-	Register No. 8, police station Hardoi.	station Hardoi.
	pur, F. S. Hardon.  Mohan, alfas Kundan alias, Daljit Singh, son of Baldeo Singh, alfas Hatta alfas Oila Singh alias Laltu Singh, easte Barwar,	Sec. 379, I. P. C	22nd March 1900	prisonment. 6 months' r i g o r o u s imprisonment.	Ditto	ditto.
Alipur (Calcutta)	resident of V. Gayanpurwa, P. S. Hardoi. Bharat edias GVue, alias Baljita, son of Likkha alias Bhikhari, aliase Bhola. caste Gowala Barwar, resident of V. Madbopur, P.	Sec. 379, I. P. C	3rd October 1901	1 month's rigorous imprisonment.	Ditto	ditto.
•	S. Hardoi. Chlatra, son of Duia alias Kewal, caste Barwar, V. Sahab-ud-diu-	Sec. 379, I. P. C	10th April 1901	2 years' rigorous im- prisonment.	Ditto	ditto.
Alipur (Calcutta)	pur, S. P. Hardoi. Tila alia Erilak, caste Ledb, son of Himanchal Barwar, resident	Sec. 379, I. P C	27th April 1901	2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs.	Ditto	ditto.
ž	or y. Maganopur, F. D. Hatuoi. Singhus alias Badri, caste Barwar, son of Likhwa, resident of	Sec. 379, I. P. C	13th March 1902	10 nne. 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.	Ditto	ditto.
î	V. Paing, P. S. Hardoi. Bhawani Singh altas Debi Singh, caste Barwar, son of Dalla,	Sec. 109, C. P. C	25th October 1902	l year's rigorous im- prisonment.	Ditto	ditto
***************************************	resident of V. Sathra, P. S. Hardoi. Rikha zóvas Ragho, caste Loth Barwar, son of Hardeo, resident of	Sec. 109, C. P. C.	28th December 1902	Ditto	Ditto	Sandi.
	V, Kheri, Sandi. Hardeo, caste Lodh Barwar, son of Khuman, resident of V.	Sec. 109, C. P. C	20th December 1902	Ditto	Ditto	ditto.
	82	Sec. 379, I. P. C	14th February 1903	6th months' rigorous imprisonment.	Ditto	Hardoi.
	V. Shahab-ud-dinpur, P. S. Hardoi. Kedar. caste Barwar, son of Dibba, resident of V. Ullaman, P. S.	Sec. 379, I. P. C	8th October 1903	Ditto	Ditto	Sandi,
:	Sandi. Baljit abias Kundan, caste Barwar, son of Balsa abias Ujja,	Sec. 379, I. P. C	23rd November 1903	1 year's rigorous im- prisonment.	Ditto	Hardoi.
	resident of v. degampurwh, 1. S. Latud. Ansan alias Gobra, caste Barwar, son of Joora, resident of V.	Sec. 109, C. P. C.	25th November 1903	Ditto	Ditto	āitto.
		Sec. 109, C. P. C	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	ditto.

Officiating District Superintendent of Police. E. J. W. BELLAIRS, N.B .- 28 conviction rolls excluding the above were also received but they were not entered for want of correct residence and name.

Hardoi: The 18th December 1903.

#### APPENDIX VII-4.

Confession under section 164, Civil Procedure Code.

KING-EMPEROR versus SITA RAM.
Charge—section 414, Civil Procedure Code.

Confession of Dalla, son of Samairi, caste Lodh, profession cultivation, age 37 years, residence manza Muthra Gayanpurwa, police station and district Hardoi, recorded before me, a magistrate 1st class on 19th March 1903—On S. A—

I live in Gayanpurwa. Hadda, Chatra and Moti Barwars live in the Hardoi district, and used to come to Sita Ram, munshi of the post-office. When Sita Ram. was in the Sandi post-office I was there also. I used to go to the bazar and sit and see them. I was acquainted with them. Sita Ram was transferred to Sanaighal. The three Barwars were going towards Calcutta and Rangoon. Sita Ram said to them, how he could inform them. They told him to write to Dalla, and he will inform them; the notes, etc., we have we will bring to you. In Asar Sita Ram wrote to me, that to inform Hadda if he had any property, to bring it to him; it would besold. Hadda, Chatra and Moti had brought stolen notes from Calentta. I gave himthe letter to Hadda, he told me that he had notes, and that I should accompany to the Babu. I came with the three men to Sanaighat, they gave the Babu 4 notes. Hadda gave them; the notes were each for Rs. 100. The Babu gave Hadda Rs. 150. Hadda told him that he should send the balance by money-order to him or to Dalla. Then we returned to Gayanpurwa from Sanaighat. After 15 days I received money-order for Rs. 59; it was sent by Babu Sita Ram. I took it and gave it to Hadda. The postman told me that two money-orders had also come for Hadda as also for Moti and Chattra. I came twice with Hadda, Moti and Chattra to Saniaghat. Sita Ram asked me by registered letter whether I got all the money or Hadda replied that he had.

On my return the 2nd time from Sanaighat the money-order for Rs. 50 was sent to me by the Babu. Before this a money-order was received by Hadda. The Babu took 25%. On the first occasion when we came to Sanaighat we had I notes, and on the second occasion we had 2 notes. After our return the first time Hadda received the money-order after 15 days. When we returned the second time from Sanaighat I got the Money Order after 20 or 25 days. On our 1st visit to Sanaighat we saw the Babu the second day after our arrival. I am also a Barwar.

Read and admitted-19-3-1903.

I am a thief and an accomplice in the thefts of these notes. I disclose all the particulars of my thieving and those of my brethren without fear, and on this condition the court has just now granted me a pardon. I will not conceal any thing. In these notes I got a proportionate share. Four of us are concerned in it, i.e., (1) Chattra, son of Changa, (2) Moti, son of Sukta, (3) Hadda, father's name unknown and the fourth is myself. The Babu got 25 per cent. for his share.

(Sd.) MOHAMMAD AZIM KHAN,

Deputy Mugistrate.

19th March 1903. (True translation)—

(Sd.) Mohammad Azim Khan, Deputy Cullector.

7th March 1904.

Copy of a letter No. 1830/XVIII—49-1, dated 6th June 1904, from D. I. Johnstone, Esq., C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Sultanpur, to the Commissioner, Fyzabad Division.

I have the honour to report that on Saturday I convicted Sita Ram, sub-post-master "under supension", under section 411, Indian Penal Code, in respect of a stolen currency note for Rs. 100.

- 2. The trial revealed his complicity with a gang of Hardoi Barwars. Apparently the modus operandi was as follows:—The Barwars having obtained possession of stolen notes, one of their number would go to the post-office when Sita Ram was sub-postmaster and send money-orders to others of their gang, tendering the stolen notes in payment. On one occasion Sita Ram received eight notes of a hundred rupees each in one day from two persons and despatched money-orders aggregating Rs. 425 only. So that each sender apparently went in and out of the post-office sending a money-order, tendering a note and receiving change, to return and repeat the process a little later; that these eight notes were stolen is only conjectural as I have not been able to trace them as reported stolen, but the manner of passing them makes it practically certain that they were. Sita Ram admitted that he took the notes without question and omitted the ordinary presautions of a business man. He also suggested that he was not the only offender in the Postal department by laying his finger on a transaction of the Dhamur post-office in this district. In this case a thousand rupee note was tendered in payment of money-orders for Rs. 433, 400 and 157 respectively to be sent to Hardoi Barwars. I have called the attention of the Inspector of post-offices to this transaction.
- 3. The Inspector of Post Offices in his evidence stated the number of currency notes received in Sita Ram's offices was out of all proportion on the general average. "In many post-offices a hundred rupee note is not taken for years."
- 4. I think, however, that the matter should be brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General and the Inspector-General of Police.

No. 4866/XVIII-49-2 dated 9th June 1904.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, for information.

(Sd.) R. E. HAMBLIN, Commissioner.

Memo. dated 21st June 1904.

COPY forwarded to Mr. Bramley, District Superintendent of Police, Benares, for information. A copy of the judgment in the case was sent to him in March last.

By order,

(Sd.) T. B. McLaughlin,

Superintendent.

For L. M. KAYE,

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces.





## APPENDIX VIII.

BAREILLY.

NOTE.-DALERAS.



#### (217A)

#### APPENDIX VIII.

BAREILLY: The 16th March 1904.

MY DEAR BRAMLEY,

In reply to your demi-official, dated the 19th ultimo, I report as below:-

- (1) The Daleras of this district are not proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act. Some proposals were submitted to the Government for the proclamation of these Daleras in the year of 1890, but the reply was received in the negative. The file has been weeded out.
- (2) There is no doubt that they are professional thieves with habits similar to those of the Barwars of Gonda, and in 1893 punitive police consisting of one head constable and 4 constables was quartered on the village of Gurgaon on account of the lawless character of the Daleras. To ensure adequate sentences and more effective surveillance, in my opinion it is necessary to proclaim them under the Criminal Tribes Act.
- (3) The statement asked for is annexed herewith. I have consulted the District Magistrate on the above points and he is also of the same opinion.

Yours sincerely, ALEX. MURRAY,

District Superintendent of Police.

GURGAON has a bad record. I agree in the main with the proposal, but doubt whether the percentage of those convicted to the total population is enough to brand them under the Act. I have not the books with me to consult.

A. W. McNAIR.

The 16th March 1904.

Ramarks. ļ., Total absent. Absconders or absentees. Female. Minors. 11  $\mathbf{M}$ ale. Femalo. Adults, Statement showing criminality of Dalera gangs (or families) residing in Bareilly district. 8 Mule. 331 Total convicted. ፧ Fomale. Minors. Record of convictions. Male. 111111111111111111 : Female. Adults, 323 Male. 193 122 100 100 212 22 213 61 113 123 124 76 76 2,174 APPENDIX VIII. Total of gangs or families. 359 Remale Minors. Strength of gang. 424 Male. 900 L'emale. Adults. 791Male. Village in which families or gangs reside. Gaotara

Nodiá

Rotapur

Samaria

Sikhá

Soodanpur

Botapur (hamlet of Shibnagar)

Haibatpur

Gaini Jhuna Nagar

Naagawán

Randpur

Randpur

Randpur

Bans Bojh

Ulehtapur

Kapurpur

Hajipur

Jiwá Naglá

Gurgaon Total 1: : : Police station. : : : : Fatehganj (west) ... Kotwali... Killáh ... Baheri ... Ĭ Sirauli ... Mirganj Gaini

ALEX. MURRAY, District Superintendent of Police. APPENDIX VIII.

(Little of

BAREILLY DISTRICT.
Statement of conviction slips received in the Bareilly district from districts in Bengal from 1st January to 1st October 1903.

Name.         Father's         Caste.         Tillage.         Police station.         District.         Offcrore.         O		District in Bengal in				EL .	Residence.	1				Remarks
		which accused convicted and from which P. R. slip was despatched.	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police station.	District.	Offence.	Date of conviction	Sentence.	(1) Register in which conviction has been registered locally. (2) Other notes examined.
Ditto         Gullam Mohama         Jahagir         Self.h.         Theria         Bitto         110, C. P. C.         2010 Polity         One year's rigorous imprinantable of the control of the					•	Thakurganj		Bareilly	Section 380, I. P. C		One year's rigorous imprisonemnt and fined Rs. 10	Register VIII, police station Aonla.
Ohito         Act alload of solution of the standar of the standar of the solution of the standar of the standar of the solution of the standar of the st	67	Ditto	Gulam Moham-	Jahagir		Theria	Baradari	Ditto	411,		One year's rigorous impri-	Ditto, police station Bara-dari.
Ditto         Disto         Disto         Ditto         Ditto <t< td=""><td>63</td><td>Ditto</td><td>8</td><td>Pitamber</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Ditto</td><td></td><td></td><td>6 months' rigorous impri-</td><td>Register VIII, also in register Daleras in nolice station Mirgani.</td></t<>	63	Ditto	8	Pitamber				Ditto			6 months' rigorous impri-	Register VIII, also in register Daleras in nolice station Mirgani.
Ditto         Baldeo         " Baldeo	4	Ditto		Kallu				Ditto	109,		One year's rigorous impri-	Ditto ditto.
Ditto         Birbal         Intain         Ditto         Ditto         Intity         Intity <td></td> <td>Ditto</td> <td></td> <td>Kalla</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Ditto</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5 years' rigorous impri-</td> <td>Register VIII, police station Mirgani.</td>		Ditto		Kalla				Ditto			5 years' rigorous impri-	Register VIII, police station Mirgani.
Ditto         Bilto         Ditto         Ditto <th< td=""><td>9</td><td>Ditto</td><td></td><td>Titai</td><td></td><td>Gurgawan,</td><td></td><td>Ditto</td><td></td><td></td><td>6 months' rigorous impri-</td><td>Register VIII, police station Serauli.</td></th<>	9	Ditto		Titai		Gurgawan,		Ditto			6 months' rigorous impri-	Register VIII, police station Serauli.
Monghir          Pirana          Chepa or Chija         Ditto	~	Ditto		Harsukh		Ditto		Ditto	110,		6 months' rigrous impri-	Register VIII. Gave incorrect name, real name Tulsee.
Ditto         Shib Lal         Bolto         Ditto			Pirana					Ditto	109,	23rd December 1901,	6 months' rigorous impri-	Ditto ditto.
Howrah          Purin          Ditto         Di		Ditto		Phullu				Ditto	379 1, 139	2nd January 1901		Register VIII, also in register X-A.
DittoThan SinghChuramanDitto			Purin	Chaturi				Ditto	379	12th January 1903		
Rajmahal          Baldewa          Ditto         Ditto <t< td=""><td></td><td>Ditto</td><td>Than Singh</td><td>Chursman</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Ditto</td><td>380</td><td></td><td>2 months' rigrous impri- sonwent.</td><td>Ditto, also in register X-A in police station Serauli.</td></t<>		Ditto	Than Singh	Chursman				Ditto	380		2 months' rigrous impri- sonwent.	Ditto, also in register X-A in police station Serauli.
Patha          Ram Pershad,         Gokul          Ditto			Baldewa	Kallus				Ditto	379	28th February 1900	6 months' rigorous im-	
Ditto Parshadi Totee Ditto .				Gokul		Gurgawan		Ditto	411,			Register VIII.
Arah Totee Aondu Ditto .		Ditto		Totae				Ditto	380,	27th January 1902	2 years' rigorous impri-	Ditto.
Sarau Bhagi Girdhari Ditto Dit			Totee	Aondu				Ditto	379,		One year's ligorous im-	Ditto.
			Bhagi	Girdhari				Ditto	379	19th December 1902	One year's rigorous imprisonment and fined Iks. 20.	

Statement of conviction slips received in the Bareilly district from districts in Bengal from 1st January to 1st October 1903—(concluded). BAREILLY DISTRICT.

1			4		1	dan Ama	11016 000 10	3220 414 0404 1401W 4	tue Irone ise o unen	I will be a second with the week fire beight from the benefit of 187 October 1905—(concluded).	32—(concluded).	
- Allerina	District in Bengal in which accused convict-					Residence.						
/ Namber	ed and from which P. R. slip was despatched.	Name.	Father's name	Caste.	Village.	Police Station,	District.	Offence,	Daie of conviction,	Sentence.	(1) Register in which conviction has been registered locally. (2) Other notes examined.	s, ch conviction red locally, xamined,
Ä	Birbhum	Baldeo	Hira	Dalera	Gurgawan	Serauli	Bareilly	Section 380, I. P. C.	26th March 1901	10 stripes	Register VIII.	
18	Ditto	Kalyan	Gokul	. Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	,, 41I, ,,	10th February 1902	12 stripes	Ditto, Gaye	e incorrect
139	Champaran	Than Singh	Churaman	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	, 379, ,	6th May 1901	20 stripes	l nan	
0g	Chapra	Eshri	Kehri	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	379 " 75" "	30th January 1990	rigorous imp	Register VIII, also in register X.A.	aldewa. n register X-A
22	Balia Ghát	Dulli	Dhani	Ditto	Difto	Ditto	Ditto	110 C. P. C.	30th July 1902	One year's rigorous imprisonment,	Ditto, police e Gave incorrect na	police station Sirauli.
22	Ditto	Hulasi	Ram Bux	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Disto	Disto	Ditto	is Nanda. Ditto	ditto.
<b>8</b>	Ditto	Nanda	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Diffo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Register VIII, police station Sirauli.	station Sirauli.
78	Ditto	Dalla	Gulabi	Dicto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	cave incorrect name, real name is Hulasi. Register VIII, police station Siranli.	me, real name station Siranfi.
35.	Ditto	Khobi "	Gulabi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	disto.
92	Mangra	Kanchan	Kashi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditte	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	ditto.
젊	Katik	Kallu	Ratay	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	,, 380, ,,	22nd May,1900		Ditto	ditto.
88	Ditto	Peran	Gangi ,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	,, 879, ,,			Ditto	ditto.
63	24 Parganas	Chedds	Keshan Dass	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	379	3rd March 1903		Ditto, also in	also in register X-A.
<del>(*)                                    </del>	The second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se			,						presonation including one month's solitary confinement and 30 stripes.		

B MURPHY, District Surperintendent of Police.

SIR,—I beg to submit the statement of population and conviction and extract of gang register of Chain Mallahs of police station Musaila, district Gorakhpur, and regret that I was unable to make my personal enquiry about their history, criminality and relationship.

These Chain Mallahs have settled on the zamíndári of Oudh Behari Rai, Ram Peyarey Rai, Kandhaiya Rai, Raghubar Rai and Dwarka Rai. As regards those of village Sanjhwar, the station officer reports that it is said that they have been in this village for 60 or 70 years, but those of village Sikrauli came originally from village Bahariwa, police station Ubhaon, district Ballia, nearly 8 or 10 years ago, and settled there.

As regards their means of livelihood it is reported that they do nothing but commit crimes concerning property.

Till now there has been no proper system of surveillance over them and therefore they have been at liberty to go wherever they like, and the chaukidar of the village, who is under the influence of the zamindars who derive benefit from them cannot properly watch their movements.

They generally go out in the beginning of the rainy season and return if not caught at the time of committing offences in the end of winter season.

They have got relations and associates in villages Baharwa, Pindiri, Chandayer, police station Ubhaon, district Ballia, and also in Baijnathpur of the Janakpur estate.

I have the &c., &c.,

IQDAR HUSAIN,

Sub-Inspector,
Gorakhpur.
3rd March 1904.

APPENDIX VIII.

Return showing the population, conviction and absence of Chain Mallahs of police station Musaila, district Gorakhpur.

	Remarks and notes,		They generally absent themselves in the months of "Asarh"; "Kuar" and "Katik" and return to their home in March and April.		
	Date on which they absconded.		,		
		Total.	43	4	47
	Minor.	Female.	3	i	:
Absentees.	A	Male.	:	=	į
₽	Adult,	Female, Male.	ž	:	
	₽ <b>V</b>	Male.	<del>21</del>	41	47
		Total.	47	ഞ	44
Record of conviction,	Minor.	Female.	Ξ	u p	Î
l of con	Zi	Male,	:	:	=
Record	Adult,	Male, Female.	3	E	=
		Male,	4	က	44
		Total.	132		159
	Total.	Female.	169	ä	78
	Į.	Male.	49	14	18
Population.	Minor.	Female.	16	6)	188
Popu	Ä	Male.	67 67	o,	32
	Adult,	Male, Female,	49	Ħ	99
	Ā	Male.	44	, <i>c</i> .	8
	illage.		.:	5	Ē
	Name of village.		Sukraoli	Sanjhwar	Total
	Berial	2		×	ngalangan ti Bibal ngalaga kangan pananananan ngalaga sa araw

IÇDAB HUSAIN, Sub-İnspector. Srd March 1906,

Percentage of male convicted—89.7.

APPENDIX IX (1).

Extract of Gang Register of Chain Mallahs of Police Station Musaila, Gorakhpur District.

				,			
which name appears. Reference to cases in which they harboured them and received stolen property, &c.							
Vame, with parent- age and residence.	(1) O u d h Bihari Rai, son of Isha-	Khukhnor, Police Sta- tion Musaila.	(2) Rambihari Rai, son of Lach man	nat, or vu- lage Khukh- nor.	(3) Mathura Rai, son of Tilak Dhari of Kukhnor.	(4) Sheo Ku.	mar, son of Nakbh a i d Upadhia of Khukhnor,
Reference to those east barrol asw if holdw and gang edd							
Record of movement					*Apparent. ly wrong		*Omitted.
Whereabouts and result of enquiry.	Absent				•	Absent.	Absent.
doid w ni tointsiU bestivnoo	Ballia	Ballia.	Champaran.	Champaran.	Sarav	Saran Champaran. Ballia,	Daces. Daces. Dinsjpur Dinajpur.
noitaivaoD	1 month's rigor- ous impri- sonment.	3 months' ri- gorous im- prisonment.	2 years' rigor- ous impri- sonment.	l year's rigor- ous impri- sonment.	І уваг	2 months 1 y-ar's rigor- ous impri- sonment.	months months stripes months' gorous i
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Extract of Gang Register of Chain Mallahs of Police Station Musaila, Gorakhpur District—(continued).

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Extract of Gang Register of Chain Mallahs of Police Station Mussila, Gorachpur District—(continued).

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IQDAR HUSAIN, Sub-Inspector, 3rd March 1904.

# APPENDIX IX. CHAIN MALLAHS

TRIBAL STATISTICS.



APPENDIX IX (2).

For Ballia district Chain Mallah tribal statistics see Mr. Wanner's report No. 2081, dated 26th May 1899, in file No 63-XI-5.

List of Mallahs, residents of Muttra district, whose convictions have been verified.

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armera criserice, whose concretions have been verified.	Aflases toenthor with Pothon's name	caste and residence given with the aliases.	Angun Siugh, son of Kurra, alias Gancsh, Mallah, or Jat, village Chamargadhi, police station Shergarh, district Muttra.,	Girdhar, son of Nauda Jat, of village and police station Dig, Blaratpur State.	Ganga Ram Singh, alias Goccola, son of Goccol, Thakur or Ahir, of village Badhangadh, police station Ramgarh, Bharatpur Stato.	Debi Ram, alias Kallau, son of Mohan Lal, Gusayee, villago Talaf Raj ki Khirki, Bharatpur State.	Toli, alase Toori, s'n af Mairoo Mallah, village Phantnager, police station Hassanpur dis- trict Gurgaon.	Kulloo, son of Lekha, Dhimar, village Ramgadhi, police station Sbergarh, district Muttra.	
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I year's rigorous imprisonment. 3 months' rigorous I year's rigorous im-prisonment and 20 2 years' rigorous im-1 year's rigorous im-prisonment. 1 year's rigorous im-prisonment. 2 years' rigorous im-1 year's rigorous im-prisonment. 1 year's rigorous prisonment. imprisonment, imprisonment. imprisonment, Sentence. prisonment. prisonment fined Rs. 25. fined Rs. 2. prisonment Ditto. 10 stripes. stripes. 24th September 1896 28th August 1896 ... ፧ : : : : ፥ : : 20th February 1903 4th November 1895 23rd January 1895 14th January 1896, 1st December 1990 31st August 1894 8th August 1902 2nd August 1889 22nd April 1896 21st June 1888 26th March 1892 21st April 1888 16th July 1894 22nd June 1900 10th May 1888 8th May 1894 Date. Conviction. List of Mallahs, residents of Muttra district, whose convictions have been verified -(continued). : : ÷ : : : : ፥ : : : ditto ditto Diffo ditto ditto ditto ditto Section. C. P. C. 110, C P C. I. P. C. I. P. C. I. P. C. 110, C. P. C. 379, I. P. C. ditto 379, 75 379, 109, 380, 379 380, 380, 75 380 392, 380, 379 100, 135 454, 411 75 : Hoshiarpur ... : ፥ ። : : í District. Bardwan Mongher Mu'tra Muttra Muttra Muttra Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Jhánsi Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Agra Bhullu, alias Girwar, son of Hari Ram, Mallah, village Chamar-gadhi, police stution Shergarh, district Muttra. Aliases together with father's name, casto and residence given with the alkases. Ghasi, son of Fite, alias Chedda alias Cheta, Ahir, vilinge and police station Tonk state. Rupa, son of Har Narain, alias Nanwan, Mallah, village Dhimri, police tation Shergarh, district Muttra. Tulshi, alias Sukh Ram, alias Nil.Nil. Nil.: ÷ : i ÷ ፤ ; District, Muttra Ditto Ditto Ditto Dítto Ditto Ditto : Ξ ፥ . \$ : : ፤ Police. Residence. Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Muttra Ditto Ditto Ë = : ፥ Į Chamargarhi, Chamrgadhi. Village. N. Sihara Shergath N. Sibara Ditto Ditto . : : ፥ ፤ ፧ Father's name. Hari Ram Hari Ram Luchman Nihala Pirthi Turshi Jaisi : : : : ÷ į ; Name Khachera Kuer Pal Sanwalia Girdhar Bhallan Gyasia Rupa œ 6 2 -1 10 ĭ 鋁 Serial number.

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Muttra	Ditto	Ditto	Agra	Muttra	Patna	Malda	Allahabad	Muttra	Benares	Cawnpore	Allahabad	Muttra	Ditto	Bhabhna	(Snananaa).	Muttra	Aligarh	Bulandshahar	Aligarh Gurgaon	Aligarh	Agra	Muttra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Nil.			Deoli, alias Diwani, son of Gudar, Bania or Dhimar village Chu-	margadhi, police station Sher-					Khachera, son of Mulli, alias Jokhn. Kahar. village Klur.	ram, police station Mat, dis-	orice arments.		Jas Ram, son of Incha, Mallah,	Tappli, district Aligarh. Tunda alias Toda, son of Ram	unge inagra,	Lohrey, alias Shib Lal, alias Mal.	lah, village Bomanpur, police		Nil.			<u> </u>	guon, police station Raiya, dis-	פנולני את חינוני		
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Kurahy			ncan.					į	Ram Chand				Kadehra	Row Bux	Glunca Bam	Cunga tra		ı	Jhanda			Ganga Ram				
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6 stripes. 12 do. 1 months' rigorous fined Bs 25.
10 years' rigorous imprisonment. 13 year's rigorous imprisonment. 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. imprisonment. 3 months' rigorous 2 year's rigorous im-prisonment and prisonment.
1 month's rigorous prisonment.
3 months' rigorous 2nd September 1884 | 2 years' rigorous im-I years' rigorousim-2 year's rigorous imprisonment.
I year's rigorous imimprisonment. imprisonment. imprisonment. Sentence. prisonment. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 12 stripes. 11th August 1902 14th November 1902 28rd April 1890 ... è 30th June 1903 ... 16th January 1878 28th January 1901... ፧ 4th February 1903,... : : ፧ 28th January 1901... 15th August 1882 ... 25th December 1901 2nd May 1902 ... 20th Nevember 1883 15th August 1887 5th August 1890 13th June 1888 28th do. 30th June 1903 31st May 1887 19th June 1883 7th May 1898 Date. Conviction. List of Mallahs, residents of Muttra district, whose convictions have been verified—(continued) : : ፥ : 1 : : : ರ C. P. C. | 379, ditto | 380 ditto | 379, I.P. C ditto ditto 109, C. P. C. 110, C. P. C. 379, I. P. C. Section, Ditto Ditto I. P. C. 75 411 75, ditto. 411, ditto Ditto Ditto →, ditto Ditto Ditto 109, 110, 379, 380 380, 12 379 : ፤ muttra .... Bulandshahr, : : : ; ፧ : : : : : Cawn pore District. Muttra Cawnpore Aligarh Aligarh Aligarh Muttra Ditto Ditto Sialdah Muttra Muttra Dirto Ditto Ditto Muttra Ditto Agra Khubi, Bharbhunja, Mallah, rillage Bomanpur police station Mat, district Muttra. Ram Chand, son of Khashhali, Mallah, village Piprala, police station Mat, district Muttra. Nil. village Bomanpur, police sta-tion Mat, and village Nadha, police station Baldeo, district Muttra. alias Nanwan, son of Khunni, Mallah, village Khurram, police station Mat, district Muttra. Aliases together with father's name, Ghamandi, alias Tula, son of Bhawani, Mallah or Kumhar or Jat, caste and residence given with the Govinda, son of Khamani, : : : : : : : ; : District Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Muttra Ditto ፥ : : : : Ē ፧ : Police station. Residence Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Mat : 26 ፧ : ፧ ፡ : : Khurram Ditto Village. Piprala Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto : ; : : : ÷ : : Father's name. Ram Sukh Aisi Ram Khubi Sukhdeo Mohan Khubi Khubi Khubi ÷ 3 ì ë : : : Ram Chand Name, Sad Ram Pitamber Bhagmal Nanwan Khubi Govina Bida 26 23 22 24 25 23 88 S Serial number.

6 months' rigorous imprisonment. 15 days' rigorous imprisonment. 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.	3 months' rigorous imprisonment.	I month's rigorous	I year's rigorous im-	5 years' rigorous im-	1 year's rigorous im-	1 day's simple impri-	2 months' rigorous	3 months' rigorous imprisonment and	15 stripes. 2 years' rigorous im-	prisonment. 5 stripes.	15 days' rigorous im-	4 mouths rigorous	6 months' rigorous imprisonment and 20 stripes.	I year's rigorous imprisonment.	6 months' rigorous imprisonment.	1 year's rigorous im- prisonment.	2 years' rigorous	1 year's rigorous in-	2 years' rigorous im- prisonment and Rs. 2 fino.
22nd January 1894 29th November 1898 23rd December 1901	6th July 1901	16th September 1890	22nd February 1899	30th December 1899	23rd December 1901	7th November 1902	15th December 1899	11th September 1902	17th November 1903	27th September 1900	10th April 1884	6th November 1884	24th April 1885	18th April 1892	2nd August 1875	23rd December 1886	25th October 1895	16th July 1894	22nd April 1896
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380, I. P. C, 379, ditto 110, C. P. C.	379, I. P. C.	Ditto	109, C. P. C.	401, I. P. C.	110, C. P. C.	379, I. P. C.	464, ditto	To, ditto	457 , ditto	75 379, I. P. C.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	411, ditto	aso, ditto	411 75 75	aso ditto	380, ditto	379, ditto
<u> </u>	:	:	:	:	:	hr,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8	:	:	:	:	:
Mongher Muttra Ditto	Ditto .	Aligarh	Ballia	Ditto	Muttra	Bulandshahr,	Muttra	Ditto	Difto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Pitto
Kallėr, alėar Natha, alėas Khunni, son of Bhagmal, alėas Bhagbut, Mallah, vilinge Khurram, police station Mat, district Muttra.	Nil.	. 12.KL			Nil.	Nil.	Nil.			Sukha, son of Birbala, Mallalı, village Panignon, police stution Raya, district Mutru.	Siria, alias Gopal, son of Budha,	Mallah, village Panigaon, police station Raya, district Muttra.		Narain, son of Piarcy, alias Kalwa, Mallah, village Panigaon, police	station Raya, district Mutter. Kallu, son of Natha, Mallah, village Panignon, police station Raya,	distriot Muttra,		Girdhari, son of Ram Bux,	rajingo Sherni, police station Raya, district Mutkra.
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Ditto	Ditto	Ditto			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	····		Dit'o	Ditto			Ditto	Ditto			Ditto	
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Ditto	Mat	Ditto			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto			Raya	Ditto			Ditto	. Ditto		<del></del>	Ditto	
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Ditto	Piprela	Ditto			Kharram	Dangoli	Bhadora			   Panígaon 	Ditto			Diffo	Ditto	···········		Sherni	
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Bhagmal	Mohna	Hulasi			Tulshi	Bucha	Nanwan			Birj Lal	Budha			. Behari	. Nanda			Ram Bux	
	į	i			:	E	:			•	:			:	:				
Kallan	Shib Lal	Durgi			Ghurey	Hira	Mewa Ram			Mendu	Siri Ram			Narain	Kallu			Kuer Sen	
808	158	32			es es	34	50			36	37			88	33			40	

List of Mallahs resident of Muttra district whose convictions have been verified.—(concluded).

	Sentence.	6 months' rigorous imprisonment. 1 year's rigorous im- prisonment.	2 years' rigorous im- prisonment.	Ditto. I year's rigorous im-
Conviction.	Date.	5th January 1901 29th January 1902	10th March 1897	6th February 1899 25th February 1903
ర	2000	: :	:	: :
	Section.	I. P. C. ditto	ditto	ditto C. P C.
		379, 379	879,	379 411,
	District.	Hoogly (Sialdah)	Sing blum	Monghyr Sialdah
11 frees together with Esthans	name caste and residence given with the alaases.		Lohri, son of Tulshi, Mallah, Village N. Naharia, police station, Surir, district Muttra.	ZV1Z.
	District,	Muttra	Ditto	Ditto
6	- :	i	:	i
Residence.	Police Station.	Surir	Ditto	Ditto
	86.	aria	i .	;
	Village.	N. Naharia	Ditto	
	пато.	ζishore	<b>£</b>	:
	Father's name.	Nand Kishore Singh,	Tulshi	Sukha
		च •	*	1
	Name,	Natha	Johri	Dowlat
,Tedi	unu laired	Total State of the	흲	4, cô

## APPENDIX IX (4). List of Mallahs of the Agra district who are absent from their homes.

Serial num- ber	Name of pol- station.	ice	Name with parentage of Mallahs.	Residence.	Details of previous convictions.	Remarks.
			Ex-convicts and Sus	minimum Chausariana		
1	Shamshabad		Ram Chand	Village Humayun- pur.		
	Ditto	***	Hira	_		At Samarwati
2	Ditto	•••	nira	•••	***	station be- yond Aj- mer.
3	Tajganj		Hulasi, son of Eshari	Village Nagla Pewa, mazra Dhanda- pura.	1. Farukhabad, 29th December 1889, 380, I. P. C., 1 year. 2. Agra, 14th March 1899, 110, C. P. C., 1 year. 3. Cawnpore, 26th May 1901, 109, C. P. C., 1 year. 4. Bankipur, 27th August 1903, 110, C. P. C., 1 year.	
4.	Ditto	••	Neksa, son of Ram Lall.	Ditto	1. Fatehpur, 17th May 1902, 451, I. P. C., 10 stripes. 2. Darhbanga, 7th Nov. 1902, 110, C. P. C., 1 year.	
อ้	Ditto	•••	Kulla, son of Ram Bux.	Ditto	1. Darhbanga, 7th November 1902, 110, C. P. C., 1 year.	
6	Ditto	•••	Rupa, alias Dallu, son of Bhullan.	Village Garhi Bangash, mazra Dhandapura.	1. Cawnpore, 23rd May 1901, 379, I. P. C., 10 stripes.	
7	Ditto	204	Tika	Ditto	A suspicious character.	
8	Firozabad	***	Tota Ram, son of	Village Nagla	1	
9	Ditto		Jawahir. Tika, son of Daya	Udaiya. Ditto		
10	Ditto		Ram. Thakuri, son of Tika	Ditto	Bad characters.	Said to be in Delhi.
11	Ditto		Ram. Deojita	Village Usmanpur	)	Said to be in
12	Bah	-	m. 1*		094	Calcutta. Said to be in
		***	į	William Wolandi	***	Etáwah district.
13	Fatehabad	***	Chidda, son of Pem Raj.	Village Kakreli.		,
14	Ditto	<b></b> .	Bhullan, son of Moti	Village Faziatpura, police station Malpura; present village Kakreli, police station Fatchabad.		
15	Ditto	•••	Sohba Ram, son of Bhoja.	Village Kakreli	1. Agra, 21st June 1883, 380, I. P. C., 4 months. 2. Agra, 2nd April 1890, 380, I. P. C., 6 months.	
16	Ditto	***	Balwanta, alias Mohan Lall, son of Genda, alias Kuanre Lall.	Village Kakreli	1. Agra, 13th January 1900, 379, I. P. C., 20 stripes. 2. Monghyr, 18th February 1902, 379, I. P. C., 6 months and 15 stripes. 3. Agra, 20th June 1903, 379, I. P. C., 1½ year.	
17 18	Fatehabad Ditto	• • • •	Bhura, son of Hulasi Banga, alias Param Sukh, son of Mchan.	Village Kakreli. Village Bamrauli.		•
19	Ditto	•••	Ram Chand, son of Gliasi Ram.	Village Bamrauli	1. Agra, 18th August 1898, 380, I. P. C., 3 months.	
20	Ditto	***	Bholu, son of Ghasi Ram.	Village Pura Chetaria.		1000 manufacture (1000 manufac

List of Mallahs of the Agra district who are absent from their homes -(concluded).

Sorial num-	Name of postation.		Name with parentage of Mallahs.	Residence.	Details of previous convictions.	Remarks.
21	Fatehabad	44.	Bidha, son of Pershadi. Absconded Offenders.	Village Nagor Chand.	1. Agra, 23rd August 1900, 379, I. P. C., 1 year. 2. Darbhangs, 3rd November 1902, 379/75, I. P. C., 2 years.	
22	Bah	261	Thani, <i>alias</i> Kanahia, son of Lachhman.	Village Bateshar	100	Wanted under section 457, I. P. C.
23	Ditto	•••	Bibari, <i>alias</i> Bibaria, son of Najla.	Village Bateshar	010	Wanted under section 457, I. P. C.
24	Dauki	•••	Patti Ram, alias Patgi, son of Govinda.	Village Nagla Behari.	100	Wanted under section 379, I. P. C.
25	Itimad pur	<b></b>	Umrao, <i>alias</i> Baldeo son of Chhidda.	Village Bateshar, police station Bateshar.		Wanted under sections 457 and 224, I. P. C.
26	Ditto	***	Kundan, alias Sri   Kishen, son of { Reoti, alias   Jawahir.	Village Bateshar police station Bateshar.  Village Ruptias police station Shikohabad, dis- trict Mainpuri.		Wanted under sections 457 and 224, 1, P. C.

AGRA:
The 26th March 1904.

M. C. TWEEDIE,

District Superintendent of Police.

Statement of convictions against Mallahs residing in the Mainpuri district obtained in districts in Bengal.

mber.			Res	idence.	Record	of convictions.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Serial number.	Name.	Parentage.	Village.	Police station.	Offence.	Date.	Pistrict.	Remarks,
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Bijls Budha Chunni Lal Hira Khuba Manohar Baldeo	Durgi Shib Lal Durjan Radhay Pasmi Radhay Radhay	Mandyan Mandyan Naglakona Mandyan Nagla Kone Ditto	Sirsaganj, Do Do Do Do Do	Section 414, I. P. C. Section 379, I. P. C. Section 379, I. P. C. Section 5517, I. P. C. Section 379, I. P. C. Section 379, I. P. C. Section 457 Section 511, I. P. C. Section 511, I. P. C.	27th November 1900. 15th May 1897	Etáwah Agra. Do. Do. Etáwah. Agra.	Column for "convicted in other Presidenci e s" in the statement submitted on 25th January 1904 included all convictions of the districts other than Mainpuri as well as of other Provinces,

MAINPURI: 29th February 1904.

E. JONES, Circle Inspector, For District Superintendent of Police, Mainpuri.

#### APPENDIX IX (5).

### List of Mallahs of the Mainpuri district absent from their homes.

)ř.		 [ [		Residence.		i	
Serial number.	Name.	Caste.	Village.	Police station	District.	Reason for absence.	Remarks.
1	Narain, Manphool, Mathri, Tota and Suraj- pal.	Mallah	Gulaka Mazra	Sirsaganj	Mainpuri	To attend the mar- riage ceremony of his relative in Agra district.	Absent from 22nd February 1904. Said to bear a good character.
2	Gobinda	Do.	Katgher	Do,	Do	To look after his cultivation in Agra district.	Absent from 19th February 1904. Said to bear a good character.
3	Sobha Ram	Do.	Dhimer Tala	Do	Do40	To one of his rela- tives in Etáwah district as a guest.	Ditto.
4	Lal Sukha and Ojha	Do.	Ditto	Do	Do	To attend funeral ceremony of his relatives in Etawah.	Ditto.
5	Ram Pershad, Randhir, Gobind, Piarey, Hans Raj, Khushal, Ajeet, Kanchan and Roshan.	Do.	Chandi .∞	Do	Do	Ditto	Ditto.
ô	Agarjit	Do.	Ditto	Do	Do	To bring a widowed relation of his.	Ditto.
7	Poonna and Natha	Do.	Mazra* Prawar	Do	Do	To attend a mar- riage ceremony.	Absent from 18th February 1904. Said to bear a good character.
8	Hari Ram and Umrao	Do.	Makhipura	Do	Do	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Brij Lal	Do.	Mandyan Sunder	Do	Do	Quitted his original residence.	Is absent since 8 months ago. Settled with his father-in-law and is said to have been convicted in Etawah district.
10	Khuta	D <sub>0</sub> .	Mandai Khoord	Do	Do	Ditto	Is absent since 2 years ago. Is said to have been con- victed in the Etawah district.
11	Nait Ram	Do.	Ranjit-ka-pura	Shikohabad	Do	To be the guest of one of his relatives in the Agra district.	Is absent from 20th February 1904. Is said to be of good character.
12	Mohan Lal	Do.	Mandyan Soo- khoo.	Do	Do	Ditto	Ditto.
13	Debi, Lachman Moolao, Banjit Bakhia and Toonda.	Do.	Mazra Abaspur	Do	Do	To bring certain female relatives to their house.	Are absent from 21st February 1904. Is said to be of good character.
44	Kundau	Do.	N. Sunder	Do	Do	To feast with his relative in Agra district.	Is absent from 20th February 1904. Is said to be of good character.
15	Ajeeta	Do.	Harha	Do	Do	To seek labour in police circle Sirsaganj.	Is absent since 2 months. Is said to be of good character.
16	Budha	Do.	Do	Do	Do	Ditto	Ditto.
17	Phoola and Ajit Mal	Do.	Makhipur	Sirsaganj	Do	Carried certain presents to his relative in the Gwalior State.	Is absent from 19th February 1904. Is sais to be of good character.

MAINPURI:

APPENDIX IX (6). List of Mallahs of the Aligarh district who have been convicted in Bengal.

		rž.									Bhagalpur,		
		Remarks.		Bengal.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Do.	Do.	District Bhe Bengal.	Bengal.	Do.
ļ		ict,			: :	:		:	:	:		:	:
		District,		Danajpt	Manbhum	Bankors		Calcutts	Patna	Do,	Sultánganj	Hora	Bardwan
Dengae.	Record of conviction,	Sentenco.		One year's rigorous Danajpur imprisonment.	Two years' rigorous imprisonment.	Fifteen days' rigoroue imprisonment.		Three months' rigor-   Calcutta ous imprisonment.	Six months' rigorous imprisonment.	Two months' rigorous imprisonment.	Three months' rigor. ous imprisonment.	Six months' rigorous imprisonment.	Ditto
21.0. 9	d of co				ī	:		:	:	:	:	:	:
ere consonece	Recor	Offence.		,,,   379, I. P. C.	380, I. P. C.	379 411, I. P. C.	_	( 379, I P. C.	Ditto	109, C. P. C.	380, I. P. C.	109, C. P. C.	379, I. P. C.
the Augurn Wistrice with thospeen convicted on Bengul.		, Date.	Police station Iglas.	6th April 1902	6th March 1903	8th August 1902	, Police station Tappal.	31st May 1890	17th October 1890	10th October 1890	9th December 1895	20th August 1896	15th October 1890
2822		ct.	Police ,	:	:	:	, Police	:	:	i	:	:	÷
A Cogar	,	District.		Aligarh	Ď.	Do.		Aligarh	Do.	Da.	Do.	Do,	Do.
	nee,	ation.		:	:		•	3	:	:	:	:	:
the of massans of	Residence,	Police station.		Iglas	Do.	Do.		Tappal	Do.	Do.	D <sub>0</sub> .	Do.	Do.
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L7(8b		Village.		Jaunpur	D9.	Do.		Kishanpur	Do.	Do.	D0,	Do.	Pidorya Unta- sani.
				i	:	ŧ		1	Ē	:	Ξ.	:	:
	,	Parentage.	-	Kalwa	Kanwarpal	Charan Singh		Sadasukh	Sukhdeo	Sada Sukh	Ditto	Seme Singh	Ram Bhajan
				E	•	ŧ		1	:	i	:	:	i
		Name.		Bhoji	Zaharya	Chatri		Bihari	Lal Singla	Surja	Debi Singh	Puran	Ganga Sahai
***	,	Serial num- ber.		<b>⊢</b> .	*au	èù ·		3	S)	60	41	1.0	9

#### APPENDIX IX (7).

Selections from reports, notes and correspondence.

- (a) Note regarding Mr. Warner's report, dated 26th May 1899.
- (b) Note by Mr. H. DEL. Ross, District Superintendent of Police, regarding Muttra Mallahs.
- (c) Note by Mr. C. E. W. Sands, District Superintendent of Police, regarding Muttra Mallahs and correspondence regarding arrest of Muttra Mallah gang in Calcutta on 11th April 1904.
- (d) Note on Agra Mallahs by Mr. M. Tweedie, District Superintendent of Police, and Court Inspector S. N. Banerji.
- (e) Note by District Superintendent of Police, Mainpuri.

#### APPENDIX IX (7A).

re-Ballia District Chain Mallahs See No. 2081 R.3-48, dated Camp Sunbarsa, the 26th May 1899, from H. R. WARNER, Esq., Destrict Superintendent of Police, Ballia, to the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Naini Tal.

S. R. No. 20 (enclosure) in file No. 63-XI/5.

#### APPENDIX IX (7B).

#### WANDERING GANGS OF CRIMINALS.

The following memorandum by Mr. H. DEL. Ross, Superintendent, Railway Police, on the Mallahs of the Muttra district, is published for general information.

MR. L. C. PORTER, Magistrate and Collector of Muttra, whilst inspecting the Shergarh police station of that district, had his attention drawn to the Mallahs of Muttra, and wrote the following remarks in his inspection note of the 18th January 1900:—"There is a curious colony of Mallahs at Singara and Chawagarhi. They make a living entirely by looting in Bengal. A Thakur who finances them has a shop ostensibly for cloth selling at Calcutta, and the Mallahs visit him there and loot right and left. He remitted home Rs. 1,500 lately. One was arrested lately at the Magh Mela and identified here. The Calcutta police should be communicated with, and full particulars given them about Daulatta (the Thakur in question)."

Subsequently the Inspector-General of Police, in his administration report for the year ending 31st December 1899, remarked on the Chain Mallahs of the Ballia district and their connection with Bengal and Muttra. Enquiries were accordingly instituted in the Muttra district, which resulted in the following particulars of these people being obtained:—

The Mallahs of the Muttra district are to be found in the police circles of Muttra, Mahaban, Rayah, Brindaban, Mat, Surir, Nohjhil, Majhoi, and Shergarh. They call themselves Thákurs, and state they have no relationship or connection with Dhimárs and Kahárs, and believe they were formerly residents of the Ballia district, but that nothing is now known by them as to when this was or when their ancestors first came to Muttra. Certain of the Mallahs say their forefathers came to Muttra more than a century ago from Delhi and Gurgaon, and there are still several of their castefellows in those districts, some of whom are zamíndárs; but the Muttra Mallahs, whether originally from Ballia or elsewhere, deny any connection with the present Mallahs of Ballia, whom they look down upon as their inferiors owing to the Ballia Mallahs taking service as, and doing the work of, Kahárs.

The Mallahs of Muttra cannot be said to be a professional criminal tribe; in places they are engaged in cultivation, as found in several small naglas of the Nohjhil and Majhoi police circles; but those of the Shergarh, Surir, Mat, and Rayah police circles have adopted the profession of pick-pockets (uthaigiri) and engage in this occupation at all large melas as well as in cities and towns.

As far as it could be ascertained, certain Mallahs have followed this calling for years and do nothing else, but beyond petty thieving they are said to commit no serious crime or burgalaries, and for the purpose of uthaigiri visit all the large fairs in these provinces, such as those at Allahabad, Hardwar, Garhmuktesar, and exploit the Panjab as well. Their greatest success, however, is met with in Bengal, where they say they have greater opportunities and less difficulties to meet.

The Mallahs of the Agra and Aligarh districts are also said to follow the same calling. No particular "slang" expressions or language is made use of by them or disguise adopted when out on their predatory expeditions. They generally go about in small parties of four or five with two or three boys, each party having its recognised leader, who is responsible for the daily expenses of the party as well as for the maintenance of the family members of the gang left behind.

They travel by road as well as by rail, and whilst in cities and towns steal whatever they can lay their hands on, and dispose of such things in villages on their way, pretending at the time to be starving and in want of money.

When Mallahs travel by rail they commit petty thefts, mostly pick-pocketing at railway stations, particularly when passengers are collected in a crowd round booking offices and exit gates, and on occasions as opportunities offer they make themselves useful to passengers, promising to look after their things whilst the passenger is occupied in purchasing his ticket, the result being that the too confiding traveller never sees his things again. It is said that one of the Mallahs sometimes assumes the garb of a sadhu and sits at night in a musafirkhana (passengers' hall) at train time, with smoking materials near him. The other members of the gang appear before him as strangers and are given a free smoke. This does not escape the attention of the by-standers awaiting trains, and they soon join in the circle round the friendly sadhu, enjoying a free smoke, which probably saves them one pice, but the other Mallahs do not waste their opportunities, and generally manage to relieve their unsuspecting victims of some of their possessions.

In this manner they proceed on their journey to Calcutta, calling themselves Thakurs, or Banias, and never giving their correct residences or castes. If one of their number should have the misfortune to be arrested, they will make every endeavour through monetary means to obtain his release, and, whether successful or not, they still proceed on their journey.

On reaching Calcutta, which they are familiar with, they rent a small place, passing as strangers in search of employment, and, to avoid suspicion being raised as to their real calling, their residences are changed very often.

Whilst in Calcutta they do nothing else but uthaigiri and dispose of their stolen goods through certain shopkeepers or kabaris who are known to them as habitual receivers of stolen property.

For many years past one Daulta, Thakur of Nagla Nahria, police circle Surir, has been in the habit of visiting Callcutta every cold weather, which is the time of the year the Mallahs of Muttra are generally to be found there. This Daulta takes with him coarse cloths, such as dohars and mirzais, which he sells to the labouring classes, and on this pretence starts a shop, thereby assisting the other Mallahs in disposing of stolen property. The Mallahs of Muttra, it is said, do not remit money direct to their homes by money orders, but to different persons through different post offices.

Whilst District Superintendent of Muttra I learnt that Daulta purchased a phonograph, which he hired out to other Mallahs, who, by means of this instrument, managed to collect a crowd round them, when the Mallahs busied themselves picking the pockets of the gaping and wondering villagers.

1-12 - 313 3 - 313 3 - 313 Natha and Barsi, Mallahs of Nagla Nahria, police circle Surir, brought this phonograph back to their homes, and gave out that they made their livelihood at Calcutta by charging a small price for each tune.

The Mallahs of Aligarh and Agra are also said to visit the Bombay Presidency.

The Muttra Mallahs when arrested, whether on the railway or in Calcutta or elsewhere, always give their wrong names, castes and residences, and generally get off with a light punishment, as few magistrates or police officers consider it necessary to verify their antecedents. I had the finger impressions of the Muttra Mallahs, who were suspected of visiting distant places for the purpose of crime, taken and sent them to Calcutta and Allahabad, with the result that few, if any, convictions were reported from Allahabad, but in some instances Calcutta reported five or six.

I found that the greater number of sentences passed in Bengal on Mallahs of Muttra were unknown at *Allahabad* or Muttra and consequently the police of these provinces were ignorant of the criminal history of these people, which prevented heavy sentences being passed on them, as the mauzawar registers generally gave them a clean record.

#### APPENDIX IX (7c).

Dated Goalando, 11th March 1901.

From-Percy Bramley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police,

(on special duty),

To-R. D'O. BIGNELL, Esq., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Notes.

Demi-official.

DEAR MR. BIGNELL,

I enclose an interesting note and a demi-official from Sands (District Superintendent of Muttra) on a criminal colony of Mallahs resident there who apparently make a speciality of exploiting Calcutta. If we can get hold of this lot I perceive therein the makings of another very nice gang case for you.

I am therefore writing to Sands, saying that I will let him know as soon as I can exactly say when I will be in Calcutta again, and asking him to send the informer direct to your house on that date with a letter to me.

For reasons given by Sands it will be as well to sit tight about our intention at present.

Will you kindly return the enclosures when done with, and let me know at the same time whether you approve of my proposals. Address Goalando.

Yours sincerely, P. B. BRAMLEY. REPLY.

Demi-official.

DEAR BRAMLEY,

Many thanks. I fully agree in your proposals. I fancy I can put my finger on the Muhammadan Inspector. Let me know when you are coming. As far as at present arranged my house will be full only from the 19th to 28th April.

Your sincerely,

8th March

R. BIGNELL.

MUTTRA:
The 5th March 1903.

DEMI-OFFICIAL. Confidential.

MY DEAR BRAMLEY,

You will see from my demi-offical regarding Mallahs of this district that their operations are in a different direction to the riverside Mallahs. There are

21 absent at present from their homes. I am looking out for them, and will bag them on their return and run them in at any rate under 110, C. P. C. At least half of them are probably in Calcutta.

The name of their pal there is Hira Lal, Brahman, who lives at Bari No. 7 Gauri Bara (Gola Pari), mahalla Sealdah Station, Calcutta.

He is said to look after them there; sometimes to put them up and generally to be their patron and receiver.

If you are going to be in Calcutta I will send down an informer who will arrest you the men if they are in Calcutta.

It is whispered that there is a Muhammadan Inspector of Police in Calcutta who is their "sarparast" and so it is as well to keep the above address to yourself till the time is ripe for their arrest.

Yours sincerely, C. E. W. SANDS.

5-3-1904.

MUTTRA:
The 4th March 1904.

#### Demi-official.

MY DEAR BRAMLEY,

WITH reference to your demi-official of the 4th of February, received by me on the 9th idem, I have made the necessary enquiries regarding the Mallahs of this district.

I will before giving my views on the subject deal with the points you suggested seriatim.

(1) The Mallahs of this district make periodical expeditions to Bengal and return as they make a good haul, or after the expiration of imprisonment they may have undergone in connection with a good haul, when, as is usually the case, they were able to secure the property by means of accomplices.

No case has been brought to my notice of any Mallah of this district having permanently emigrated to Bengal.

- (2) They travel partly by rail and partly by road, visiting frequently any fairs or any of the large cities on the way down to Calcutta. Once at Calcutta they remain there till they have been successful in one or two good cases and then return to their home. Neither in going nor in coming do they take through tickets, but make a series of short journeys, partly in view of anything profitable coming in their way en route and partly as a precaution owing to the former plague precautions which involved the intimation of their movements being sent to their destination which was to them undesirable. On their return to this district they generally leave the railway at Hathras junction, sometimes at Raya and very seldom indeed at Muttra.
- (3) The Mallahs of this district, or rather the criminal Mallahs with which we are now concerning ourselves, have been for many generations living here. They intermarry with the Mallahs of Gurgaon, Aligarh, Mainpuri and Etawah.
- They have now no connection with the Mallahs of Ballia, though it is said that more than 100 years ago one Hira Mallah came from Ballia and started the colony at Chamargarhi, police station Shergarh, from which the Mallahs in the neighbouring circles have originally come. They do not however now intermarry with the Chain Mallahs of Ballia, nor are they known as anything else than Mallah.
- (4) There are at present absent from their homes the Mallahs named below: all of these are believed to be now in Calcutta. It may be taken

for granted that all in the list are of bad character and are absent from their home for no other purpose than the commission of crime:—

	Police station	-	Village.	Name.	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.	Brindaban Mat Do. Do. Do. Do. Surir Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.		Brindaban Piprela Do. Do. Do. Kurram Do. Do. Naharria Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Chamargarhi Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Lakhna Zarawar Gobind Hausi Hausi Hausi Hausi Hausi Halan Haurey Natta, son of Nand Kishore Nattoo, son of Gopal Lekha, son of Nattoo Lohri, son of Tulshi Bansi Dhar, son of Tika Ram Tursi, son of Udho Mohan, son of Mallah Bhada, son of Nanda Kandan, son of Natta Kachera Giasia, son of Natta Bijai Ram, son of Hira Natta, son of Lekha Angua, son of Kurrey Chandan, son of Kishora	 Bengal. Calcutta.  "" Probably Bengal  Calcutta.  "" Calcutta.  "" "" "" (Bengal). "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""

- 5. They formerly made use of the post Office for remitting money orders but now they bring money themselves.
- 6. The local crime committed by these Mallahs is the same as that when away—that of uthaigiri.

They are very expert uthaigirs and work in large gangs, passing on the property from hand to hand. In Muttra they lift clothes and articles of value left by pilgrims. In Calcutta, Bombay, &c., they do a great deal of "shop-lifting." The Mallahs of Piprela, Kuram, Naheria Nagaria Siuara and Chamaryarhi should be kept under surveillance under the Criminal Tribes Act.

These Mallahs do not concert or work with Mallahs of down country and have no connection with them nor with the boats.

Their operations are not in any way riverside, and they frequent chiefly large towns, notably Calcutta, and to a lesser degree Bombay and any much frequented fairs.

Your sincerely, C. E. W. SANDS.

5-3-'04.

Names of men as per list of the District Superintendent of Police, Muttra.

```
... Not in Calcutta.
 1. Lakhua
                                ... Died.
 2. Zarwar
 3. Govind
                                ... Untraced.
                     ***
 4. Bansi
                                ... Informer knows no one of this name.
 5. Bhagmal
                                ... Last seen by informer in village Adday Brindaban.
 6. Kallan
                                             Ditto
                                                                   ditto.
                     ***
                               ***
 7. Burey
                                             Ditto
                                                                   ditto.
                               ... Arrested in Calcutta, Howrah, on 9th April 1904.
 8, 9, 10
                    ***
                                ... Is said to be in Hazaribágh jail.
11. Lohri
                     ...
12. Bansidhar, son of Tikaram ... He is perhaps our informer, but his father is Bacha.
13.
     Tursi
                               ... Last seen in country.
14. Mohan
15. Bhada
                               ... Undergoing trial in a G. Town case.
                     ***
                               ... Arrested on 9th April 1904.
16. Kundan
                               ... Nothing known about present whereabouts-
17 and 18
19 and 20
                               ... In country last seen.
                               ... Is said to be in country.
21
                    ...
22
                               ... Is said to be in Gurgaon.
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11-4-1904,

### MUTTRA: The 7th April 1904.

MY DEAR BRANLEY,

I am sending you herewith Daulat Ram, Thakur, who is intimately acquainted with the Mallahs of the district. With him I have sent Constable Abdul Ghufar Khan, who also knows them well. I hope they may be able to help you and that you will get a good bag.

Your sincerly,

Arrested at Sealdah.

7-4-1904.

C. E. W. SANDS.

Names of the following men who were captured in Calcutta, dated 9th April 1904.

- Pema, son of Kunar Sain, Thakur, village Shiamon, police station Surir, district Muttra.
- Ram Sarup, son of Sobaram, Thakur, village Nagaria, police station Shergarh, district Muttra.
- Natha, son of Nand Kishore, Mallah, village Naharia-ka-nagra, police station Surir, district Muttra.
- Nathoo, son of Gopal, Mallah, village Naharia-ka-nagra, police station Surir, district Muttra.
- Lekha, son of Nathoo, village Naharia-ka-nagra, police station Surir, district Muttra.
- 6. Hattuh, alias Mulli, son of Bhooree, village Naharia-ka-nagra, police station Surir, district Muttra.
- 7. Kundan, alius Chinwan, son of Neua, Mallah, Shearai-ki-nagaria, police station Shergarh, district Muttra.
- 8. Hira, son of Ganga, alias Dhanna Bania, Pewan-ka-nagra, police station Tájganj, district Agra.
- Rupram, son of Bhullan, Mallah, Pewan-ka-nagra, police station Tájganj, district Agra.
- Bhup Singh, son of Kishna, Mallah, Pewan-ka-nagra, police station Tájganj, district Agra.
- 11. Chheda, son of Kheali, Mallah, Pewanka-nagra, police station Tajganj, district Agra.

Nil.

Hoogli, section 379, Indian Penal Code, 5th January 1901, for 6 months, Sealdah, section 379, Indian Penal Code, 29th January 1902, for ten years.

He was imprisoned for six months in Calcutta about 4 or 5 years ago.

Nil.

Nil.

He was wanted.

Nil.

Cawnpore, 23rd May 1901, 10 stripes.

Nil.

Nil

Copy of Memo. No. 1237, dated the 13th May 1904, from the District Superintendent of Police, Howrah, to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

Reference.—This office No. 1080, dated 27th April 1904. Subject.—Trial of Muttra Mallahs.

In continuation of this office No. 1080, dated 27th April 1904, on the subject of Muttra Mallahs, begs to state that the 9 persons were convicted and ordered to execute bond for Rs. 100 and surety for Rs. 100 for good behaviour for one year, in

default to rigorous imprisonment for that period under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, on the 10th instant by Deputy Magistrate Babu A. P. Bose. The accused having failed to give security have been sent to jail.

#### Memo. No. 8153.

Forwarded to P. B. Bramley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Benares, for information.

By order,

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE, CALCUTTA: 7

The 27th May 1904.

K. MEDLEYCOTT, Registrar,

For Personal Assistant.

No. 609, dated the 11th February 1904.

Fowarded in original to P. Bramley, Esq., on special duty.

THE list given of conviction slips is prepared from a register kept up by the Court Inspector in which the receipt and despatch of these slips from and to than is entered up and is probably full and correct. The only really professional criminals who visit Bengal from Agra are Mallahs.

According to the census returns of 1891 there are only 4 districts in the provinces with a larger number of the Mallah caste resident, viz. Allahabad, Mirzapur, Jaunpur and Gorakhpur, but the number of conviction slips of Mallahs received from Bengal in 3 years is only 5. There is either something wrong here or the Mallahs of the Agra district do not visit Bengal in very large numbers: certainly only a few villages have earned the reputation of doing so. I should like to be informed of the number of conviction slips of Mallahs received by the four districts I have named, if it can be done.

M. C. TWEEDIE,

The 8th February 1904.

District Superintendent of Police.

#### Court Inspector's report.

Agra district.—Statement of conviction slips dealt with from 1st January 1900 to 1st October 1903 is submitted herewith. Since 1900 proper care has been taken in this district to get the convictions recorded in the headquarters and than registers, and the police of districts concerned in Bengal has, in every case, been duly informed of the action taken here.

- 2. The names of all prisoners transferred for release in this district have been duly brought on Register X-A for surveillance as laid down in paragraph 182, section X, page 333, Police Regulations, volume I.
- 3. Of the 31 convicts shown in the statement there are five Mallahs of this district, and this is the only class of people here of some criminal notoriety found to have gone out to distant places in Bengal and Behar to commit crimes. In Mr Crooke's Tribes of Upper India, volume III, river dacoities have been ascribed to the up-country Mallahs, whose chief occupation is the rowing of boats. As recently as in December 1903 some of these Mallahs were found to have committed a dacoity on the Ganges at Maldah. According to Mr. Crooke the population of Mallahs in this district in 1891 was 24,962 as given in volume III, page 468. According to the last census return the number is 11,870 males.
- 4. There has, however, been no difficulty in tracing the home of convicts or accused persons in this district in cases in which the addresses were correctly given by them and legibly written by the Bengal police. Some difficulty has, no doubt, been experienced on account of the proper names of up-country villages and thanas having been mis-spelt or misunderstood by the subordinate police officials in Bengal and proper care not having been taken to test their accuracy by a reference to the village and thana directories of the United Provinces.

5. Difficulty has also been felt in the tracing and arrest of absconde offendersd and bad characters in Bengal. In 1901 a constable had to be sent to Calcutta to arrest an absconded offender of this district wanted for an offence under section 420, Indian Penal Code, and he was apprehended. In 1903 another constable was sent to arrest an absconded offender, and he not only succeeded in securing the one, but traced and arrested another also at Calcutta. Two proclaimed offenders for dacoities and murder are said to be in Calcutta staying with a certain servant of some mahájan there, but they could not be found out even by taking special There being no sarai in Bengal the dharamsalas and the Banias' shops or chattis as these are called in Bengal are generally used as rest houses by travellers. No register is kept up at these places and therefore no record exists of their movements. A large number of the up-country people in Calcutta and its suburbs have no fixed abode. They prefer to stay with their relatives or friends who are not bound to report their sojourn. In most cases they go either in search of employment or to eke out a livelihood by committing crimes. For instance one Udai Ram, Jat, an approver in the notorious Mohan Kachhi's gang of dacoits, is said to have gone to Calcutta for employment. His name is borne on register X, bad characters, at police station Kakuha in this district, but as his address is not known no step could be taken to keep on the surveillance over him. This accounts for the fact that in no instance conviction or antecedents of the up-country people who had been in Bengal could be traced by dockets during the last four years, and out of 29 F. I. slips of such suspects sent up to the Bureau at Calcutta during the same period only 3 were returned as traced. Practically therefore no means exist in Bengal for tracing the movements of an up-country criminal except by following him in disguise.

> Your sincerely, S. N. BANERJEE,

Dated 6th February 1904.

Chief Inspector.

#### Report on Mallahs.

(1) Agra district.—Mallahs of police circles Ferozabad, Fatehabad and Iradatnagar only have been reported to have periodically visited Bengal on thieving expeditions.

So far only one man, Deojita Mallah, of Chhanjwar (got), a resident of village Usmanpur, police circle, Ferozabad, is known to have permanently settled with his family at Calcutta for the last 15 years.

(2) The Mallahs usually travel partly on foot and partly by railway in small parties.

The following railway stations are resorted to for distant journeys: Agra Fort Junction and Cantonment, Etmadpur, Ferozabad, and Tundla and Barhan (for Bengal, Rohilkhand and the Panjáb), Bichpuri and Achnera (for Bhartpur State and Muttra), Bahndai and Saiyan (for Dholpur and Gwaliar States).

(3) There are no "Chains" in Agra district, nor are the Mallahs of this district in any way connected with the Chain Mallahs of Ballia and Gorakhpur districts. The Mallahs here contract their marriages within the district as the number is sufficiently large to meet their requirements here. They have no hard and fast rule prohibiting intermarriages among their sub-castes, except that the issue in the family of mother or maternal grandfather are avoided.

The following sub-castes are known in the district:-

1, Chandwar; 2, Raja Rawat; 3, Khiriya Rawat; 4, Gorakhiya; 5, Kanghia; 6, Goriya; 7, Koliya Rawat; 8, Tonwar; 9, Karnijwa; 10, Rohilla; 11, Surajbansi; 12, Meharania; 13, Kachhwah; 14, Sikarwar; 15, Chhatangiya; 16, Chhawar; 17, Soiya; 18, Macharpuria; 19, Bharwariya; 20, Singarpuria; and 21, Pharwa.

Some Mallahs call themselves the descendants of "Jhalia," a Lodh by caste, and other state they descended from "Ballia," the name given to the ghost of King Balia,

killed by Ramchandra at the Vindhya Mountains and reborn as "Balia," the fisherman.

- (4) A list of Mallahs absent from their homes is attached hereto showing thedetails of previous convictions.
- (5) No particular post office can be mentioned through which remittances are sent home. They are believed to bring most of the proceeds with them.
- (6) The Mallahs of this district are chiefly known to be pilferers, pick-pockets and railway thieves. Some Mallahs of Deoki, Bah, Fatehabad, Itmaduddaula and Ferozabad circles are known to be burglars and cattle-lifters. In 1903 one Bindraban Mallah, formerly a resident of village Pohiya, police circle Itmaduddaula, and thence gone to Garhi Bichiha, mazra Karara, police circle Malpura, was prosecuted under section 411/75, Indian Penal Code, for having received and sold a currency note of Rs. 1,000 to one Braj Lal, goldsmith, of the same village, and it was believed that he stole it with 14 other notes of Rs. 1,000 each from a rich jeweller of Delhi staying at Lashkar in Gwalior State. Braj Lal was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 411, Indian Penal, code at Agra Sessions. Bindraban was however acquitted, but he was subsequently arrested and imprisioned for 3 years under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, failing to furnish security for good behaviour. He has since been acquitted on appeal by the Honourable High Court. He had the following previous convictions:—

Agra, 5th April 1886, section 379, Indian Penal Code, 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Agra, 29th February 1893, section 411/75, Indian Penal Code, 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Agra, 21st January 1901, section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.

Their criminal propensities have not risen so high nor have their thieving operations been yet known to be so extensive as to require the enforcement of the Criminal Tribes Act to check them.

AGRA:

M. C. TWEEDIE,

Dated 26th March 1904.

District Superintendent of Police.

No. 854, dated Mainpuri, the 29th March 1904.

From—H. L. Webster, Esq., District Superintendent of Police. Mainpuri, To—P. B. Bramley, Esq., on special duty, District Superintendent

of Police, Benares.

WITH reference to his demi-official, dated 24th February 1904, has the honour to forward categorical replies as follows:—

- (1) It is not known whether the Mallahs make periodic expeditions to Bengal but some of these castes are absent from home. The 7 Mallahs, shown as convicted, in the statement submitted before, were convicted in the districts of the United Provinces, and not in Bengal.
- (2) The pick-pockets do commit theft in the neighbouring fairs as well as other big fairs. They travel either by boat or by road, as the case may be, and whenever they undertake a long journey they travel by rail and make use of railway stations Makhanpore, Karara and Badhan, East Indian Railway, in going or coming.
- (3) The Mallahs of police circles Shikohabad and Sirsaganj are of the "Jaria" sub-castes and are descendants of the Khateli family. The Mallahs of this part of the country do not appear to be of Chain sub-castes. They do not intermarry nor are they connected with the Chain Mallahs of Ballia and Gorakhpur.
- (4) The list of Mallahs who are absent from their homes is appended herewith. But none of them appear to have gone to Bengal.

- (5) It is not known whether they send money from Bengal by post. It is probable that they bring their loot with them.
- (6) It is said that they commit theft, burglary and are cattle-lifters and pick-pockets. They appear to join the Mallahs of the Agra and Etawah districts in committing those crimes. Sometimes some of them join the gangs of robbers and dacoits. They inhabit villages close to the Jumna river in police circles Sirsaganj and Shikohabad and also reside in the ravines (Karka and Bihar) of the Jumna river. They do not predominate in any particular villages, but are scattered in small numbers over several villages.

There is no village in which all the inhabitants are addicted to crime. Therefore at present undersigned is not decidedly prepard to recommend action being taken under the Criminal Tribes Act.

MAINPURI:

Bated 29th March 1904.

H. L. WEBSTER,

District Superintendent of Police

#### APPENDIX X.

#### CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

- 1. DOMS-(Gorakhpur).
- 2. ,, —(Azamgarh).
- 3. MAGHAIYA DOMS-(Ballia).
- 4. DOMS—(Ghazipur).
- 5. , -(Benares).
- 6. "—(Mirzapur).
- 7. Selections from reports, &c.
  - (a) Extracts from Special Diaries in case No. 90 of 1902, Police-station Dhanapur, Gházipur district, section 392, Indian Penal Code, King-Emperor versus Gya Din and others.
  - (b) Judgment by Deputy Commissioner, Dumka (Sonthal Parganas), dated 9th January 1903, in case No. 15, King-Emperor versus Behari and other Doms, section 395.
  - (c) Report by District Superintendent of Police, on special duty in Calcutta, Dom case, complete with gang criminal record, and statement made by Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Moreland, Musammat Rajwantia, and confession of Bhondu Dom.

# APPENDIX X.

No. 1.—Statement showing criminality of the Maghaiya Dom gangs resident in the Gorakhpur district.

	Remarks or notes.						•												
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APPENDIX X.

No. 1,-Statement showing criminality of the Maghaiya Dom gangs resident in the Gorakhpur district-(continued).

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APPENDIX X.

No. 1.—Statement showing criminality of the Maghaiya Dom gangs resident in the Gorakhpur district—(concluded).

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APPENDIX X.

No. 1.—Statement showing criminality of the Maghaiya Dom gangs resident in the Gorakhpur district.

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#### ( 258A )

#### MEMORANDUM.

Dated Benares, the  $\frac{24}{25}$ th January 1904.

From—P. B. Bramley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police (on special duty),

To-The District Superintendent of Police, Az angurh.

#### REFERENCE.

Bres that he will be so kind as to furnish the information required in the accompanying statement regarding Doms, as soon as possible, in order to enable us to deal with the question of their possible proclamation under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The figures should show the particulars for each village in which Doms reside, the result being totalled thanawar, as shown in the exemplar statement attached.

#### PERCY BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police.

#### REPLY No. 368A.

RETURNED in original to P. B. Bramley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, on special duty, Benares, with the required matement.

#### D. R. WRIGHT,

For District Superintendent of Police,

Azamgarh.

The 24th February 1904.

No. 2.—Statement showing criminality of the Maghaiya Dom gangs resident in the Azamgarh district. APPENDIX X.

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## APPENDIX X.

No. 3.—Statement showing criminality of the Maghaiya Dom gangs resident in the Ballia district.

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APPENDIX X.

No. 4.—Statements showing criminality of the Maghaiya Dom gangs resident in the Ghazipur district.

	w.		Calcutta and 12 years ago :	and Musam-	atta. on of Jawahir) 'ds Bengal : no	<ul><li>ii, (2) Shagru</li><li>os. (2) and (3)</li><li>ds Bengal, (4)</li></ul>	Hulelwa (now Lth November	amjhawan, (2) Musammat Sundari, (6) e to Calcutta	rj and Nos. (3) 12 towards Calcutta and	owards Bengal	ago: no trace to Calcutta, to Natal.	
	Bemarks or notes.		One of the absentees gone to 'Calcutta and four towards Bengal, 10 or 12 years ago:	Two of the absences (Madho and Musam-	mat bustained gode to Calcutta. One of the absentees (Ranga, son of Jawahir) gone to Gya and four towards Bengal : no	trace.  Five of the absentess (1) Murli, (2) Shagru (3) Jageswar, with wives Nos. (2) and (3) gone to Calcutta, (3) towards Bengal, (4)	no trace. Musa umat Teria, wife of Gulelwa (now under arrest) absent since 11th November	1903, gone to Calcutta: no trace. Seven of the absentees [(1) Samjhawan, (2) Pluddi, (3) Rampnal, (4) Musammat Rameshri, (5) Musammat Sundari, (6) Sukhṛsji, (7) Dewman] gone to Calcutta	Nos. (1) and (2) at Matia Burj and Nos. (3) to (7) at Teliapara, and 12 towards Bengal; no trace.  Three of the absentees gone to Calcutta and	Ten of the absentees gone towards Bengal	and 10 to Sylhet 14 years ago: no trace since.  One of the absentees gone to Calentia, six towards Bengal and one to Natal.	
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	Village or police circle in	which the gang resides.	:	:::	:	i	. <b>i</b>	1	į	ind	::::	i
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Nore. - The figures for Sadart are suspicious. Also the blank for absentees in police-station Karanda and small number of absentees in Zamania.

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APPENDLA A.

No. 5.—Statement showing oriminality of the Maghaiya Dom gangs resident in the Benares district—(concluded).

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APPENDIX X.

No. 6.—Statement showing criminality of the Maghaiya Dom gangs resident in the Mirzapur district.

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APPENDIX X.

No. 6.—Statement showing criminality of the Maghaiya Dom gangs resident in the Mirzapur district—(concluded).

			( 2082	<b>A</b> )	,		
	Remarks or notes.		Percentage of adults male convicted, 25.5% Ditto minor female ,, 14.4% Ditto minor male ,, 0% Ditto total strength ,, 7.9%				
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### MEMORANDUM No. X-7A.—DOM GANG CASE.

Read diaries in case No. 90, police-station Dhanapur, district Ghazipur, section 392, Indian Penal Code, King-Emperor versus Gya Din of Marufpur, police-station Ballua, Benares.

1st Report, 12th September 1902, 12 (noon).—Written complaint received from one Guptar Das of Kuli Chamrakia per Sheobarat, chaukidar of Jamukha, re theft of property worth Rs. 101. That the thieves personated police and tied up the Babaji. Section 392 entered.

Read statement? :—Ascertains that some Doms had collected in Harda in connection with some funeral ceremonies. On arrival at the Babai Kuti ascertained that, on the previous night, the Baba was suddenly roused at about 2 a.m. and was informed that the thanadar was on a horse outside and wanted a smoke. He got up accordingly and got out a smoke from the temple. Upon which they said, give it to your Dusadh who would fill the chilam. He came out and found Kewal Dusadh being tied up by two men who said, "you keep a Dusadh daku." He protested, wherenpon they tried to seize him. He escaped and ran out and raised a hue and cry, upon which people came up. On returning found the marauders gone. Said these four persons—whom he describes, and that he would identify the two who came for him. The accused used a lantern and used Urdu words like Government officials. They found Kewal Dusadh tied up in the courtyard. A "bagali" entrance had been made to the room, and an old drum was found in the garden, also a bamboo lathi of six joints was found; this lathi, the Baba said, had been left behind by the thieves who had evidently ran off by mistake—says he can identify this—and describes it.

Kewal Dusadh, son of Dukbhaja of Bhainsor, police-station Said Raja, Benares district, corroborates Guptar Das and says he can identify all four.

Ram Fakir Das, chela Ram Sarup Das, and Sheobaran Upadhia say they identify the four men and specially the man who carried the lantern.

Shiu Din, chaukídár of Chitiari, came to Guptar Das' rescue and corroborates his statement

Dham, chaukidar of Narain, reports that the day previous to the occurrence he observed five men, two women, and two boys sitting smoking at a pond to the north of his village. Interrogated them and was informed that they were Jats seeking a young buffalo. Said they came from Bajragarh, Benares district. They then went to the west. Describes three out of the four in detail. Bhika Ram, constable and eight chaukidars told off to search.

13th September 1902.—Describes scene of occurrence.

Ascertains that one Mahesh Singh, of Pipri, had seen the four people with a lantern. Sent for him accordingly. Interrogated him, says he found six persons in his shelter in the field the day before the occurrence. It was raining and the people had taken shelter. They asked him if the place was his and then moved on. He described the men and the lantern.

14th September 1902, examines Bhagwan, Tathera: says he met four persons in a nala near Salempur in the Benares district. One asked him to buy an old lota from him. They went off in different directions. Describes them and says one had a white umbrella.

Bhadar Singh, constable, reports that he heard of the same four persons and two women and two children from the manji mallah who ferried them across the river and stated they had stopped in Ganpat Singh's shelter in the field.

Ganpat Singh corroborates above; said they came in from the rain, describes them and mentions the lantern; said they were "Lataur Nats." They stopped the night and cooked food in the shelter.

Parsotam, Tathera, corroborates Bhagwan's statement, supra.

15th September 1902.—Mentions that an Ahir gang has just been let out of jail, and also says a Dom gang has recently been active—mentions Gya, Bahadur of Marufpur and others of Kanwar—and says they are relative to Kalli Dom in Dhanapur and commit heinous crime in Benares district.

16th to 20th within 21st September 1902.—Dhanu and Kunj Behari, chauktdars, disguised themselves and interviewed the Doms in Marufpur, identified those he had seen at the Narain tank on the 11th. An excellent piece of work. Any reward?

22nd September 1902.—Sub-Inspector arrives at Marufpur and with Sheoraj Misr, Sub-Inspector of Ballua, surround Dom "dera" at 5 A.M.: found following present :- Musammat Bhagwania, daughter of Sheo Sahai, Dom; Musammat Amrakhia, daughter of Fatch, Gya's mother, and wife of Imrat, Dom; Musammat Chunia, wife of Jabbi; Musammat Munia, daughter of Jabbi, Dom and wife of Sakhit, Dom; Imrat Dom, son of Mahdo of Saidpur; Sukhit alias Aunami Dom of Nari Pashdura, policestation Nandganj; Ram Gulam, son of Bissessar Dom of Nadui Kerabart, policestation Jampur; Musammat Parmia, wife of Durjan Dom of Padampur, policestation Nandganj; Musammat Chumi, wife of Dwarka Dom of Marufpur; Musammat Kemauli, wife of Mahabir Dom, Phulwaria, Saidpur; Badlu, son of Dina Dom of Saidpur; Musammat Makni, wife of Gya Dom, Marufpur; Sheo Sahai, son of Sheopal Dom; Jabbi, son of Sheo Sahai of Marajpur. No stolen property found; no persons identified. Chaukidars say that the man they identified was not there. Just then a hue and cry was raised by Kunj Behari, chaukidar, who said a Domin was running off to the west. A pursuit was made. Fakir chamar then came up and complained that Bhagwania had thrown something into his house. A dhoti was found there-nothing was found inside. Musammat Bhagwania denies having thrown it there. Dhanu, chaukidar, deputed to make further search for the missing Dom. No result.

23rd September 1902, Dwarkar arrived house from Jail, 31st August 1902, absent since ye terday. Gya Dom absent. Says they are all confined and eleven thieves, &c. Guptar Das identifies the dhoti recovered. Musanmat Bhagwania chalaned and convicted under section 411, Indian Peual Code, six months. (Include in Gang Register.)

30th September 1902.—Sub-Inspector notes that the zamindar of Marufpur\* Nandganj,\* help the Domras. Says they were formerly all of Nandganj, out of which they were turned out by the "Hukum of Sarkar," who pulled their houses down. Says Gya is the head of the present gang which consist of Dwarka, Kicheri, Bahadur, Gulclwa, all of whom are absent.

6th October 1902.-Lantern used found in a tank near the Babai Kuti.

6th October 1902.—Intimation received from Sub-Inspector Sheo Raj Misr, Ballua, that Gya had been arrested in Bhelupur, Benares city.

11th October 1902.—Guptar Das identifies Gya Dom in jail, also identified Kicheri in Benares Jail.

Sth December 1902.—Ram Fakir Das identifies Gya Dom in jail, not identifies Kicheri in Benares Jail; and others—Kicheri was not identified by the others.

\*Babai Ali Khan of Dharain, police-station Dhanapur.

Bir Kulwar of Dharain, police-station Dhanapur.

# IN THE COURT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF DUMKA, SONTHAL PARGANA.

CRIMINAL CASE No. 15 of 1902.

EMPEROR

versus

BEHARI DHEKARA AND OTHERS.

Judgment.

On 31st July 1902 there was a burglary at night in the house of Balgobinda Saha at Karmataur, a station on the chord line. The thieves then proceeded along the line, and on the night of August 1st committed three burglaries in the houses of the Sub-Deputy Collector of Jamtara, Darbari Dhoba and Beni Sheharu, who live in and near Jamtara. They then continued their progress to the next station, Mihijam: here the gang, consisting of nine men and four women, were arrested and

with them were found articles stolen in all the above four burglaries along with other articles of jewellery, &c.

When the Jamtara thefts were reported on the morning of August 2nd, a parwana (Exhibit A) was sent by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Jamtara, to the Sardar of Mihijam, telling him of the thefts and ordering him to look out for a gang of 10 or 12 men and three women wearing yellow clothes and a Muchi with a child. Kiun Sah found the gang encamped at Mihijam and arrested them. Word having been sent to Jamtara, the Sub-Deputy Collector, Harinath Pramanik, and the Jamtara head constable arrived just after dark. The Sub-Deputy identified the property stolen from him, he was so absorbed in looking over his property that he took no care for the custody of the prisoners and seems to have sent away the crowd who would have been a safeguard. Accordingly the men took an opportunity and bolted, making good their escape in the darkness.

Only two—Behari Dom and Surajbali, whose real name is Kaithua—were re-arrested. The women could not get away. The Sardar had, however, prepared already Exhibit B, which shows the names given by the arrested persons and the property found on the person or in the bundle of each.

It is a grave mistake that the Sub-Deputy Magistrate did not record the confessions of the arrested persons then and there, the statements taken by the police are of course useless.

The facts are, however, beyond doubt that this gang of persons had all the stolen property with them. Exhibit B gives a list of the stolen property, pages 112 to 114 of the Sub-Divisional Officer's record shows the articles identified by each complainant. The Sub-Divisional Officer first tried the case, but his order was set aside and a retrial ordered; it has not been possible to rearrange all the articles again at this trial against the accused from whom they were found, they have mostly been produced in court, though some have been parted with by the complainants to whom they were returned, but the labels have, of course, been removed. This is, however, not important. I have framed a charge under section 401, Indian Penal Code. I do not think that it is necessary to bring the case under that section to prove a habit of long standing; here was a gang moving along the railway line committing thefts; they had no other occupation and were clearly banded together for the purpose of committing thefts and no other: only two days proceedings are proved in this case, owing to confessions not being admissible, but the people have come from a distance and this is their business; the habit is proved though they were fortunately arrested early. It is not as if men committed four offences in two nights within reach of their homes: it might not be possible to deduce a habit from the facts; but when there is a wandering gang far from its native district and with no other means of subsistence, the case is different, and I think the case fairly comes under section 401, Indian Penal Code.

As to Behari, Surajbali, and the four women, there is no doubt about their identity and their membership of the gang; they never escaped.

As to Iswari, who was arrested later by a specially deputed Inspector, in the district of Benares, we have firstly the fact that he gave his name correctly when first arrested, and secondly the evidence of the witnesses who identified him. The order, dated 1st December 1902, on the order sheet, will show that I personally super-intended the identification; the witnesses came from Minijam and had no chance of seeing Iswari; three out of four picked him out in the jail from 10 men, as this was four months after they had seen him, the evidence seems overwhelming. Iswari is not defended and cites no witnesses, a perusal of the police papers will, however, show that there is nothing that I can do to help him towards setting up a defence.

As regards Ganga Prasad, we have evidence of identification and practically only the evidence of the Sardar Kiun. He was arrested at Deoghar on suspicion along with four other bad characters, and the record of Sub-Divisional Officer's criminal case No. 127 of 1902 shows that he was arrested on the afternoon of August 3rd; it is well to verify the date from the documents at this distance of time; he did

not come in that afternoon train, so if he left Mihijam on the night of August 2nd he must have been very quick in getting to Deoghar, and not only so he is supposed to be Ram Lal Kurmi, but all the property on Ram Lal Kurmi was taken from him, whereas on Ganga Prasad on August 3rd was Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 in cash and a silk sari and a pair of bajus. I think it clear that this identification is wrong, it is true that he made no appeal when convicted by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Jamtara, but this can be explained as if he got off at Jamtara he had to face prosecution at Deoghar. The mistake is not necessarily one of bad faith; all the men at Mihijam gave their right names and have been traced except Sobrati and Ram Lal Kurmi; their right names appear to be Sobha and Gulia. The description of Gulia well suits Ganga Prasad, and they probably resemble each other. I record these remarks not as part of the judgment but as expressing my view of the Sardar's conduct.

I therefore acquit Ganga Prasad Gosain under section 258, Code of Criminal Procedure.

I convict the other seven accused under section 401, Indian Penal Code. Severe sentences are called for; these Doms from the North-Western Provinces are notorious professional criminals and the women are not much better than the men; men who deliberately leave their homes and wander about committing organized crime must be placed where they are powerless for long periods: reformation is hopeless.

I sentence Behari Dom and Iswari Dom each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment; Surajbali alias Kaithua, in consideration of his yonth, to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The four women, Batasia, Surajpatia, Rajantia and Patia to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

C. H. BOMPAS,

9th January 1903.

D. C.

The following prisoners were tried here:-

- (1) Surajbali Dom (convicted).—Verified but remained untraced by the Bureau.
- (2) Behari alias Bidesi alias Bunquli Dom (convicted).—Verified and traced by the Bureau.
- (3) Ram Lal Kurmi alias Ganga Prasad Gosain. (Acquitted, but convicted under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.)—Not traced and traced by Allahabad Bureau as wanderer and got 2 P. C.
  - (4) Surajpatia Domin (convicted).—Verified.
  - (5) Batasia Domin (convicted).—Verified.
  - (6) Patia Domin (convicted).—Not traced.
  - (7) Rajantia Domin (convicted).—Verified.
  - (8) Karu, sonar ...
  - (9) Sukhan, sonar (convicted) by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Jamtara, but acquitted on appeal).

Resident of Mihijam, Jamtara sub-division, Sonthal Parganas.

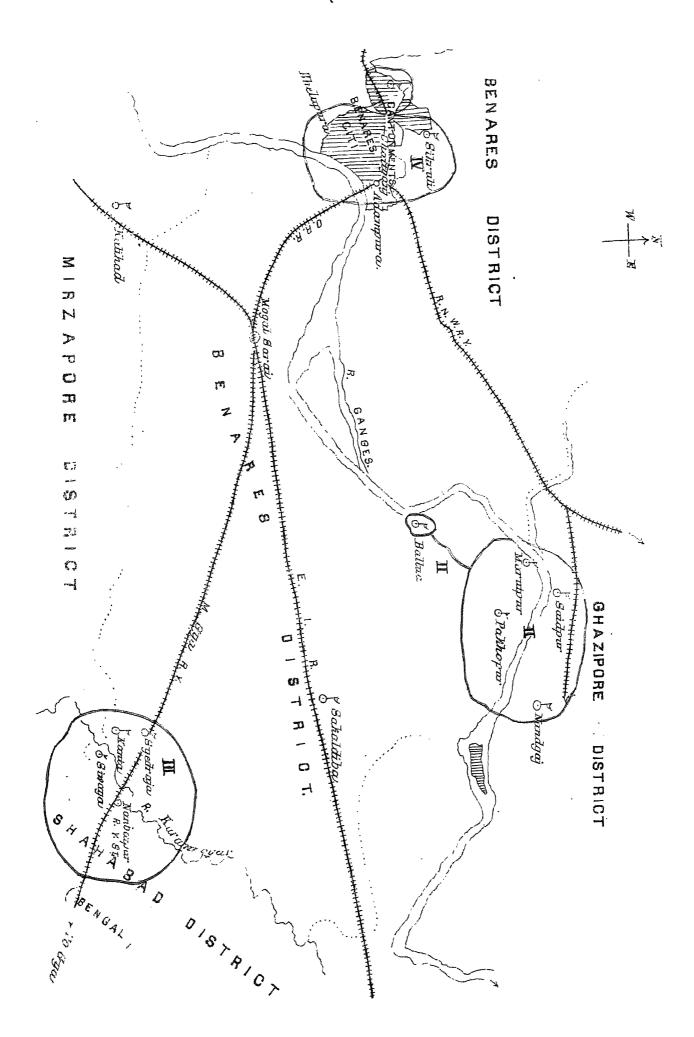
- (10) Iswari Dom (convicted).—Verified.
- (11) Sobha Dom (convicted).—Verified.
- (12) Gulia Dome (convicted). Verified.

### INTER-PROVINCIAL CRIME.

## BENGAL-UNITED PROVINCES.

Note on a gang of Maghaiya and Bansphore Doms working in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions of the United Provinces and Bengal.

1. From the data collected up to date it will be seen that this gang is recruited chiefly from the districts of Benares and Gházipur. There are indications of connection with Mirzapur and Gorakhpur, but this still remains to be satisfactorily established. In Benares, Gházipur, and Mirzapur, these Doms pass themselves of as "Bansphores." As a matter of fact the relationships and conviction records show that



they intermarry and associate freely, for the purposes of committing crime, with the Maghaiya Doms of Gorakhpur, of which clan they really are a part. In Benares city, and in the other large towns and cities where they are settled, these Doms are employed exclusively on scavenging works and are under a sort of nominal police supervision. In villages, however, they make a pretence of making mats, &c., and are practically under no supervision at all, beyond that their absence from home is noted and reported by the local police. The result is that numbers of Doms combine from different places and go off on thieving expeditions, and it is only by the capture of the individual member of such gangs that the real nature of these expeditions come to light. To facilitate analysis therefore, the classification of the gang in this instance has been arranged in residential groups as follows:—

- I.—Phulawaria Group.—Police-station Cantonment, Benares district. (Nos. 1 to 10).
- II.—Ballua, Gházipur Group.—Including the villages of Marufpur, Ballua, Pakhopur, and Syedpur, Nandganj, Pandeora, &c., in the Gházipur district. (Nos. 11 to 22).
- III.—Sawaiya Kanta Group.—Police-station Said Raja, Benares district. (Nos. 23 to 31).
- IV.—Benares City.—Including police-stations Chetganj, Bhelupura, Dassasumedh, Adampura and Sikroul. (Nos. 32 to 43) (omitting No. 42).
  - V.—Calcutta.—(No. 42 only).
- 2. From which it will be seen that though residing in different parts of the district, the members in each group are either closely connected with each other by marriage ties or have at different times and in different places been associated together, for the purposes of committing crime at places far distant from their home, from which the common organization of the gang, as a whole, is A reference to the sketch map given below will give a correct clearly established. idea of the geographical distribution of the units comprising the gang. Naubatpur railway station will be seen in group III on the M. G. Railway, and it was here that Bidesi, Saggam, and others of this group detrained after their raid in Calcutta. The members of group II make use of the Shakaldiha station on the E.I.R., and Syedpur, Nandganj on the B.-N.-W. Railway, whilst those of groups I and IV made use of the Cantonment Station, O. and R. Railway, and according to Musammat Rajwantia's statement, Kailahat station, near Chunar, on the E.I.R. was the station made use of by Prabhu and the Mirzapur section of the gang. It will be seen from the map that all these places are very conveniently situated for the purposes, and that the gang made full use of the railways for the commission of crime.
- 3. In respect to a common association for the purposes of committing crime the record of convictions now obtained and given in the gang schedule proves the connection between each group beyond all doubt. Thus Churaman (No. 1, group I), who was convicted with Prithipal (No. 7, group I) under section 110 on 12th October 1898 in police-station Cantonment, Benares (to the record in which case special attention may be drawn), is the same man who was convicted along with Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of group I, in Patna on 28th February 1902, under sections 401 and 411, I. P. C. The history of this particular group is an instructive one. It is said to have originally consisted of seven brothers of whom Churaman was the eldest, and who emigrated for some reason in Syedpur in the Gházipur district to Phulwaria in Benares Cantonments about the year 1894. Previous to this emigration, the only convictions recorded against them were some short sentences in Ghazipur and Shahabad. In Benares they do not seem to have attracted much attention till about 1898, when a series of heavy burglaries suddenly occurred in the European quarters in Cantonments, and amongst others, the houses of both the District Superintendent and the Magistrate were broken into. It then apparently came out that this gang had for some time been working under the patronage of one Ganesh Singh, the zamindar in Phulwaria, and it is said to have also received the support of head constable

Swarath Pandey, who had for years been stationed in Benares Cantonments and on whose removal therefrom the aforementioned burglaries occurred. This led to vigorous action being taken against the gang, and after much difficulty it seems that Prithipal and Churaman were captured, and were sentenced by Mr. L. S. Porter, C.S., to one year's rigorous imprisonment in default for furnishing the required security. From that date, practically speaking, this section of the gang has been on the war-path. They nominally served as sweepers in Cantonments and in the Native Infantry Lines, but individual members absented themselves for long periods and eventually, as far as can be judged from the evidence in the Patna gang case. it seems that Palakdhari (No. 6), Ramghatia (No. 4), Churaman, Gangua (since dead), Kabirwa (No. 2), Ramdinwa (No. 3), Samghatia (No. 8), Nagwa (No. 9), and Lachman (No 10), all of Phulwaria, disappeared some time in the winter of 1899-1900, and were not heard of again till August 1901, when on receipt of certain information Sub-Inspector Rao Mahamud Ali Khan, then stationed in Cantonments, made a raid on the colony in Phulwaria, with the result that Ramghatia (No. 4), Palakdhari (No. 7), were arrested with stolen property valued at considerably over Rs. 1,000 in their possession. All of which was eventually identified at Bankipur and Patna, where Churaman (No. 1), Prithipal (No. 7), and Gargua (dead) together with several other Gorakhpur and Ballia Doms were subsequently arrested, convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from transportation for life to one year's rigorous imprisonment under sections 401, 411, on 28th February 1902. Prithipal (No. 7), Sanghatia (No. 8), Nagwa (No. 9), and Lachman (No. 10), absconded. Of these Prithipal (No. 7) is now under arrest and awaiting trial in Calcutta in connection with the depredations of the new gang he organized after his escape from Patna, and in which his associates and comrades were Nos. 11, 13, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, of group II, and Nos. 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, of group III, and Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, of group IV, and No. 42 of group V.

4. Previous to 1897 no organized incursions into Bengal seems to have been undertaken by this particular gang. In that year, however, Dwarka (No. 11, group II). Gya (No. 12, group II), Bahadur (No. 13, group II), Jilabi (No. 14, group II). and Musammat Guhano (No. 15, group II), and Sheogobind (No. 32, group IV), were convicted together in Monghyr; and now we find Dwarka (No. 11, group II), Bahadur (No. 13, group II), and Sheogobind (No. 32, group IV), associated with Prithipal (No. 7, group I), and the others of the remaining groups all of whom comprised the gang now being dealt with in Calcutta. Moreover it was at Jilabi and Musammat Guhano's (Nos. 14 and 15, group II) dera in Marufpur that Dwarka and the others were arrested on their return from Calcutta by the Benares Police on the night of the 10th December 1903. Further, it will be observed that Dwarka was on the 14th April 1890 convicted in Shahabad under section 457 along with Prithipal, the present leader and organizer of the Calcutta gang. Similarly Gya (No. 12, group II) was convicted along with Palakdhari (No. 6, group I) under section 110 in Benares on 24th April 1890 and again under the same section on 20th October 1902 along with Kicheri (No. 19, group II), from which a further connection between groups I and II is established. Then in the case of Prabhu (No. 24, group III), we find that he and Palakdhari were convicted of burglary in Mirzapur in 1897. He then appears to have gone to Calcutta, for on his return he was on the 17th April 1903 arrested along with Gopi (No. 17, group II), and Sudhoo (No. 18, group II), in Sakaldiha, Benares district. Finally there is a case of Bhondu (No. 42, group V), the approver in the present case, who came up from Calcutta to Benares ostensibly on a visit to his wife, who is daughter of Beni Dom in policestation Sikroul. It appears he arrived in Benares about the 20th February 1903, and the crime register shows that between that date and the 3rd March the day on which Bhondu (No. 42, group V), was arrested in the act of committing a burglary in company with Gopal, Tilangia and Gota (Nos. 37, 39, 41, group IV), no less than 10 burglaries occurred in the immediate neighbourhood of this colony. Bhoudu having received 30 stripes returned to Calcutta, and has since been arrested there in

the present gang case. Here, therefore, we find a clear connection between groups IV and V and the connections of each of these with Nos. I and II has already been demonstrated.

5. It seems that this gang has connections also in Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, and Ballia, regarding which inquiries are in progress and a supplementary list will, if necessary, be issued hereafter. The facts connected with the case now under trial in Calcutta appears to be as follows:—

Pirthipal, after absconding from Patna, appears to have made his way down to Calcutta along with Prabhu (No. 24, group III). He there appears to have been introduced to one Mrs. Moreland, residing in No. 15, Sherrif Daftry's Lane, by Natta alias Kolarh Dom employed in the service of the Raja of Dighapattia. Later on it appears that Natta also introduced Chedi and others to Mrs. Moreland's establishment, which in fact speedily became a recognised rendezvous of the gang from whence they issued with impunity upon their criminal expeditions, the extent of which may be judged from the extraordinary narrative of crime set forth in Bhondu's confession. Apart from the numerous burglaries committed in Calcutta, a great number of which do not appear to have been reported to the police, this gang is said to be responsible for the following dacoities and robberies committed outside the city:—

- (1) Robbery at Kazipura, police-station Barrackpur, 24-Parganas, on 1st August 1903.
- (2) Robbery at Oriapara, police-station Barrackpur, 24-Parganas, on 4th January 1903.
- (3) Robbery at Dhittara, police-station Barrackpur, 24-Parganas, on 4th January 1903.
- (4) Dacoity at Tapsi, police-station Bania pokhar, Calcutta, on 26th August 1903.
- (5) Robbery at Milki, police-station Singhure, Hughli, on 18th October 1903.
- (6) Dacoity at Simla, police-station Chanditola, Hughli, on 23rd October 1903.
- (7) Robbery at Satghoria, police-station Chanditola, Hughli, on 23rd October 1903.

On 1st November 1903, one Mrs. Stanley gave information to the police that she had a quarrel with Mrs. Moreland, and that the latter was in the habit of harbouring thieves, and that she had in her employ the Domra gang from whom she received stolen property. &c. This information was recorded by Inspector Frizoni of the Calcutta Police, who thereupon arrested Palat (No. 20, group II) in Mrs. Moreland's house. Palat's statement led to Inspector Frizoni going to Goshain Basti in Bhawanipur, where on the 2nd November he arrested in the house of Tulsi Dom the following:—

Prithipal (7), Kicheri (19), and Chedi (34) with bundles of suspected property, amongst which an embroidered cap, a German silver chain were identified as stolen in Tapsi dacoity. Palat then confessed in respect to the Tapsi dacoity which led to the arrest of Bhondu, who then made a full confession regarding an entirely different series on burglaries committed by the same gang in Calcutta itself during a period extending from about July 1902 to October 1903, and which has now been taken up separately by the Calcutta Police under section 401.

6. Of these known to be connected with the gang, Prithipal (7), Palat (20), Kicheri (19), Chedi (34), and Bhondu (42), were arrested by the Calcutta Police. Dwarka (11), Bahadur (13), Sheogobind (32), Harbanswa (33), Hardin (22), and Gulelwa (21), have since the opening of the inquiry been arrested by the Benares and Gházipur Police and forwarded for trial to Calcutta. Prabha (24) is now in the Benares District Jail awaiting an order for transfer to Calcutta, to be tried there under section 401 along with the others. In the case of the others noted in the schedule as being confined in the Bengal and United Provinces jails, viz. Gya (12), Gopi (17), Sudhu (18), Gopla (37), Tilangia (34), Banwari (28), in the

Benares Jail and Bandhan (25), Piare (26), and Bideshi (29), in the Bengal jails, and whose connections with the gang has been proved by the record of convictions; might be tried jointly under section 401, or Bengal, wherever the Inspector-General of Police may consider advisable.

- 7. In respect to the remainder\* who are still at large it might be notified that in the event of arrest all persons entered as absconding in the schedule should be sent either to Benares or Calcutta for trial under section 401. The evidence available in each case has been noted in column 9.
- 8. Meanwhile Sub-Inspector Khub Lal Singh of Bengal Police on special duty in Benares, who is proceeding shortly to Gorakhpur in another case, will investigate the connections with the Doms of that district in this case also. Constable Ram Sumair Singh of the Benares City Police with Gajadhar, village chaukidar of Marufpur, Ballua, who have especial knowledge of Domras in this district together with certain Dom informers, will proceed to Calcutta on recipt of sanction from the Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, and will assist the Calcutta Police in identifying the Doms now resident in that city and to impart such information as may be requisite to enable the police to prosecute further inquiries regarding the gang case now pending there.

\* 8, 9, 10, 23, 27, 31, 35, 36 and 37.

# Particulars of a Dom gang of burglars and dacoits

1	2	3	. 4		5	
Serial number.	Name and <i>aliases</i> .	Father's name	Descriptiver-oll.		Residence.	
Serial				Village.	Thána.	District.
1	Pirthipal alias Sheopal Dom alias Bahoran alias Hakher alias Babu Lal Dom.  (Gang leader in Calcutta.)	Darshan <i>alias</i> Gan- pat Dom <i>alias</i> Natha <i>alias</i> Gopi Dom.	Dark complexion; small eyes; round face; strong built; age about 30 years.	Phulwaria	Camp	Benares
2	Dwarka <i>alias</i> Jagdhari <i>alias</i> Kicheri Dom.	Shiudhari <i>alias</i> Ramhit <i>alias</i> Bissessar Dom.	Wheat complexion; ears bored; one mole on neck; age about 25 years; big head; well mounted features; prominent ears; scar on left ear; large cut scar 3 × 1 inches in front of left thigh.	Marufpur and Uhorai.	Ballua Dhanapur	Benares } Gházipur }
3	Palakdhari <i>alias</i> Tilakdhari Dom.	Shiudhari <i>alias</i> Seadhan Dom.	Wheat complexion; round face; small-pox mark on face; long cyes; long nose; both ears bored; one mole on left ear.	Phulwaria and Marufpur.	Camp Ballua	Benares
4	Gya Dom	Shiudhari	Fair complexion; long face; small- pox mark on face; average stature; age about 35 years.	·Marufpur	Ballua	Ditto
· Aparingianos					·	

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		Record of	conviction.			
Particulars of relationship, friends and associates.	Date.	Offence.	Sentence.	District.	Present where- abouts.	Synopsis of evidence avail- able against each man.
Relatives:—Churaman and Ramdin Dom of Phulwaria are bothers-in-law.  Ramgatia and Samgatia Doms of Phulwaria are nephew.  Musammat Munia Domin of Kohna, police-station Bhelupur, is mother-in-law.  Associates:—Palakdhari, Churaman, Kabirwa, Nagwa, Ramdin, Bhojua and Khargua, Doms of Phulwaria.			8 months 6 do 2 years 1 year 1 do a gang case 24 and 25, in		Under arrest in Calcutta, sec- tion 401, In- dian Penal Code.	(1) Benares Court Conviction Register, page 357 P.  (2) Dom Register of Camp police-station. (3) See pages 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 13 of Bhondu's confession, dated 18th and 19th November 1902. (4) See also pages 2 and 3 of Musammat Rajwantia's statement. (5) See also pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Mrs. Moreland's statement. (6) See also pages 1 and 3 of Mrs. Stanley's statement. (7) Records in cases noted in column 7, specially section
Associates: -Bahadur Dom, Sheogobind, Hardin and Jelayhi, Doms.	14th April 1890. 31st March 1897. 10th October 1899. 27th October 1899.	457 457 109 380 75	20 stripes 2 years 1 year 4 years	Shababad Mirzapur Ghúzipur Monghyr in two cases.	Now under trial in Calcutta, section 401, arrested in Mar uf pur, police-station Ballua, under section 55 on 10th Decem- ber 1903 by Benares Police.	110.  (1) Benares Court F. P. Register. (2) Record in cases noted in column 7. (3) Identification in Benares Jail by Musammat Rajwantia and Bhondu on 13th December 1903. (4) See pages 2 and 10 of Bhondu's confession. (5) See also pages 2 and 3 of Musammat Rajwantia's statement. (6) See also pages 2, 5, 7, 8 and 9 of Mrs. Moreland's statement (7) See also page 1 of Mrs. Stanley's statement. (8) Evidence of arresting officer Sub-Inspector Ram Saran Singh.
Associates as per Nos. 1 and 2  Relatives:—Patna Dom of Pakhopur, police-station Ballua, is cousin.  Dulmi Domin of Nan Kalan, police-station Ballua, is mother-in-law.  Bhairo Dom of Machhodri, police-station Kal Bhairo, is father-in-law.  Churaman Dom of Phulwaria is father-in-law.  Friends:—Bhola, Ahir, and Kawlesar, Ahir, of Marufpur, police-station Ballua; Abdul Jalil of Nadesar, police-	31st August 1880. 24th April 1889. 2nd June 1891. 31st May 1897, 15th Novem- ber 1900. 28th February 1902.	457 457 457 109 379 457 110 401,411 75	1 year 2 years 1 year 6 months 1 week 1 year 2 years 10 do	Benares Do Gházipur Benares  Do Mirzapur Do Patna	In jail in Bengal.	Benares Court Conviction Register, page 181 P. Dom Register of Camp police-station.
Abdul Jani of Nadesar, ponce- station Sikroul, Benares.  Associates:—Bahadur, Hardin, Sheogobind, Dwarka and Jelayhi Doms.	10th March 1882. 16th August 1883, 24th April 1889. 5th March 1895. 27th October 1899. 20th October 1902. 9th February 1903.	112 414 110 379 380 109 392 75	3 months 6 do 6 do 3 do 1½ years 6 months 5 years	Benares  Do  Do  Monghyr  Benares  Gházipur	In jail (Benares Central Pii- son).	Benares Court Conviction Register, page $\frac{212}{G}$ .  Dom Register of Ballua police station.

# Particulars of a Dom gang of burylars and dacoits

1	2	3	4:		5	
ber.					Residence.	
Serial number.	Name and <i>aliases</i> .	Father's name and <i>aliases</i> .	Descriptive-roll.	Village.	Thána.	District.
5	Sheogobind alias Jadu alias Amrit Dom.	Raghubar alias Amrudh alias Seo Dom.	Dark complexion; (?) nose; mole on right cheek and on left shoulder; burnt mark ou right side upper stomach; one mole 1 inch below this; age 25 years; 5'6".	Jagatpur	Chetgauj	Benares
6	Bahadur Dom alias Kanwa alias Dal Baha- dur alias Putia.	Ram Khelawan Dom <i>al ias</i> Dindayal Dom.	Sallow complexion; small, light built; left eye blind by small-pox; white mark in eye; drooping left eyelid; small scar; large scar 2 × 1 on left upper stomach; scar 2 inches long on head; 5' 2".	Marufpur	Ballua	Ditto
7	Hirwa <i>alias</i> Deoki Dom.	Bisessar alias Sukhari Dom.	Sallow complexion; long face; tall stature; small-pox mark on face; age about 29 years.	Sawaiya	Said Raja	Ditto
8	Harbansua Dom	Ghurbin Dom	Sallow complexion; small-pox mark on face; small eyes; tall stature; strong built; age about 30 years.	Kalhua	Bhelupur k.	Ditto

6			7		8	9
	I	Record of	conviction.			
Particulars of relationship, friends, and associates.	Date.	Offence.	Sentence.	District.	Present where- abouts.	Synopsis of evidence available against each man.
Associates: —Bahadur, Hardin, Sheogobind, Dwarka and Jelayhi Doms.  Kept Musammat Amrokhia, daughter of Jelayhi Dom, about six months. Is married to Musammat Sonpatia, sister of Mahabir Dom of Shahpur, district Shahabad, where he keeps a bania's shop at which stolen property is disposed of.	4th October 1897. 27th October 1899.	411 380 75	2 years 3 do	Birbhum	Now under trial in Calcutta, section 401, Penal Code, arrested in Mar uf pur, police station Ballus, under section 55 on 10th December 1903 by Benares Police.	<ol> <li>Benares Court F. P. Register.</li> <li>Identification in Benares Jail by Bhondu and Musammat Rajwantia on 13th December 1903.</li> <li>Evidence of arresting officer Sub-Inspector Ram Saran Singh.</li> </ol>
Associates as per No. 4,  Relatives:—Gya Dom of  Marufpur, police-station  Ballus, is sála (brother-in-law).  His mother lives in village  Manjhor, police-station Said- pur, Gházipur.	27th October 1899.	380	1½ years	Monghyr	Under arrest in Calcutta.	<ol> <li>Benares Court F. P. Register.</li> <li>See pages 2 and 10 of Bhondu's confession.</li> <li>See pages 2 and 3 of Musammat Rajwantia's statement.</li> <li>See pages 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Mrs. Moreland's statement.</li> <li>Identification in Benares Jail on 10th by Bhondu and Musammat Rajwantia.</li> <li>Fvidence of arresting officer Sub-Inspector Ram Saran Singh.</li> </ol>
Associates:—Parbhu Dom, Ishri, Saggam and Patonwa Dom of Sawaiya, police- station Said Raja.  Relatives:—Pargas Dom of Bishunpur, police-station Said Raja, is maternal uncle. Musammat Lakhpatia, daughter of Sanhi Dom of Pakhopur, police-station Ballua, was his first wife. Musammat Gendia, daughter of Bhondu Dom of Dompurwa, police-station Bhelupur, is his wife. Bishundayal Dom of Singhitoli, police-station Ramnagar, Benares, is his grandfather. Musammat Parbatia, his father's sister, is married to Dursan Dom. Bhagwan and Kaleswar of Singhi- toli, at present of Tirua, police- station Mirzapur, Rhurd, Mirzapur, are brothers and Ram Das of Singhitoli is cousin. Kaleswar's son is married to the daughter of Meghu Dom of Pachora, police- station Chunargarh, Mirzapur.	18th March 1899. 29th January 1898.	395	4 years 6 months	Shahabad Ditto.	Absent since between 10th December 1902 to 25th Decem- ber 1902. Rs. 5 reward. Wantted in Calcutta, section 401, Indian Penal Code.	(1) Benares Court Conviction Register, page 275 D.  (2) Dom Register of Said Raja. (3) See page 6 of Mrs. Moreland's statement.
Associates:—Chhedi, Musafir, Gopi and Moti Lai Dom of Kalhua, police-station Bhelu- pur.  Relatives:—Jageswar Dom of Kabirchaura, police-station Chetganj, is his father-in-law.	18th January 1893. 3rd July 1894 6th February 1894. 3rd October	379 414 457 75 109	25 stripes 6 months 2 years 6 months	Benares Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Munder trial in Calcutta, arrest- ed by Sub-In- spector Bandi- din on 19th December 1903, section 55, Cri- minal Pro-	<ul> <li>(1) Benares Court Conviction Register, page 91.  H</li> <li>(2) Dom Register of Bhelupur. (3) Evidence of arresting</li> </ul>
Tuna alias Ghurbin Dom of Bamanpura, police-station Chaubepur, is brother of his father-in-law.	1897. 24th January 1902.	110	1 year	Ditto.	cedure Code, in Ram nagar, Benares.	officer Sub-Inspector Bandidin. (4) See page 9 of Mrs. Moreland's statement.

( 282A )

Particulars of a Dom gang of burglars and dacoits

1	2	3	4		5		
ber.					Residence.		
Sorial number.	Nume aud aliases.	Father's name and aliases.	Descriptive-roll.	Village. Thána.		District.	
9	Hardinwa <i>alias</i> Gya <i>alias</i> Sukhit <i>alias</i> Mahabali Dom.	Jaipal <i>alias</i> Jag Mohan <i>alias</i> Raghubir Dom.	Dark complexion; one mole on left breast and on right shoulder; three boil marks on left mouth; age about 25 years.	Pandiara or Pachabati <b>a</b> .	Nandganj Kotwali	Gházipur Jaunpur	
10	Chhedi Dom <i>alias</i> Chhedia <i>alias</i> Dwarka.	Bijlu <i>alias</i> Chilwa Dom <i>alias</i> Biohbahal Dom.	Dark complexion; long face; small-pox mark on face; middle stature; age about 26 years.	Kalhua	Bhelupur •••	Benares i	
11	Bhondu Dom alias Bhuna alias Bhundas.	Ram Khelawan	Sallow complexion; round face; one wart on back and another on neck; inoculation marks on both arms; one mole on left elbow; sear on left knee; age about 35 years.	Gosainpatti	Bhawanipur	Calcutta	
12	Angnu Dom 🔐	Jageswar Dom	Sallow complexion; round face; small-pox mark on face; both arms inoculated; age about 40 years.	Bhodan	Adampur	Benares	
13	Fulgenwa Dom	Gathwa Dom	Dark complexion; round face; middle stature; age about 20 years.	Grant Bazár	Sikroul	Ditto	
	m, 1-2			J			

6		7	7		8	9
	1	Record of	conviction.			-
Particulars of relationship, friends, and associates.	Date.	Offence.	Sentence.	District.	Present where- abouts.	Synopsis of evidence available against each man.
Associates as per No. 6  He kept Musammat Tunia, daughter of Jabbi Dom (19), sister of Sampatia, mentioned in No. 5.  His real residence is mauza Pandiara, police-station Nandganj, Gházipur.	13th August 1902. 25th Septem- 1902.	109	1 year 1 do	Shahabad Benares.	Under trial in Calcutta. He was arrested by Sub-Ins- pector Ram Saran Singh of Ballua on 10th Dec- ember 1903.	(1) F. P. Register of Benares Court. (2) Evidence of arresting officer Sub-Inspector Ram Saran Singh. Note.—Evidence as to his accomplied in Calcutta appears to be weak. He was not identified by Musammat Ropa, and his conviction-roll shows that he was in Shahakad Jail on 23rd September 1901 to 22nd August 1902 and again in Benares from 25th September 1902 to 29th September 1902 to 29th September 1903, which will just about cover the period in which the cases occurred in Calcutta.
Associates as per No. 9  Relatives.—Musafir Dom of Kalhua, police-station Bhelupur, is brother-in-law (bahnoi).	20th April 1891. 3rd May 1892 17th January 1894. 11th January 1897. 16th April 1901. 1st January 1904.	379 411 379 75 109 44 75	9 months 2 years' R. I. and 20 stripes 3 years 1 year 7 years	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 24-Parganas.	Under trial in Calcutta.	(1) Benares Court Conviction  Register, page 162  (2) Dem Register of Bhelupur. (3) See page 1 of Mrs. Stauley's statement. (4) See pages 2, 4, 5, 6, 9 of Mrs. Moreland's statement. (5) See pages 3 of Musammat Rajwantia's statement. (6) See pages 1 and 10 of Bhondu's confessions.
Associates: —Fulgenwa, Gopla, Inder, and Telangia Doms of Sikroul police-station.  Relatives: —Beni Dom of Digia, police-station Jaitpura, is his father-in-law.  Tola Dom of muhalla Meona, police-station Sikroul, is brother of his father-in-law.	19th March 1903.	457	30 stripes	Benares	Ditto	(1) Benares Court Conviction  Register, page 1207  B.  (2) Dom Register of Sikroul police-station.  Approver in Calcutta gang case now under trial.  (3) Confession recorded by Joint Magistrate, Alipur, dated 18th and 19th December 1903.  (4) See crime statement, police-station Sikroul, from 24th February to 3rd March 1903.
Relative:—Jageswar Dom of Katur Chaura, police-station Chetganj, is his father,	6th September 1892.  23rd July 1896.  50th May 1899.	457 75 380 75 110	2 years 2 do 1 year	Benares Ditto.	In Calcutta jail Absconded from A dampura police-station, since 1900.	(1) Becares Court Conviction  Register, page 135 A.  (2) Dom Register of Chetganj and Adampur policestations.  (3) See pages 5 and 9 of Mrs. Moreland's statement.
Associates: Gopla, Bagaichwa, Gathwa, and Telangia Dom of Grant Bazár, police-station Sikroul.			***		Said to be in Bhawanipur Hospital, Cal- cutta.	(1) Dom register of Sikroul police-station. (2) See pages 5, 6 and 9 of Mrs. Moreland's statement.
Relative:Gopla of Grant Bazár police-station Sikroul, is his brother.						(3) See page 3 of Musammat Rajwantia's statement.

( 284A )

Particulars of a Dom gang of burglars and dacoits

1	2	3	4		б		
<del></del>	_	\			Residence.		
Serial number.	Name and aliases.	Father's name and aliases.	Descriptive-roll.	Village.	Thána.	District.	
14	Gopi Dom	Piru Dom	Sallow complexion; long face; small-pox mark on face; one mole below left side of mouth; one mole on right neck-bone; one mole on stomach; scar one inch on left leg; age shout 39 years.	Pakhopur	Ballus	Вепатез	
15	Sudhu	Piru	Dark complexion; long face; small-pox mark on face; boil mark one inch on right leg; scar on left thigh; age about 58 years.	Ditto	Ditto •	Ditto	
<b>16</b>	Gopla Dom	Bula <i>alias</i> Jauki	Dark complexion; long face; strong built; one wart on left side of belly; one mole on right shoulder; tall stature; age about 40 years; small-pox mark; scar half inch long on right elbow; mole on right ribs; boil mark on left knee; strips mark on buttock.	Grant Bazár	Sikroul	Ditto	
: 17	Indar Dom	Utim alias Ram Din.	Sallow complexion; round face; small-pox mark on face; scar on left knee; one mole on left shoulder; age about 45 years.	Orderly Bazár	Ditto	Ditto	
18	Tilangia Dom	Chulbul Dom	Dark complexion; long face; strong built; one mole below left eye; one sear on left shoulder; age about 30 years; small pox mark on face; mole on left cheek; sear 2 inches long on left arm; stripes mark on buttock; boil mark on left knee.	Muhalla Meana	Ditto	Ditto	
19	Jelayhi Dom 👊	Tilok Dom	Wheat complexion; long face; small-pox mark on face; tall stature; age about 40 years.	Marufpur	Ballua	Ditto	

6			7		8	9		
		I ecord o	f conviction					
Particulars of relationship, friends, and associates.	Date.	Offence.	Sentence.	District.	Present whereabouts.	Synopsis of evidence available against each man.		
Associates as per No 27	9th November 1884. 11th December 1884.	411	, , -,		Is in Benares Jail.	(1) Benares Court Conviction Register, page - 629/G.		
	5th October 1884. 12th March 1891. 10th June 1901. 17th April	411 109 109 109	and Rs. 5 fine. 1 year 6 months 1 year 1 do	Benares.		(2) Evidence of arresting officer, police-station Ballua.		
Ditto	1903. 17th April 1903.	109	1 do	Benares	Ditto	Ditto ditto.		
Associates as per No. 13  Relatives: Gathwa Dom of Grant Bazár, police-station Sikroul, is step-father.  Fulgenwa Dom of Grant Bazár, police-statiou Sikroul, is brother.  Gahanwa Dom of Piri, police-station Chetganj, is father-in-law.	9th May 1883 13th May 1892 21st July 1898 2nd May 1901 19th March 1903.	379 392 110 110 457 &411 75	7 stripes 2 years 1 year 1 do 2 years and 30 stripes.	Benares Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Is in jail	(1) Benares Court Conviction  Register, page 382/G.  (2) Dom Register of Sikroul police-station.  (3) See crime statement of Sikroul police-station from 24th February to 3rd March 1903.		
Associates as per No. 13 Relatives:—Tola Lom of muhalla Meana, police-station Sikroul, is son-in-law.	8th January 1886. 19th June 1886. 19th December 1889.	411 457 110 457	4 months 2 years 1 year	Benares Ditto. Ditto.	Under trial in Benares Jail.	<ol> <li>Benares Court Conviction         Register, page 76         I.</li> <li>Dom register of Sikroul police-station.</li> </ol>		
	in the prese conviction m	ant case (	ection 457, l ered a pardo	Penal Code).	ansported for life In the event of es the Maghaiya de poisoning.			
Associates as per No. 13  Relative: —Tola Dom of muballa Meana, police-station Sikroul, is his father-in-law.	4th January 1896. 7th September 1901. 19th March 1903.	380 379 457 75	15 stripes 9 months 2 years	Ditto.  Ditto.	Isin jail	<ol> <li>Benares Court Conviction         Register, page 38         T.</li> <li>Dom Register of Sikroul police-station.</li> <li>See crime statement of Sikroul police-station from 24th February to 3rd March</li> </ol>		
Associates as per No. 4 This man's two daughters, Musammats Amrokhia and Tunia, married Sham Lal Dom of Gorakhpur, who was hanged, after which they were kept by Hardin (No. 9) and Sheogobind (No. 5).				Monghyr s under section in the present	Is present at home.  401, Penal Code, Calcutta case.	1903.  (1) Benares Court Conviction  Register, page 557  J.  (2) Dom Register of Sikroul police-station. (3) Evidence of arresting officer Sub-Inspector Ram Saran Singh on 10th December 1903.  Note.—Can be twied under section 401, Indian Penal Code, in Benares on conviction of Dwarka and the others in Calcutta.		

( 286A )

Particulars of a Dom gang of burglars and dacoits

1	Ş	3	4			5 			
ber.						Residence	э.		
Sorial number.	Name and aliases.	Father's name and aliases.	Descriptive roll.	Village.		Thána.		District.	
20	Musammat Ga- hanwa alias Ghunia Dom.	Wife of Jelayhi Dom.	Sallow complexion; round face; average eyes; small-pox mark on face; tall stature; strong built; age about 40 years	Marufpur	,	Ballua		Benares	
21	Ramgati Dom 🔐	Churaman alias Chingi Dom.	Sallow complexion; round face; one mole on left check; middle stature; age about 24 years.	Phulwaria	***	Camp	591	Ditto	
22	Churaman alias Chingi ulias Tulsi Dom. (Gang leader of Phulwaria gang and Bankipur gang.)	Pancham alias Sheodyal Dom.	Dark complexion; short stature; cut mark on left side of nose; mole on left knee; age about 50 years.	Phulwaria		Сащр	,	Ditto	
23	Ramdin <i>alias</i> Damri <i>alias</i> Mokur Dom.	Pancham alias Sarup alias Lachhman Dom.	Fair complexion; small-pox mark on face; loug face and eyes; middle stature; age about 35 years.	Ditto	<b>a</b> p.•	Do.	•••	Ditto	
24	Bhuujwa Dom	Chhitua Dom	Dark complexion; long face; small- pox mark on face; middle buist; age about 35 years.	Ditto	901	D <sub>0</sub> .		Ditto	
25	Kahirwa <i>alias</i> Ram Lal Dom.	Darsan Dom	Dark complexion; round face; both arms inoculated; one scar below left knee; age about 29 years.	Ditto	***	Do.	***	Ditto	
26	Kicheri alias Lunwa Dom alias Natka alias Mathura alias Mathura alias Jura alias Mina.	Beseswar alias Chbatak alias Jhumak.	Dark complexion; strong built; age about 35 years.	Sajdpur	***	Saidpur	***	Gházipur	
	,								

6			7		8	9
Particulars of relationship, friends, and associates.	Date.	Record of Offence.	Sentence. District.		Present whereabouts.	Synopsis of evidence available against each man.
Associates as per No. 2 Her two daughters, Musammat Amrokhia and Tunia, married Sham Lal of Gorakhpur, who was hanged, after which they were kept by Har Din (No. 9)		and tried	in Benares	Monghyr	Is present at home.	Dom Register of Ballua police- station.
and Sheogobind (No. 5).  Associates as per No. 1  Samgatia of Phulwaria is his brother.	15th November 1900. 28th February 1902.	110 401 and 411	7 months	Benares 🛶 }	Is at home	(1) Benares Court Conviction  Register, page 724  R.  (2) Dom Register of Camp police-station.  Records of cases in column 7.
Associates as per No. 1  Relatives:—Musammat Mulki of Sadar Bazár, police-station Camp, is mother-in-law.  Lachhman Dom of Chor, police- station Harotapur, Azam- garh, is brother-in-law.  Sardharia of Marufpur, police- station Ballua, is sandhi.  Raghu Dom of Tarki, police- station Chapra, is samdhi.	26th October 1894. 31st March 1897. 12th October 1808. 8th March 1899. 7th December 1900. 28th February 1902.	110 457 110 109 109 401 & 411 75 325	1 year 6 months 1 year 1 do 1 do 7 years 2 do	Benares Shahabad. Benares. Ghāzipur. Patna. Do.	Is in jail, Bengal.	Benares Court Conviction Register, page 227 C Dom Register of Camp police- station. Records of the cases mention- ed in column 7.
Associates as per No. 1	9th May 1900 20th August 1900. 28th August 1900. 28th February 1902.	109 411 379 401 & 411	I year 12 stripes 18 do. 10 years	Gya Do. Do. Patns.	Ditto	Benares Court Conviction Register, page 236.  Dom P gister of Camp polices: ation.  Record of cases mentioned in column 7.
Associates as per No. 1  Relatives: —Bidesi Dom of Pilkhana, police-station Chetganj, is father-in-law.  Musammat Munia of Kolhua, police-station Bhelupur, is mother-in-law.  Gopi of Kolhua, police-station Bhelupur, is sála (brother-in-law).	20th Novem- 1897. 28th February 1902.	110 401	1 year 1 do	Benares Patna.	Is present at home.	Dom Register of Camp police- straion. Records of cases in column 7.
Associates as per No. 1  Relatives:—Musammat Munia of Phulwaria is his brother's wife.  Musammat Budhni of Phulwaria is his aunt; Churaman of Phulwaria is his brother- in-law.	20th May 1893 30th September 1896. 15th April 1901. 28th February 1902. 18th August 1902.	109 401 411 401 & 411 325	6 months 4 years 9 months 7 years 2 do	Benares Bankipur.  Gya.  Patna.  Do.	In jail, Bengal	Benares Court Conviction  Register, page 322 K.  Dom Register of Camp policestation.  Records of the case in column 7.
•••	12th December 1896. 21st November 1899. 20th October 1902. 2nd May 1899 17th January 1904.	457 379 109 109 395	9 months 1 month 6 months 6 do 3 years	Shahabad, Benares. Gházipur. 24-Parganas	Under trial in Calcutta.	<ol> <li>Benares Court Conviction         Register, page 460         K.</li> <li>See page 1 of Mrs. Stanley's statement.</li> <li>See pages 6, 7, and 9 of Mrs. Moreland's statement.</li> <li>See page 3 of Musammat Rajwantia's statement.</li> <li>See pages 1 and 10 of Bhindu's confession.</li> </ol>

# Particulars of a Dom gang of burglars and dacoits

1	2	3	4		5					
ıber.					Residence.					
Serial number.	Name and aliases.	Father's name and aliases.	Descriptive-roll.	Village.	Thána.	District.				
27	Parbhu Dom	Bidesi Dom 🔐	Dark complextion; long face; middle stature; mole on left check; mole above left eyebrow; long cut mark front of left thigh; ears bored; mark of cut on left forehead; age about 35 years.	Sawaiya	Said Raja	Benares				
28	Bandhan Dom	Gopal Dom	Sallow complexion; long face; two teeth long; tall stature; cut mark on head; small-pox mark on face.	Kanta	Ditto	Ditto				
29	Ishri Dom	Behari Dom 🔐	Dark complexion; small-pox mark on face; round face; scar on forehead; two scars on back; wart on right side of neck; long scar on right leg; stripes mark on buttock; age about 30 years.	Sawsiya	Ditto	Ditto				
30	Ganesh Dom (arrested).	Sukhu <i>alias</i> Ram- jiawan <i>alias</i> Ram Das Dom.	Sallow complexion; small-pox mark on face; tall stature; age about 40 years.	Misir Pokhra	Dasasumedh	Ditto				

6	7				8	9
		Record of o	onviction.			
Particulars of relationship, friends, and associates.	Date.	Offence.	Sentence,	District.	Present where- abouts.	Synopsis of evidence avail- able against each man.
Associates :—Ishri, Saggam, Potanwa, Hirwa, Balgobind and Banwari Doms of Sawai- ya, police-station Said Raja, Benares.  Relatives :—Maternal uncle Sanchi Dom and his wife, Musammat Ramkali of Pakhopur, police-station Ballua, Benares.  Sepahi Dom of Pakhopur, police- station Ballua, Benares.  Mansa, mother. Musammat Parbatia of Pakhopur. Musammat Telonia, daughter of Bitan Dom of Phulwaria, police-station Camp, is his first wife.  Musammat Rajwantia, daughter of Machy Dom of Pachaura	19th August 1892. 31st May 1897 28th May 1901 17th April 1903.	457 457 110 109	4 months 2 years 1 year do	Mirzapur. Benares. Do.	Is in jail, Bena- res.	Benares Court Conviction Register, page 202  (2) Dom Register ef Said Raja. (3) See pages 2 and 9 of Mrs. Moreland's statement (4) See pages 2, 3, and 4 of Musammat Rajwantia's statement. (5) Identification in Benares Jail by Musammat Rajwantia, on 13th December 1903. (6) Evidence of arresting officer, police-station Ballus, 14th April 1903. Note.—Should also be identified by Mrs. Moreland.
of Meghu Dom of Pachaura, police-station Chunár, Mirzapnr, is his wife.  Kept Musammat Rajwantia (witness, gang case) in Calcutta.  Associates as per No. 1  Relatives:—Tengan Dom of Marufpur, police-station Ballua, is his father-in-law.  Matadin of Marufpur, police-station Ballua, is his sida.  Pargas Dom of Bishunpur, police-station Said Raja, is his cousin.  Chitua Dom of Sahadwar, police-station Said Raja, is his cousin.  Kharthua Dom, son of Ialchua	14 12th January 1889. 5th March 1891. 19th Septem- 1896. 10th November 1898. 11th January 1899.	457 379 392 110 379 75 395 76	1 year 2 years and 15 stripes. 1 year 2 months 6 years	Allahabad Benares. Do. Shahabad. Do.	Is in jail, Bengal.	<ul> <li>(1) Benares Court Conviction Register, page <sup>434</sup>/<sub>B</sub>.</li> <li>(1) Dom Register of Said Raja police-station.</li> </ul>
of Nohin, police-station Chaudauli, is nephew.  Associates as per No. 27  Relatives:—Kawalpatia Domin, daughter of Musammat Parbatia of Pakhopur, policestation Ballua, was his keptwoman.  Parbatia is at Nedhawara, policestation Ballua.  Sanehi of Pakhopur, policestation Ballua, is his maternal uncle.	8th November 1902. 9th January 1903.	457 395	15 stripes 7 years	Benares Dumka.	Ditto	(1) F. P. Register of Benare Court. (2) Dom Register of Sai Raja police-station. (3) See pages 2, 3, and 4 o Musammat Rajwantia' statement. Note.—Wrong, as he was i jail.
Relative:Gahonwa Dom of muhalla Bania, police-station Chetganj, is father-in-law.	17th September 1873. 28th March 1876. 4th May 1878 Ditto 5th December 1882. 26th January 1889.	75	- 8 ao	Ditto.	Absent from Jaitpura police station since 23rd Novem ber 1901.	Register, page $\frac{68}{G}$ .

# Particulars of a Dom gang of burglars and dacoits

1	2	3	4.	5			
er.					Residence.		
Serial number.	Name and aliases.	Father's name and <i>aliases</i> .			Thána.	District.	
31	Sagma Dom (arrested).	Newazu	Dark complexion; strong built; tall stature; both ears bored; cut mark on left brow; both arms vaccinated; scar on left thigh; age about 40 years.	Sawaiya Said Raja Formerly of Kedhaura, police st		tation Ballus,	
32	Ram Ghulam alias Pegla Dom alias Ram Gobla Dom.	Sona Dom	Sallow complexion; round face; scar on left leg; ago about 25 years.	Bullua	Ballua	Benures	
<b>3</b> 3	Gajadhar Dom (arrested).	Bhabuti Dom	Dark complexion; small-pex mark on face; a white speck in the eye; tall stature; lame by right leg; age about 42 years; a cut mark on right side of lip.	Kalhua	Bhelupur	Ditto	
34	Samgatie alias Singhia Dom (arrested).	Churaman alias Chingi.	Dark complexion; short stature; long eyes; age about 20 years.	Phulwaria	Camp	Ditto	
35	Banwari Dom	Bandhan	Sallow complexion; long face; small-pox mark on face; tall stature; age about 30 years; cut mark on head; two upper teeth long.	Kanta Bishun- pur.	Suid Raja	t)itto	
3C	Nagwa Dom	Hanuman Dom alias Kheyali Dom.	Dark complexion; small-pox mark on face; middle stature; age about 35 years.	Phulwaria	Camp	Ditto	
37	Bidesi Dom alias Bengali alias Behari Dom.	Gurdiyal <i>alias</i> Parbhu Dom,	Sallow complexion; long face; tall stature; age 50 years.	Sawaiya	Said Raja	Ditto	
<b>3</b> 8	Lachman Dom (arrested).	Gopi Dom	Dark complexion; thin built; mid- dle stature; age about 50 years.	Phulwaria	Camp	Ditto	
39	Potanwa Dom	211	Drak complexion; long face; mid- dle stature; age about 30 years.	Sawaiya	Said Raju	Ditto	

С	7				s	9	
	R	ecord of	conviction.				
Particulars of relationship, friends, and associates.	Date.	Offence.	Sentence.	District.	Present where- abouts.	Synopsis of evidence available against each man.	
Associates as per No. 27  Relatives:—Brother Chhatankia with his wife, Musammat Chirangia, is at Nidhaura, police-station Ballua.  Musammat Chirangia's first hus- band, Dhondha Dom of Ram- garh, police-station Ballua.	4th October 1897.	411	2 years	Birbhum	Absent since between 10th December 1902 to 25th Decem- ber 1902, Rs. 5 reward.	(1) Dom Register of Said Raja. (2) See page 4 of Musammat Rajwantia's statement.	
Ghurphikni Domin of Ni- dharua, police-station Ballua, is nicce.  Musammat Kutania, daughter of Ganga of Phulwaria, police- station Saidpur, Gházipur, is his wife.		٠		Y E TO THE			
Musammat Begami of Phulwaria, police-station Saidpur, Gházipur, is mother-in-law.  Associates as per No. 1	10th March 1898. 26th March 1898. 11th October 1899.	414 457 75 110	20 stripes 30 do. 1 year	Benares Ditto.	Under trial in Calcutta.	<ul> <li>(1) Benares Court Conviction Register, page 629 R.</li> <li>(2) See pages 4 and 9 of Mrs. Moreland's statement.</li> <li>(3) See pages 2 and 10 of</li> </ul>	
Associates: - Chhedi, Musafir, Harbansua, and Gawania of Kalhua, police-station Bhelu- pur, Benares.	9th February 1887. 7th February 1889	379 457 75	25 stripes	Ditto Pitto.	Absent from Bhelupur since 1901. Rs. 5 reward for his arrest.	Bhondu's confession.  (1) Benares Court Conviction  Register, page $\frac{27\pm}{G}$ .  (2) Dom Register of Bhelu-	
Relative:—Tira Dom of Kaithi, police-station Chaubepur, is father-in-law.	9th August 1892. 30th October	429 511 110	6 months	Ditto. Ditto.		pur. (3) See pages 5 and 9 of Mrs. Moreland's statement.	
Associates as per No. 1	1897. 17th June 1901.	379	12 stripes	Ditto	Absent since 28th January 1901. Rs. 5 reward.	Benares Court Conviction  Register, page $\frac{534}{8}$ .  Dom Register of Camp police-	
Associates as per No. 27 Relatives - Tengan Dom of Mar 'fpur, police station Ballua is his mother's father.  Matadin Dom of Marufpur, police-station Ballua, is his	17th August		1 year 1 do.	Ditto	In jail	station. Benares Court Conviction Register, page 1104 B.  Dom Register of Said Raja police-station.	
maternal uncle.  Pargas Dom of Bishunpur, police- station Suid Raja, is his uncle. Chitua Dom of Sahatwar, police- station Said Raja, is his uncle. Khartua Dom, son of Lalcha of Nohin, police-station Chan- dauli, Benares, is his cousin.  Associates as per No. 1  Relatives:—Musammat Sakli of Orderly Bazár, police-station Sikroul, is mother-in-law.  Piritam Dom of Gangapur, police-station Chaubepur, is father-in-law of his brother.  Mangan Dom of Gangapur,		9 390	4 months	Darjeeling,	Absent since 28th January 1901. Rs. 5 reward.	station.	
police-station Chaubepur, is his brother-in-law (sálu). Associates as per No. 27	21st and 27th July 1897. 9th Januar				. In jail, Benga	Benares Court Conviction Register, page $\frac{948}{B}$ .	
Associates as per No. 1	1903. 15th Decem ber 1898.	76	3 do	Azamgarh	Absent since the	s station.	
Associates as per No. 27	24th Februar 1897. 17th Septem ber 1900.	40	7 18 month	_	reward.	Dan Danistan of Spid Pois	

	2	3	4		5	
- 				I	Residence.	
	Name and aliases,	Father's name and aliases.	Descriptive-roll.	Village.	Thána.	District.
40	Balgobind Dom (arrested).	Bissessar Dom	Dark complexion; round face; middle built; age about 30 years.	Sawaiya	Said Raja	Benares
41	Palit alias Bhawan alias Bandhi Dom.	Sipahi Dom		Phulwaria	Saidpur	Gházipur "
42	Buddhu Chamar alias Mantilu alias Bhamdos alias Mandula Dom.	Bhikhari Dusadh alias Lachhua alias Prasad Dom.				Allahabad "
43	Gulelwa Dom	Dulam Dom	Dark complexion; middle stature; one scar on forehead and three on head; shot marks on left shoulder and also on right side of wrist; three moles on left side of chest; tattoo mark below right knee; age about 30 years.	Piari	Saidpur	Gházipu <b>r</b>
44	Nata alias Natha Dom a l i a s Kalar Mehter.	Darshan		Hukulganj	Sikroul	Benares
.45	Gathwa	Bhondu	Wheat complexion; round face; small-pox marks on face; tattoo marks on chest; mark on right ellow; strong built; age about 40	Grant Bazár	Sikroul	Benares
		been mentioned in co	onnection with this gang-but up to dat	e the inquiry has fa	iled to establish t	heir identity :
46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55	Raghu Dom Phulchand Dom Saghor Newazi Benarsi Lochan Gitka A man with big he (name unknown) Alopia Munna	ad	Said to be of Kanuganj, Cawnpor Said to be living in Serampur		Mentioned Rajwantia Moreland.	

6		7					
			· ·		8	9	
Particulars of relationship,	Record of conviction.				_		
friends, and associates.	Date.	Date. Offence		District.	Present where- abouts.	Synopsis of evidence available against each man.	
Associates as per No. 27	•••			***	Absent since between 10th December 1902 to 25th December 1902. Rs. 5 reward.	Dom Register of Said Raja police-station.	
va				***	Under trial in Calcutta.	(1) See pages 1 and 3 of Mrs. Stanley's statement, (2) See pages 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Mrs. Moreland's statement. (3) See page 3 of Musammat Rajwantia's statement. (4) See pages 2 and 10 of	
111	5th May 1898. 25th October 1898. 31st January 1901,	380 380 380 75	3 months 4 do. 8 do.	Calcutta Ditto. Ditto.	***	Bhondhn's confession.  (1) See pages 4, 6, and 9 of Mrs. Moreland's statement.	
Associates as per Nos. 2, and 4. **Relation:—Musammat Taria Domin of Pachdeora, police-station Nandganj, Gházipur, is his wife.  Ganga Dom of Pachdeora, police-station Nandganj, Gházipur, is his **sála** (brother-in-law).  Debi Dom of Pachdeora, police-station Nandganj, Gházipur, is his father-in law.  Nayek Dom of Piari, police-station Saidpur, is his uncle.  Musammat Chiragia Domin of Damrajeth, police-station Bhobna, Shahabad, is his sister.		•••	•••	•••	Under trial in Calcutta.	(1) See pages 1, 2, and 3 of Mrs. Stanley's statement. (2) See pages 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Mrs. Moreland's statement. (3) See pages 2 and 10 of Bhondhu's confession.	
No trace of local connections and relationship in Benares: it is stated that he emigrated in Calcutta many years ago and has settled down there. He is not a thief himself; but harbours thieves and organizes gangs of thieves.			8+4	•••	In the service of Raja Dighapatia, Calcutta.	(1) See page 1 of Mrs. Moreland's statement.	
Associates as per Nos. 11, 13, 16, and 18. Angnu Dom of Ballua, police- station Ballua, father-in-law. Musammat Nanki of Ballua, police-station Ballua, wife.	19th March 1903.	457 3	60 stripes	Benares	Present at home	Dom Register of Sikroul police-station.	

### BENARES DISTRICT.

Phulwaria, police-station Cantonment, Benares district.

- Churaman (gang leader) (No. 22), son of Pancham alias Shiudial (convicted) in Patna case, 7th January 1902.
- 2. Gangua or Ganga (not entered in present list), brother to Churaman. Dead.
- 3. Rahim, son of Darshan (No. 25), brother-in-law to Churaman (seven years in Patna case, 1902).
- 4. Ramdin, son of Pancham, brother to Churaman (No. 23) (10 years in Patna case, 1902).
- 5. Ramgatia, son of Churaman (No. 21) (three years in Patna case, 1902).
- Bhurjwa, son of Chittua (No. 24) (one year in Patna case, 1902).
- Palakdhari, son of Shindhari, grandson to Churaman (No. 3) (10 years in Patna case, 1902).
- 8. Pirthipal, son of Darshan (No. 1), brother to Kabirwa (absconded in Patna case and arrested in Calcutta).
- 9. Sangatia, son of Churaman (No. 34) (absconded, untraced).
- 10. Nagua, son of Hanuman (No. 36) (ditto).
- (11. Lachman, son of Gopi (No. 38) (ditto). Marufpur, police-station Ballua, Benares district.
- [12. Dwarka, son of Shiudhari (No. 2), brother, under trial in
- 13. Gya, son of Shiudhari (No. 4), brother (five years, Gházipur, in Benares jail).
- Baladin, son of Ramkhilawan (No. 6), under trial in
- Jabbi, son of Jalabi, (No. 19) (at home).
- M. Ghatanua, son of

(No. 20).

Ballua.

Group III ...

Commission of the second

Group II ... 177. Ramghulam alias Pagla (No. 2), son of Sona, under trial in Calcuita.

Pakhopur, police-station Ballua.

- Gopi, son of Piru (No. 14) brothers ... in jail in Benares. Sudhu, son of Piru (No. 15)

Police-station Saidpur, Ghazipur.

- Kicheri, son of Bissessar (No. 26), under trial in Calcutta.
- Palek, son of Sipahi (No. 41),

ditto.

- Gulelwa, son of Dulan (No. 43),
- ditto.
- Hardinwa, son of Jaipal (No. 9),
- ditto.

Village Sawaiya Kanta, police-station Said Raja, Benares district.

- 24. Hira, son of Bissesar (No. 7), untraced.
- Parbhu, son of Bidesi (No. 27) (in jail, Benares) (connected with Pachaura in Mirzapur and Cantonments, Benares.
- Bandhan, son of Gopal (No. 28), in jail, Bengal.
- Ishri, son of Behari (No. 29),
- 28. Sagma, son of Newazu (No. 31), untraced.
- Banwari, son of Bandhan (No. 35), (in jail, Benares). 29,
- Bidesi, son of Gurdial (No. 37), (in jail, Dumka, dacoity.) (More convicted in this case.)
- 31. Patanwa (No. 39) in jail.
- Balgovind, son of Bissessar (brother to Hira, No. 24) (No. 40), absent.

### Police-station Chetganj.

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33. Sheogovind, son of Raghubar (No. 3) under trial in Calcutta
                      (convicted with Mt. Amrakhia, daughter of Jabbi Dom of
                      Marufpur, Ballua).
                             Police-station Bhelupur, Benares.
         34. Harbanswa, son of Ghurbin (No. S), convicted in Benares and
                      under trial in Calcutta.
                    Chhedi, son of Bijli (No. 10).
                    Gajadhar, son of Bhabuti (No. 33), absent.
                              Police-station Sikroul.
             (37. Phuljanwa, son of Gatna, absent.
              38. Gopal, son of Balla (No. 16), in jail.
              39. Indar, son of Uttam (No. 17), under arrest in Benares.
        ... 40. Tilangia, son of Chulbul (No. 18) in jail.
41. Nata, son of Darshan (No. 44), said to be in Calcutta.
                             Police-station Dandurah.
                    Ganesh, son of Sakhu (No. 30), absent.
                              Bhawanipur, Calcutta.
                   Bhondu, son of Ramkhilawan (No. 11), approver, married
                     to Beni's daughter in group
                                                           Sikroul. Came up last
                     March from Calcutta and were convicted along with Nos. 38,
                     40, and 41.
                        Churaman
   Kabirwa ...
   Banwari ...
                        ...} 9th January 1903, 395, 401, Dumka.
\frac{7}{23}
                          ... { 29th January 1898, 109, Shahabad.
   Hardin, 13th August 1901, 109, Shahabad.
   Churaman, 31st March 1897, 457, Shahabad.
   Ramdin, 9th May 1900, 109, Gya.
   Kabirwa, 15th April 1901, 411, Gya.
   Kicheri, 21st November 1899, 379, Shahabad.
                          \frac{36}{9} Nagwa, 18th May 1899, 380, Darjeelin \frac{37}{29} Bidesi, \frac{21}{27}th July 1897, 457, Shahabad.
   Nagwa, 18th May 1899, 380, Darjeeling.

29
1/7 Pirthipal
22 Churaman
1/7 Pirthipal
2/1 Dwarka

                            } 12th October 1898, 110, Benares, one year each.
} 14th April 1890, 457, Shahabad.
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(P. A.) A gang of Doms (U. P.), four in number, is under arrest in connection with a case of dacoity committed on 26th August 1903 at a place called Tapsi, included in the jurisdiction of the Beniapukar police-station (Calcutta). One of the four under arrest, named Palit Dom, confessed before the Inspector of Police; Taltala police-station, to having taken part in the occurrences noted below, pointed out to him the houses broken into and looted, and the routes resorted to by the gang to and from :--

Sudhu

. Parbhu

18 27 24

17th April 1903, 109, Benares.

- (1) Tapsi dacoity, police-station Beniapukar, Calcutta, on 26th August 1903.
- (2) Robbery at Milki, police-station Singur, Hughli, on 18th October 1903.
- (3) Dacoity at Simla, police-station Chanditola, Hughli, 23rd October 1903 (not reported).

(4) Robbery at Satghoria, police-station Chanditola, Hughli, on 23rd October 1903.

[In this case, four persons (whose names are not included in the confession of this Palit Dom) have been sent up by the local police on the evidence of identification and are undergoing trial.]

- (5) Robbery at Kázipara, police-station Barrackpur, 24-Parganas, on 1st August 1903.
- (6) Robbery at Uriapara, police-station Barrackpur, 24-Parganas, on 4th January 1903.
- (7) Robbery at Dhitara, police-station Barrackpur, 24-Pargnaas, on 4th January 1903.

During the original investigation no clue was obtained to the gang responsible for these occurrences.

The gang now discovered is a peripatetic one, some of the members of which (including the leader) are at large, trying to evade arrest, and about whose real names and addresses and the investigating staff have very little knowledge. It will facilitate matters if the investigating staff make use of the Punjab Procedure, as laid down in their Circular 117, and move Government to offer pardon to Palit Dom, who has already given so much information about the doings of this gang. He may then be deputed with a trustworthy officer to ferret out the absconding members and point out their haunts and receivers, &c.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, may be furnished with this note, with the request that the procedure above alluded to may be adopted in the present case, if there be no objection.

(Sd.) R. S. MUKERJI,

The 12th November 1903.

Chief Inspector.

### STATEMENT OF MRS. STANLEY.

Mrs. Stanley, states—I was living for over four years in the house of Mrs. Moreand of No. 15, Sherif Daftry's Lane. I am totally blind, but I can tell the names of
all the people that live in her house by their voices. She had a quarrel with her husband on the night of the 28th October 1904, at about 1 a.m. On 29th October her
husband was arrested and taken away and she was taken to hospital. After she left the
house for the hospital I wanted to leave the place with my furniture. But her cousin
"T. Kiernander," who is left in charge of the house, refused to allow me to go or
to shift my furniture. I have constantly heard all what took place in the house of
Mrs. Moreaud, and I know that she receives stolen property from her tenants, the
men who commit dacoity and bring the property to her, their names are—

- (1) Bahoran alias Fakkeri alias Pirthipal.
- (2) Kicheri alias Natha Dom.
- (3) Chhedi Dom.
- (4) Palit Dom.
- (5) Mungru Dom, this man received gun shot wounds in his buttock.
- (6) Dwarka Dom of Gosain Basti is also with them.

Her cousin, Eveline Kiernander, also receives stolen property from these Doms. I heard them telling Mrs. Moreand that they committed dazoity at "Baidipatti near Serampur" and she bought some of the stolen property. She paid Bahoran Dom Rs. 2 for four yards of salmon silk, and Rs. 2-8-0 for five yards blue silk. I know that she, Mrs. Moreand, took this silk to Mrs. Palmer, who lives along side of her house, and asked her to get them made up for her, and Mrs. Palmer had these silks in her house. After some time Mrs. Moreand's tailor turned up, so she got her silks back from Mrs. Palmer and made over them to the black tailor. He is employed by Mrs. Johnson of No. 25, Free School Street. The Doms sold a silk purple dhoti

with gold bands to the dhobi woman (Kaguriah's mother) and they also sold a watch for Rs. 3 to Kaguriah dhobi, this dhobi has most likely pledged the watch with a dhobi of Sealdah hospital. Mrs. Moreand's dai bought two saris from these Doms for Re. 0-12-0 and Re. 0-5-0. Mrs. Moreand's methrani bought a sari from these Doms for Re. 0-12-0. I heard them saying that there is a lot of brassware in a tank, as they were afraid to buy it. These Doms dress like Brahmans when they go out committing these dacoities. They put sandal on their heads and dress like beggars, they have got implements for entering houses. I get a pension of Rs. 50 a month from the Family Pension Fund. Miss Eveline Kiernander writes out my receipt for me every month and the paper is signed every month by Reverend Wickens. I now live at No. 29, Marsden Street. Mrs. Moreand is friendly with a woman known as Jhokewalli. Her husband is employed in the General Hospital. A bania also buys the stolen property. I am frightened that these Doms will kill me if they knew I gave this information to the police.

Statement taken by me.

J. N. FRIZONI,

The 1st November 1903.

Inspr., N. Town.

AT 11-30 A.M., Mrs. Stanley came to the thana and laid a charge against Eveline Kiernander for detaining her things for money due and assault—no marks—and at that time said that Eveline Kiernander and her relative, Mrs. Moreand (at present in hospital), were receivers of stolen property; that their tenants were Doms, and that they would commit dacoity, and that she, Mrs. Moreand, would buy the property; but as she was blind she could not identify any of the men but gave their names (1) Pirthipal, (2) Chhedi, (3) Natha, (4) Palit, (5) Mungru, Doms, that the last-named had gun shot wounds on his buttock which he received when out committing a dacoity.

On Inspector Frizoni, Dar. M. C. Bundder and Corp. Nathu Singh going to the spot could only find Palit, but he denied all knowledge, and as Mrs. Stanley was blind and had a quarrel with Eveline Kiernander her statement had to be treated with great caution. But as the other men did not return home, further inquiries were made at the Parra and Inspector Frizoni learnt from one Shaikh Bhulu, whose house is alongside of the Doms, that one of the women told him that these men leave Calcutta every now and then and after a few days return with a lot of stolen property.

AT 9 P.M., Palit Dom made statements admitting having committed thefts and dacoities out of Calcutta, and that on one occasion Mungru had received a gun shot wound on his buttock and on another occasion Pirthipal had struck a woman with a jointed bamboo.

Proceeded to Park Street and from there to Entally thana, and with the assistance of the local police searched for these men in the house of Rupan Churihala at Komedan Bagan without success, from there went to Bhawanipur and all the other eight accused were arrested with property in their possession as mentioned in charge.

The houses of the receivers have yet to be searched and also the houses of the accused persons. Inquiries continue. All the accused forwarded to the D. Department to be measured.

J. N. FRIZONI,

Inspr., N. Town.

Insp. Frizoni.
Palit Dom, son of Sijati Dom of Mehdi Bagan, V. Phulwaria, policestation Saidpur, district Gházipur.

Having received creditable information of the accused having been concerned in cognizable offences, to wit, dacoity at Serampur and Tittagarh.

Insp. Frizoni.

- 1. Pirthipal alias Bahoran alias Fakker Dom, son of Darshan
- Chhedi Dom, son of Bichlabal Dom.
- 3. Kicheri alias Natha alias Mathura, son of Bissessar Dom.

1 red silk sári. 1 silk paijama. 10 new sáris. 1 handkerchief. 2 red kurtas. 1 old chaddar. 1 old kurta.

Having received creditable information of all the accused having been concerned in cognizable offences, to wit, dacoity in Serampur and Tittagarh and having in their possession this night at Gosain Basti, Bhawanipur, the following property reasonably suspected to be stolen :-

8 old dirty pieces of cloth. 1 silver looking mull.

1 brass thali.

1 bell metal thali.

1 brass lota.

1 embroidered cap.

Section 54, C. P. C.

Statement of Mrs. Moreand.

At 5-30 P.M., 23rd November 1903.—Mrs. Moreand of No. 15, Sheriff Daftry's Lane, states:-In July 1902 the following Doms were brought to my house by Natha Dom alias Kalar Mehter employed by the Raja of Dighapattia.

- (1) Pirthipal alias Bahoran alias Fakker Dom.
- (2) Parbhu Dom.

Both these men were brought together by Natha Dom to my house, No. 1, with his wife Ram Dassia and one child, and No. 2 had two wives, no children. A week later Chhedi Dom came to my house; about three or two days later five Doms were brought to my house by Natha Dom, not having room in my house these five Doms lived in Janu's house, which is alongside of my house. I do not know the names of these five Doms, one had a wife, but no child. There was a row between Ram Dassia and Badamia, Domins, the latter is the wife of Benarasi Dom, this man has been my tenant for the last 8 years, he got married to Badamia in 1899, and they have lived in my house ever since. The quarrel between Ram Dassia and Badamia was about a fortnight after the arrival of the last-mentioned five Doms, and at about 1 P.M. the quarrel was over, a sari, which was left outside to dry by Badamia, Ram Dassia used it to wipe her child with, after it had answered a call of nature.

Badamia Domin came and informed me at about 3 P.M. or a couple of hours after the row that all these Doms were thieves, viz. Pirthipal, Parbhu, Chhedi, and the other five Doms, whose names I don't know as they all go out together on dark nights. The same night as I got the information I went down to the Doms' huts. This was about 10 P.M., and found that they were all absent. Next morning I asked Ram Dassia about their being out at night and gave her my word that I would not split upon her if she told me the truth, nor would I betray the men concerned. She told me that it was a fact that they lived by committing robberies. The above took place towards the end of July 1902.

In the beginning of August 1902 an engagement of marriage took place between Malin chhokri (the daughter of Sitabia) and Chhedi Dom.

About five or six days after this engagement, all these Doms, i.e. Pirthipal, Parbhu, Chhedi and the other five Doms went to Hughli. I saw them leave my house on this day at 3 P.M., and Ram Dassia on being asked by me where they were going to, told me that they were going to Hughli. They returned three days afterwards, with a very fair woman, aged about 30 or 32 years, who had a fair girl aged about six months old, which child would pass for a fair Eurasian one. This woman and child stopped at my house for three days. On this occasion they also brought four or five old saris. That I saw and there was also a big bundle, which I saw, but do not know the contents, nor did I hear what it contained. The saris were sold to three Doms of Panbagan, Baniapukar. I don't know their names, but I can identify them.

I don't know how they disposed of the other properties. Three days after their return from Hughli, this woman with her child and Parbhu Dom with his two wives, and the other five Doms, whose names I do not know, left together saying that they were going to Dacca. The next day Pirthipal followed them; these five Doms did not return to my place again nor did Parbhu and his two wives. If I see these men and women I shall be able to identify them. Pirthipal returned about the middle of August 1902 with his head cut, and he told me that he, with all the rest of them, excepting Chhedi, had gone to Jalpaiguri and he got his head hurt when he was looking into a house.

I was told by Ram Dassia that on their returning from Hughli they stopped at Serampur, from where they got this fair woman and child; that on this occasion they were stopped by the police at Serampur with this fair woman and child; that the police had questioned them and they said that they had come from my house.

Ram Dassia got sick when she was pregnant. This was about two days after Pirthipal had returned from Jalpaiguri, and Pirthipal sent for Natha Dom to drive the devil away from her. He came bringing a thali with him and Bhonuah Dom was also sent for, and on his arrival he said that Natha Dom had put the devil on her. On account of this a quarrel took place between Pirthipal, Natha, his wife, and Ram Dassia. During this quarrel Pirthipal took up a knife to stab Natha, and told his wife, Ram Dassia, to shoebeat him. That very day I turned Pirthipal and his wife out of my house. This would be about the 18th of August 1902.

Pirthipal and his wife, Ram Dassia, went to Bhonuah's house at Gosain Basti, Bhawanipur, and he got them quarters in the house of Rupan Churiwali at Komedan Bagan, Kidderpur. Pirthipal used to come to my house and the basti almost every day after he left, and spent most of his time with his relation, Baiganiah Domin.

Towards the end of September 1902 Pirthipal came to me with the following things for sale: about 11 thálies; about 4 lotas; 3 glasses, brass; 7 copper dekchies, and asked me if I could sell them for him. I told him that I had no need of them and I did not knew anybody I could sell them to. The above things were kept in an empty room in one of my houses, with my approval. He did not pay me any rent. About 3 hours later Chhedi brought a nemak badliwalla to my house and the above things were sold in my presence to this man. He is a Khotta and lives in Nimtolla. I can get him and his house pointed out by Sitabbia Domin and Baiganiah Domin and Ram Dassia Domin and the wife of Natha Domra, who knows everything as she used to sell all the things. The things realized Rs. 23-4-0. Pirthipal got Rs. 5, Chhedi Rs. 2-8-0, Mandula got Rs. 10. As he got the things out of the house, Alopiah Dom got Rs. 5 and the balance annas 12 was kept for puja.

About the middle of October 1902, Pirthipal, Chhedi and Pagla Doms came to me with about 2 or 3 Benarsi silk saris, a long gold chain, native pattern, 1 gold jausan. They took the silk saris back with them. The long gold chain and gold jausan were sold to the Sidasa Chandiwalla (he sits in Entally, I can catch him) at Rs. 11 a churrie, and both realized Rs. 103 or Rs. 104. This money was paid into the hand of Pirthipal in my presence out of which he bought a bottle of Kellner's Green Seal Whiskey and gave it to me. After which they all left.

Towards the end of November 1902, Pirthipal came and told me that the following Doms had joined him, viz. (1) Kanuah alias Bahadur, (2) Anganuah, (3) Lochan (this man is living at Chingrihata), (4) Gajadhar, (5) (this man has long curly hair). That Pirthipal told me that the night before he, with the rest, had stolen Rs. 650 in cash and that he was going to keep the money for his child's christening.

After this I got very ill. From 1st December 1902 until March 1903, I do not know what they did. Excepting once in February 1903 Pirthipal came and paid me Re. 1 to give the person who used to dress my leg (Abu's father).

In April 1903 Pirthipal came and asked me for quarters. I could not accommodate him as I had no place.

In May 1903, (1) Pirthipal, (2) Dwarka, (3) Gulelwa alias Mungru; (4) Kanuah alias Bahadur, (5) Palit, (6) Chhedi, (7) Gutna, (8) Fulgenwa (son of Gutka), at present this man is working in General Hospital, they all came to me with the following gold and silver ornaments, viz. 8 silver churies (not Calcutta make, they opened on a hinge and had a hole and bar to keep them together) weighed over 13 churies, 3 gold mohurs, 3 gold ear-rings, of which one was broken, native pattern, like umbrellas, worn by woman of Cuttack, 4 gold rings, one of which had a big blue stone in the centre, with little blue stones encircling it, 1 gold chain bobbin or Trichinopoly pattern, one gold nose star, 1 silver pochi, 2 or 3 thális, 1 lota.

The 8 silver churies are yet with Ram Dassia Domin. The 3 gold mohurs: one of which is with Ram Dassia. It had rings put on it with string to pass round and was worn by Pirthipal. I don't know what became of the other two. The one that was made for Pirthipal was made by Sukki, poddar of Bhawanipur, which was taken to him by Pirthipal. The rest of the ornaments and jewellery were taken away by them. I have not heard how they were disposed of.

In June 1903 and July 1903 I was very sick. They used to bring things and sell them in the Parra. I personally did not see what they did.

Towards the end of July 1903 Pirthipal came and asked me for quarters. I gave him and his wife one room. I gave Kicheri and his wife one room. I gave Gulelwa and Palit one room.

At the beginning of August 1903, during the day the following Doms left my compound: (1) Pirthipal, (2) Gulelwa alias Mungru, (3) Palit, (4) Chhedi, (5) Kicheri, (6) Dwarka, (7) Kanuah alias Bahadur, (8) Gajadhar, (9) Allopia, (10) Fulgenwa, (11) Ganesh (of General Hospital), (12) Hanuah, (13) Munuah, (14) Mundula, (15) (has a big head and a well-made man). All these Doms left my place. Before leaving, I asked Pirthipal where they were going to. He said that they were going to Barrackpur. They all returned after three days with a lot of sáris, and 1 gold anant. Each of them got 13 sáris as their share. I know that Chhedi sent some of the sáris to his mother and child at Benares, through Rajbunti (the wife of Kicheri), most of the sáris were sold to a Kujrawalla or cloth hawker. He is to be found at Moula Ali. I can identify him and so can my boy Buddhu. He can also identify all the Doms and the persons who purchased things from them. The gold anant was sold for Rs. 33, weighed 3 bharies, to a Muhammadan. I don't know his name and I don't know where he lives.

Again in the beginning of September 1903, the following Doms left my compound, viz. (1) Pirthipal, (2) Kicheri, (3) Palit, (4) Gulelwa alias Mungru, (5) Dwarka, (6) Kanuah alias Bahadur, (7) (the big-headed Dom). They returned after five days, bringing with them the following things:—

One pair gold bajus, 1 pair of gold ear-rings, 4 silver churies, about 28 or 29 new saris, 2 Bombay silk saris, five or six pieces of silk. The gold bajus and the gold ear-rings were sold to the Muhammadan (name and address not known). He also bought from the Doms two Bombay silk saris, five or six pieces of silk, and I bought from the Muhammadan two pieces of silk, blue and salmon for Rs. 4-8-0. The 28 or 29 saris they divided amongst themselves and Kicheri handed them round and sold it.

Again about the 15th September 1903 the following Doms left my compound in the day time, saying they were going to commit dacoities, viz. (1) Pirthipal, (2) Kicheri, (3) Bahadur alias Kanuah, (4) Dwarka, (5) Gulelwa alias Mungru, (6) (the big-headed Dom). They told me that they were going towards the Huddi Rall. They returned after four or five days without any booty, and Gulelwa alias Mungru returned with a gun shot wound on his right side. I don't know what they did after this.

On or about the 5th October 1903, the fair woman and child, I mentioned having been brought down from Serampur by these Doms, came to my house with Natha Dom's wife. I spoke to her and she said that she would get married to some one in Calcutta; about the 20th October 1903 she got married to Ganeshi Mehter, working at the Digapattia Raja, Lower Circular Road.

About 15th October 1903, Pirthipal pledged with me a silver hansli for Rs. 4. I gave it to Buddhu, my boy, to make it over to my cousin Eveline Kiernander, and I shall produce it from him. I also got four silver churies from Sitabbia Domin, who asked me to keep them for her. She is Chhedi's mother-in-law. These were also given by Buddhu to Kiernander, the two pieces of silk which I made over to my tailor are now with the police. I know that all of them dress as a sadhu and go out scouting before they commit the dacoities. They also imitate jackals at night as signs to each other. I know that Kanuah alias Bahadur returned in October 1903 with his head cut after committing a dacoity with the following Doms:—

(1) Pirthipal, (2) Chhedi, (3) Kicheri, (4) Palit, (5) Dwarka, (6) Gulelwa alias Mungru, (7) (the big-headed Dom). Others may have joined them elsewhere.

I know that Dwarka and Kanuah alias Bahadur have not left Calcutta, Gulelwa alias Mungru has gone to Gházipur.

This is the full list of the gang:-

- 1. Pirthipal alias Bahoran, &c.
- 2. Chhedi.
- 3. Dwarka.
- 4. Kicheri.
- 5. Kanuah alias Bahadur.
- 6. Mundula.
- 7. (a big-headed Dom).
- 8. (with long curly hair).
- 9. Anganuah.
- 10. Gulelwa alias Mungru.
- 11. Palit.

- 12. Gajadhar.
- 13. Gutka.
- 14. Fulgenwa.
- 15. Munuah.
- 16. Allopia.
- 17. Pagla.
- 18. Harbansuah alias Hanuah,
- 19. Ganesh.
- 20. Lochan.
- 21. Bhondu.
- 22. Parbhu and five other Doms gone to Benares with him.

But of this lot I know that Anganuah Dom is in jail. He was convicted about four months ago. That Pirbhu has been arrested by the police at Benares about three months ago.

I heard from Pirthipal when Chhedi was arrested by the Taltalla Police in February 1903 that the watch which was found on Chhedi was a stolen one, that it was stolen with two other watches at Hughli. It was about the 20th February 1903.

The people who have purchased stolen property from these Doms are

- 1. Three Doms at Panbagan, Bhawanipur.
- 2. Mahadeo and Sahdeo Banias (already arrested).
- 3. Narain Sonar (already arrested).
- 4. Two Sowasa Chandiwallas.
- 5. A Kugarawalla.
- 6. A nemak badlaiah at Nimtolla.
- 7. A Muhammadan.

I guarantee to have all the Doms and receivers arrested. Statement concluded.

J. L. FRIZONI,

Inspector, N. Town,

At 11-15 P.M. The 23rd November 1903,

### Statement of RAJWANTIA DOMIN.

25th November 1903, 4 P.M. to 7 P.M.—My name is Rajwantia Domin, Bansphore by caste; I am resident of village Pichaora, Chunargarh, district Mirzapur, my father's name is Maghu Dom. About five years ago I was enticed away by one Bhola Kahar of Kailaghat, of police-station Chunargarh and brought down to Serampur. We lived there as husband and wife and rented a hut in Naibagan near the school for Re. 1-8-0 per month. My mother Budhia Domin and my brother Darbari Dom had also come nown with us. We lived in that house for about six months. Bhola Kahar worked as a day-labourer for about two months on Re. 0-4-0 a day. My brother Darbari used to serve an Abkari darogha on Rs. 3 per month. He entered service about six months after our arrival. Bhola Kahar then obtained service with Jadu Babu on Rs. 8 per month. He worked there for about two years. Jadu Babu lives in Chatra. We removed to the house of a Kahar close to Jadu Babu's house and paid Re, 1 per month. I also got service in the house of Jadu Babu for Rs. 3 per month. We passed ourselves as Kahars. I also worked in Jadu Babu's house for two years. Jadu Babu then sent us away to his father-in-law's house, Kanai Mullik in Ghutia Bazár, Hughli, all four of us went to Hughli. We worked there for three years. I then fell out with Bhola Kahar and came back to Serampur, Lichubagan. My mother and brother followed me. I was then confined and a girl was born to me. I then wrote to Bhola and he came down. This was about three months after my return to Serampur. My mother worked for three months in the house of Anando Babu for Rs. 5 per month and supported me. My brother also worked as a day labourer and earned about Re. 0-2-0 a day. We paid Re. 1 rent for the hut. Bhola got service with the Babus and got Rs. 7 per month. He worked there for six months.

About this time one day there was plenty of surplus food in the house of Anando Babu. My mother told me to call over the Dom to take them away. I went to the house of the Dom Raghu by name to call the Doms. I saw there five Doms besides Raghu and his family. I learnt their names subsequently to be (1) Parbhu, (2) Dwarka, (3) Ishri, (4) Salik, (5) Pirthipal. I told them to come and take away food from the Babu's house. On this Parbhu Dom caught hold of me and brought me to the Serampur station. He bought tickets for both of us at Re. 0-2-6 each for Calcutta. He then brought me to the house of Mrs. Moreand in Mehdi Bagan. Bhola in the meantime lodged a complaint in the thána, the other four Doms were caught by the police. The same night they returned to Mehdi Bagan at 8 P.M. I lived in the bari of Pirthipal and his wife, Ram Dassia. The latter lent Parbhu Rs. 32 and he took me away after three days to Pachaura. After four or five days he left me in my father's house and went away to his own house in Mirzapur. I lived with my father for four months. Parbhu then brought his wife Kausalia from Mirzapur and told me to go with him. My father refused. He gave me Rs. 4 and went away to his wife, Telinia, in Benares. About three months after his sister, Kewalpatia, came to me from Benares. Phulwaria told me that Parbhu had been arrested by the Benares police and requested me to go and live with her in Phulwaria. Parbhu's father's name is Bidesi Dom and also Saggam Dom. I refused to go with her.

During the time I lived in Mehdi Bagan I heard Pirthipal and others talking amongst themselves that they would commit dacoities, &c., and I understood that they were dacoits. I went home and told my father about this. For this reason he did not allow me to go with Parbhu to Benares. He feared that they would kill me. I lived with my father for one year. I have received no news of Parbhu since then. I left my father's house about 16 days ago and went to Serampur to see my mother and brother, but could not find them. For four days I searched for them and lived in the house of Jadu Babu. I then returned to Mehdi Bagan and enquired from Mrs. Moreand and her tenants about my mother and brother. They could give me no news, but told me that Pirthipal and others had been caught. I then went

to the house of Ganesh Dom in Circular Road. During the time I stayed for three days in Mehdi Bagan, after being brought down from Serampur, I had seen Chhedi Dom living there also. Bhola Kahár is now at Hughli in the house of Kanhai Mullik. I went to Hughli and sent words to Bhola, but he refused to take me back as I had gone wrong with Doms.

On inquiry in Mehdi Bagan I ascertained that the following Doms had come and lived in Mehdi Bagan after my departure:—

(1) Kicheri, (2) Palit and (3) Gulelwa, the brother of Palit.

On my return from home I saw (1) Pirthipal, (2) Palit, (3) Chhedi, (4) Kicheri in Mehdi Bagan. The next day all four were arrested.

P. S.—When I was brought down to Mehdi Bagan by Parbhu I saw (1) Pirthipal, (2) Parbhu, (3) Dwarka, (4) Ishri, brother-in-law of Parbhu, (5) Salik, (6) Sugbin, (7) Phulchand, step-father of Parbhu, (8) Bidesi, father of Parbhu, (9) Saggam, (10) Newazi, the father of Saggam and Chhedi Doms. When Parbhu took me to Mirzapur the following Doms accompanied us:—(1) Parbhu, (2) Saggam, (3) Ishri, (4) Bidesi, (5) Salik, excepting Parbhu, all got down below Kailaghat station. Salik and Ishri got down at Naubatpur. Bidesi and Saggam got down at Sadraji station. I don't know their addresses. Ishri and Bidesi are residents of Tiro Sawaiya, police-station Said Raja, district Benares. Both of them were arrested in Magh by the Benares police. Parbhu was arrested in Chait. Phulchand is a resident of Gorakhpur. Newazi lives at Nadi Nedhaura, police-station Saidpur, district not known. Saggam also lives there.

7 P. M.

The 25th November 1903.

### BENGAL POLICE.

Diary of Inspector Sahebzada Muhammad Nur-ul-Haq of the Inspector-General's Reserve Division, dated the 25th November 1903.

Diary.	District Superintendent's remarks.
8 A.M.—Left lodging for Táltalla thána. 8-30 A.M. to 10 A.M.—Arrived at Táltalla thána. Was informed that I would have to proceed to Serampur and Hughli to verify the statement of Rajwantia Domin made to Inspector Frizoni. Took a copy of the statement and left for lodging. 10-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.—Arrived at lodging and made preparations to start. 1 P.M.—Left lodging for Writers' Building to enquire about any T. A. Bill for October, as I am short of funds. 2 P.M.—Arrived at office. Made inquiries regarding any T. A. Bill. Was informed that it will be sent to A. G. B. in a day or two. Also that I should submit my T. A. Bill for November to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. 3 P.M.—Left office of Táltalla thána. 3-30 P.M.—Arrived at Táltalla thána.	

### BENGAL POLICE.

Diary of Inspector Sahebzada Muhammad Nur-ul-Haq of the Inspector-General's Reserve Division, dated the 25th November 1903—(continued).

### Diary.

District Superintendent's remarks.

4 P.M. to 8 P.M.—Recorded full statement of Rajwantia Domin. Her story is that about five years ago she was brought to Serampur along with her mother, Buhlia Domin, and her brother, Darbari Dom, by one Bhola Kahar. All passed themselves off as Kahárs and all obtained service with certain Babus of the locality. That about one year ago she was brought away under compulsion and threats of divulging her real nationality by (1)
Parbhu Dom, (2) Dwarka Dom, (3) Ishri
Dom, and (4) Salik Dom, and (5) Pirthi pal Dom, from the house of Raghu Dom of Serampur to the house of Mrs. More-and of Mehdi Bagan, or rather to that of her tenant, Pirthipal. That she stayed there for three days, after which Parbhu borrowed Rs. 32 from Ram Dassia Domin, the wife of Pirthipal, and took her to her father's house in Mirzapur district. That she had seen the following Doms during her three days' stay in Mehdi Bagan, as tenants of Mrs. Moreand: -(1) Pirthipal, (2) Parbhu, (3) Dwarka, (4) Ishri [brother-in-law (bahnoi) of Parbhu], (5) Salik, (6) Sugbin (step-father of Parbhu), (7) Phulchand, (8) Bidesi (father of Parbhu), (9) Saggam, (10) Newazi (the father of Saggam), and (11) Chhedi. That from the conversation held among them during her three days' stay, she learnt that all of them were dacoits and robbers.

That Parbhu, Saggam, Ishri, Bidesi, and Salik Doms also left Calcutta along with her and Parbhu, and separated at intermediate stations. That Parbhu left her in her father's house and went away to Mirzapur to see his first wife. That she communicated the knowledge she had acquired of their being a gang of dacoits to her father. That when Parbhu returned to take her to his home in Benares, her father did not permit her to accompany Parbhu, as he feared lest they might kill her or do her injury otherwise; that after staying in her father's home for about one year, she returned to Serampur to see her mother and brother. But she found none of them there. She then went to Hughli, where Bhola Kahar was serving and sent word to him. But he refused to take her back as she was kept by Doms. That she returned to Calcutta about eight days ago and went to the house of Ram Dassia Domin in Mehdi Bagan, but could not find news of her mother or brother. That she saw the following Doms living there at the time:—(1) Pirthipal, (2) Palit, (3) Chhedi, and (4) Kicheri. That she went and lived with Ganesh Dom serving in the house of the Raja of Dighapattia where the police found her. That the very next day she heard that all the four were arrested by the police.

What is her history of Bhola Kahar of Mirzapur? Send roll to E., P. Mirzapur, for early report.

C. W. K. 28th September 1903.

SIR,—Inquiry slip sent to District Superintendent of Police, Gaya, as the address given by Bhola Kahar himself (vide Diary, dated 27th November 1903).

MUHÁMMAD NUR-UL-HAQ. 29th November 1903.

If this association at Mehdi Bagan can be proved, otherwise by o ther witnesses, I would not depend on Rajwantia as a witness. She will not be believed.

C. W. KNYVETT.
28th November 1903.
SIR,—This is in corroboration of the statement of Mrs. Moreand made to Inspector Frizoni on 23rd November 1903. Copy submitted for perusal.
MUHAMMAD NUR-

UL-HAQ 29th November 1903.

### BENGAL POLICE.

Diary of Inspector Sahebzada Muhammad Nur-ul-Haq of the Inspector-General's Reserve Division, dated the 25th November 1903—(concluded).

Diary.	District Superintendent's remarks.
8-30 P.M.—Left Táltalla thána for lodging. 9 P.M.—Arrived at lodging and halted. Submitted to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, &c., through the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.	

Serampur:

MUHAMMAD NUR-UL-HAQ.

The 26th November 1903.

Verification of the confession of Bhondu Dom on 18th November 1903.

ARRVIED at Alipur Jail at 7-15 A.M. Sent for the confessing accused, Bhondu Dom, while arrangments were being made for escort, &c. I took a description of the various members of the gang from Bhondu. His description is as follows:—

- 1. Pirthipal Dom.—The Sardar of the gang comes from Benares, father's name not known, uncle's name Kalu Dom, lives in Mrs. Moreand's house in Mehdi Bagan, nearly 40 years old, strong and stout, wife's name is Ram Dassia.
- 2. Chhedi Dom.—Small-pox marks on face; short; fair; 30 years old; lives in Mrs. Moreand's house, Mehdi Bagan; comes from Benares; thin; wife's name Mohnia, daughter of Sutabia.
- 3. Khicheri Dom.—Dark, short, strong and stout, about 25 years old, comes from Benares lives in Mr. Moreand's house, Mehdi Bagan.
- 4. Palit Dom.—Tall; fair; thin; about 22 years old; comes from Benares; lives in Mrs. Moreand's house in Mehdi Bagan; has no wife.
- 5. Dwarka Dom.—Short; pox-marked; strong and stout; fair; comes from Benares; lived in Rupun Churiwalla's house in Komedan Bagan; has absconded.
- 6. Bahadur Dom.—Medium height; thin; fair; 25 years old; thick moustache; comes from Benares; lived first in Rupan Churiwalla's house and then in Bishu Churiwalla's; has a white spot in his eye.
- 7. Gulelwa Dom.—Medium height; stout and strong; 40 years old; lived in Mrs. Moreand's house; dark; has two wives.
- 8. Tulsi Dom.—Short; dark; 40 years old; lived in Mrs. Moreand's house; wife's name Daulatia.

Gulelwa and Tulsi are both also called Mungru. The tenth, Pagla Dom, is in jail.

I started from Alipur Jail at 7-55 A.M. with Bundhu Dom, Purna Chander Chatterji, peshkar, and two Jail warders, Sheikh Bhutai and Sheodhan Ojha. Bhondu directed the gariwalla where to drive and led me to Komedan Bagan to Manmatha Nath Ghose's house. Here he showed a place below a window where Prithipal, with the assistance of the other members of the gang, cut a sendh about 10 months ago. After the sendh was cut Pirthipal got inside and handed out three or four ghaties and 4 or 5 clothes. Manmatha Nath Ghose, the owner of the house, was then called and pointed out the same place as indicated by Bhondu as the place where the sendh was cut. As far as he remembered only two ghaties were stolen, He informed the police.

8-15 а.м.

2. Bhondu then led me to the house of Rakhal Chand Shah also in Komedan Bagan, and showed me a place where a sendh was cut by Pirthipal assisted by the other nine. This was a few days before the last. After the sendh had been cut,

Pirthipal went inside and opened the door (pointed out), he handed out one black coat with a rupee in the pocket, one ghara, two talas, two thalis, and one dekehi. Rakhal Chandra Shah, the owner of the house, was then called. He pointed out the same place as Bandhu as the place where the sendh was cut, says it was a little more than a year ago. Badni, dekchi, gharas, thalis, ghaties, two costs, one silver button, &c., were stolen, one of the coats was black and had a rupee in the pocket. The Police were informed.

- 3. Bhondu then led me to the house of Bama Charan Chakrbutty, where he said that the gang went to steal, but found the house deserted and nothing inside.
- 4. Bhondu then led me to Digambari Boistami's house and pointed out a place where Pirthipal and the other nine members of the gang began to cut a sendh about ten months ago. When it was half cut, however, they gave it up and Pirthipal climbed over the wall by the side of the gate (shows the place) instead. Some Babu, however, woke up and raised an alarm and they ran away.
- 5. Bhondu then led me to Bhut Nath Das' house, also in Komedan Bagan. There he pointed out a place where Pirthipal assisted by the same nine others Prithipal crawled through the sendh and cut a sendh about ten months ago. handed out a box which contained dolls and plaything. They also stole four silver anklets, one latai, and one matari. I then sent for Bhut Nath Das. He pointed out the same place as Bhondu as that where the sendh was cut. Says it was 10 months or year ago. A box containing dolls was stolen, also four silver anklets, two clothes, one lota, one cup, two silver rings, and one gold nose-ring. He did not inform the police.

N.B.—Bhut Nath was not there when Bhondu made his statement and yet he pointed out exactly the same place for the sendh, though there was no mark or indication of any kind remaining.

- 6. Bhondu then led me to Girindea Nath Sarkar's house, also in Komedan Bagan, and pointed out a place which is now screened by a newly-constructed wall where Pirthipal and the other nine tried to cut a sendh, but could not effect an entry. B. N. Ghosh, a neighbour, who came up just afterwards, said that he remembered the sendh being cut. It did not penetrate right through the wall. He thinks it would be nine or 10 months ago.
- 7. Bhondu then led me further down the lane and showed me how Pirthipal climbed over the wall into Girindra Nath Sarkar's Lane, where he failed to effect an entrance by the sendh. He only stole two ghaties, none of the inmates of the house remembered the loss of the ghaties. While I was making inquiries from the inmates of the house Bhondu was giving a description of various other burglaries, &c., which the gang had committed to the crowd which had collected.
- 8. Bhondu then led me to Tinkari Rudra's house and showed me how Pirthipal climbed over a wall and opened the gate to the rest of the gang from inside. At that point some one raised an alarm and they ran away.

9 а.м.

9. Bhondu then led me to Fatch Lal Marwari's house and pointed out the place where Pirthipal assisted by the same nine others tried to cut a sendh, but failed, finally Pirthipal climbed over the wall (shows place) and opened a door further down the lane (pointed out). There were two men asleep inside, so they stole only one lota and came away. This was about 10 months ago. About six months ago they attacked the house again. Pirthipal entered by climbing over another way (shows way) and opened a door at the back (pointed out). He handed out lota, thalis, kalsis and all kinds of brass utensils to the other nine.

Fatch Lal Marwari, the owner of the house, corroborates all this. He remembers the first attempt at cutting a sendh, but does not remember anything being stolen on that occasion. On the second occasion, about six months ago, lotas, thalis, and other brass utensils were stolen. He did not inform the police.

10. Bhondu then pointed out anther house belonging to Ramani Mohan Chakubati, which the same gang often intended to break into on the same night, but on opening the gate they found several people awake inside and went away. Nobody present was aware of any such visit.

9-30 а.м.

- 11. Bhondu then said that he had nothing else to point out in that locality; we then got into the gari and Bhondu directed the coachman. He took us to Belorampur, where he said he had broken into two houses. At first he was unable to find the exact place. He said that he should know it, because it was near a hydrant. After a short time he found the hydrant and led me at once to the house of Hari Narayan Manjhi. He said that the same gang often broke into that house about a year ago. He pointed out the door, which they cut to effect an entrance. They stole several brass utensils and carried them outside the house, but somebody raised an alarm and they ran away leaving the utensils there (shows place where they were left). I then called Nimai Charn Bug, the grandson of Hari Narain Manjhi, the owner of the house. He remembered the occurrence perfectly well and said that it took place in Chaitra before last. He pointed out the same place as Bhondu as the place where the utensils were left by the thieves and pointed out the same door, and that by which they effected their entrance. The police were not informed.
- 12. Bhondu then led me to Devendra Nath Shi's house which he said that the same gang broke into three days after the last burglary. He pointed out the door by which they entered. They found nothing in that room. They then entered the next room by breaking open the door. Pirthipal brought out a box which they opened outside and found to contain goldsmith's tools. They threw it away in some jungle away to the left. (Points out place). Okhil Chandra Shi, brother of Devendra Nath Shi, remembered the occurrence well. He pointed out the same two rooms as those entered by the thieves and said that the first was empty, but a box of goldsmith's tools was stolen from the second. He pointed out the same place as Bhond u as that where the box and tools had been left by the thieves. He did not remember if he had informed the police, no inquiry was made.

Bhondu then said that he had nothing more to point out in that locality, and I accordingly took him back to the Alipur Jail, which we reached at about 10-30 A.M I ordered him to be kept in a separate cell from Pagla Dom.

C. PAYNE,

The 18th November 1903.

Joint Magistrate, Alipur.

Verification of the confession of Bhondu Dom, on 19th November 1903.

I started from the Alipur Jail with Bhondu Dom, Purna Chandra Chatterji, peshkar, and warders Sheikh Bhulai and Sheodhan Ojha at 7-20 A.M., Bhondu directed the gariwala where to drive and took me to Kansaripara Road, Bhawanipur, where he pointed out the shop of Baikuntha Nath Dutt. He said that the same gang of 10, namely, (1) Pirthipal, (2) Chhedi, (3) Kichria, (4) Palit, (5) Dwarka, (6) Bahadur, (7) Gulelwa, (8) Tulshi, (9) Pagla and (10) himself broke into that shop by cutting the jhamp (points out the place) some 10 months ago. Pirthipal actually entered. He handed out about four seers of atta, two seers of rice and two thalis. Baikuntha Nath Dutt, the owner of the shop, remembered the occurrence perfectly. He pointed out the same place as Bhondu as that in which the jhamp was cut. He said that the burglary took place in the Asin before last. Rice, flour, atta, one lota, and two thalis were stolen. The police were not informed.

2. Bhondu then led me to Moti Lal Nandan's shop, a little way further down the same road. This he said that the same gang broke into some time during last rains. Pirthipal broke open the lock (shows place). They stole a small box which, when they opened, they found to be full of wires. They threw it away down a side lane (points out place). All the rest of the gang stood by armed with lathis while Pirthipal broke into the shop. Panna Lal Nandan, the son of the shopkeeper, was then called. He remembered the burglary well. He pointed out the same door as

Bhondu as that which was broken open. A galvanic battery and a German silver watch case were stolen. The battery was thrown away down a lane. (Points out the same place as Bhondu.) He informed the police.

- Bandhu then led me to the house of Tara Shankar Ghose, which he said that the same gang broke into last rains, two days after the last burglary. He pointed out the door which they broke open. Pirthipal entered while the other nine stood outside with lathis. They stole a box containing clothes. They broke the box open outside and left it on a pakka platform close by. I then enquired from the inmates of the house and a boy about 10 years old, named Nirendan Nath Ghose, was produced. He said that he remembered the burglary perfectly. It was three or four months ago. He was asleep in the room which was broken into. (Shows the door which was forced and points out where new hinges have been fixed since. Same as Bhondu.) He woke up when the door was broken open, but was too terrified to move. He saw one man enter and pass out a small box, then he entered again and stole a hookah, a pair of boots, and a small wooden box. He handed these outside and then entered again and took out a large tin box which contained clothes. When he brought out the big box the boy could hear several people outside exclaiming for joy in low voice. As soon as he recovered from his fright, he woke a servant and an alarm was given, but the thieves had gone by that time. The large box (broken open) and shoes were found on the same platform as indicated by Bhondu. The small box containing paper was found near the Presidency Jail. The police were informed.
- 4. Bhondu then led me to Pralhad Mayaru's shop. This he said was broken into by the gang about the same time. Some sweetmeats and pice were stolen. The shop is closed and deserted, but it was said to have been occupied at the time in question, nobody there knew anything about the occurrence except one boy who said that he remembered hearing about it, but did not know the details.
- 5. Bhondu then led me, to Haradhan Das's shop in Sambhu Nath Pandit's Lane. He said that the shop was broken into by the same gang about 11 months ago. Pirthipal opened the *jhamp* from the side (shows place). The other stood by with lathis. They stole lotas, thalis, gharra, dekchies, and other brass utensils. They carried them out and put them down in the lane (shows place). Bhubun De, the nephew of the shopkeeper, was then called. He was there at the time of the burglary which occurred in Kartic before last. The *jhamp* was opened. (Shows same place as Bhondu.) Several brass utensils, two silver anklets, one gold bangle, and two lotas were stolen. An alarm was raised and the thieves ran away leaving all the utensils lying in the lane. (Shows same place as Bhondu.) The police were informed.
- 6. Bhondu then led me to Joy Kishan Sadhukhan's shop in the same locality. He said that the same gang also broke into that shop last rains. Pirthipal entered by the back door. (Points it out.) The other nine stood outside with lathis. Pirthipal handed out rice, ghi, and jai. Hazari Lal Sadhukhan, the son of the shopkeeper, was produced and said that he remembered the burglary. It was five or six months ago. The back-door (points out the same as Bhondu) was broken open. Lotas, rice, ghi, and jau were stolen. The police were not informed.
- 7. Bhondu then led me to Khirodmoy Das's shop, also in Sambhu Nath Pandit's Lane. The same gang, he said, broke into this shop last rains. Pirthipal cut the *jhamp* (shows place) and stole some rice and about Re. 1-8-0 in pice. Sursh Ch. Das, son of the shopkeeper, remembered the burglary. The *jhamp* (he said) was cut. He pointed out the same place as Bhondu. A gamla of rice and some pice were stolen. The police were not informed.
- 8. Bhondu then led me to Rameswar Kahár's shop which he said was broken into by the same gang about 11 months ago. They opened the *jhamp* and stole some rice and about Rs. 40 in cash. Hari Dasi, the wife of the shopkeeper, remembered the burglary well. It was 10 or 11 months ago. The *jhamp* (points out the same as Bhondu) was removed and a glass, a cup, some *kalsis* and *gharras*, three

baskets of rice, and Rs. 114 in cash were stolen. The police were informed. I then questioned Bhondu as to the amount of money stolen. He said Pirthipal took the money. He told them that it was only Rs. 40. His (Bhondu's) share was Rs. 2.

9. Bhondu then led me to Russa Road where he pointed out a place where a shop used to be which the same gang broke into and stole some *chira*, *thalis*, *lotas*, *gharras*, *dekchies* and Rs. 20 in cash. I then sent for Lakhi Narain Das, the owner of the shop. He said that the shop had since been removed from the place pointed out by Bhondu, and that it had been broken into last *Magh*. The *jhamp* was cut and *lotas*, *gamlas*, *kalsis*, *thalis*, *handi* and Rs. 20 or 25 in cash were stolen. The police were not informed.

Bhondu then told me that he had not committed any more burglaries in that neighbourhood, and we accordingly drove back to the Alipur Jail. On the way several of the inhabitants of Sambhu Nath Pandit's Lane stopped me and said that a burglary had also occurred at about the same time in another house, and suggested that Bhondu might know about it; but the latter said that he knew nothing about it, and that it must have been committed by some other thieves. We reached the Alipur Jail at about 9-30 A.M.

C. PAYNE,

Joint Magistrate, Alipur.

The 19th November 1903.